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(321)



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TOTAL INCOME	£1,537,059
CLAIMS PAID (Mortality only 52 of expected)	£333,906
RATE OF INTEREST earned on funds	£5 : 19 : 4/-
FUNDS (increased during year by £639 872)	£6,888,418
ASSURANCES in force	£31,810,843
TOTAL SURPLUS	£268,978
RESERVES held under the Company's standard of valuation exceed the stringent CANADIAN	
GOVERNMENT requirements by	£145,890
RATE OF INTEREST EARNED exceeds rate assumed in Valuation of all Participating New Business since 1900 by nearly £3 per cent, hence the Company's EXCELLENT BONUS RECORD	
TOTAL CASH PAID and held on Policy holders and Annuitants Account since organisation	
	£15,412,243
NET PREMIUM INCOME , including annuity premiums	£14,553,253
showing that for every £100 received the Company has paid or holds for the benefit of policy holders and annuitants £105 18s Od.	

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1924

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CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
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AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION RESPECTING THE
GOVERNMENT FINANCES, POPULATION,
COMMERCE, AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF
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The World

with special reference to

The British Dominions

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NOTE.—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1924 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 600 pages and is sold for 3s net, the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover) consists of 920 pages and is sold for 6s net.

PREFACE TO THE LVTH ANNUAL VOLUME

(1924)

WHEN the first sheets of the 1924 'WHITAKER' were sent to press there were no indications of an approaching Appeal to the Country, and by the time the date of the General Election was made known a great part of the book had been printed.

A considerable interval must of necessity elapse between the printing of the last sheet and the date of issue, as the books not only require to be bound but distributed equitably throughout the bookselling trade, in order that simultaneous publication may be effected. If therefore the binding of the volume had been postponed until the results of the Election could be incorporated, the book could not have been in the hands of the public until after Christmas or the New Year.

The difficulty has been overcome by providing a 'General Election Supplement' which will be available for distribution with the book, or as soon as possible afterwards. Purchasers of the 1924 'WHITAKER' are entitled to a copy of this Supplement.

The general contents of the present volume have been subjected to a slight rearrangement and space has been found for many additional statistics dealing with Trade and Finance. The recommendations of the Imperial and Economic Conferences are recorded, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand has contributed a special article on the opportunities afforded to prospective settlers in that Dominion. Imperial Preference, British and American Trade and other current topics will be found under Questions of the Day, and the Produce and Exchange of Wheat and other Cereals are shown in statistical tables, while the articles on India and the British Dominions have received special care in view of the British Empire Exhibition to be held in 1924. The addition made have been so numerous that several pages have been added to the Index.

The Editor wishes to express once again his indebtedness to subscribers in all quarters of the globe for the suggestions they have made. A New Zealander, justly proud of his former home in the Stewartry, wrote from Nauru Island to request that the Scottish Burghs should be placed in alphabetical order. A Professor in Reykjavik asked for further statistics concerning the Death Duties in Great Britain, a Spaniard in the Argentine, with true Castilian courtesy and in idiomatic English suggested the cross referencing of figures showing the trade of one Country with another. These are typical of the many useful suggestions sent in, and it can almost be said that such correspondents edit 'WHITAKER', it can certainly be said that without them the Editor's task would be one of far greater difficulty. The co-operation so obligingly rendered is very highly appreciated, and it will always be the Editor's aim to foster and maintain the friendly interest of his subscribers.

Past, present and future correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date for suggestions if they are to receive full consideration, especially when statistics not hitherto given are called for by the correspondent.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C. 4,
LONDON

November 1st-15th, 1923

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FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages 1005-1041

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ix

Index	PAGES	BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS	PAGES
THE CALENDAR	1-51	Area and Population, &c	472-473
Tidal Constants	52-53	Facts concerning New Zealand	476-477
Astronomical Tables	54-57	The Government and Export Trade	477-478
ECLIPSES, &c., 1924	58-59	Imperial Conferences of 1923	479-481
THE SOLAR SYSTEM	60-63	Dominion Governors and Premiers	483
THE SOLAR SYSTEM, &c.	66-71	The British Isles	484-485
WIRELESS TIME SIGNALS	72	The British Constitution	486-487
METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS	73	Education	488-489
PERPETUAL CALENDAR	74	Finances and Debt	490-494
THE FAITH	75-76	Great War Pensions	499
TIME	77	Production and Industry	500-506
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	79-82	Trade	507-513
CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS	83-84	International Trade of the World	514-517
THE WORLD	88-93	Communications	518-521
Principal Countries	92-93	The Kingdom of England	522-525
The League of Nations	94	The Principality of Wales	536-538
Representatives and Ambassadors	96-97	The Kingdom of Scotland	539-549
IRELAND		Ireland	550-552
GREAT BRITAIN —		Northern Ireland	553-554
Tables of Sovereignty	98-99	The Irish Free State	555-558
The Royal Family	100-102	The Isle of Man	559
The Royal Households	102-103	The Channel Islands	559
The Peerage	106-127	LONDON —	
The Privy Council	128-129	Metropolitan Boroughs	560
The Baronage	130-136	City of London	561-563
Orders of Chivalry	137-156	City Guilds	564-565
The Victoria Cross	157-160	County of London	566-569
Administrations 1812-1923	162-165	Places of Interest (Metropolitan)	570-586
The Old House of Commons	166-187	London Theatres	587-588
The New House of Commons		London Newspaper Offices	589-591
(See Separate Supplement)		London (ab) Regulations	593-594
Government Offices	184-226	London Clubs	595-596
Law and Justice	227-231	COUNTY CLUBS	597-599
The Royal Navy	233-240	SCOTTISH AND IRISH CLUBS	600
The Army	241-247	INDIA	601-636
The Royal Air Force	248-249	CANADA	637-652
Religious Bodies	250-264	NEWFOUNDLAND	653-654
Universities and Schools	265-300	AUSTRALIA	655-676
Societies and Institutions	301-323	NEW ZEALAND	677-682
Hospitals	324-330	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	688-694
Banks and Banking	331-358	COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES	695-731
Life and Fire Assurance	359-371	THE UNITED STATES	732-758
Postal Regulations	372-381	FOREIGN COUNTRIES	759-846
Customs Tariff	382-385	QUESTIONS OF THE DAY	841-854
Taxes, Stamps, and Duties	384-393	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WEALTH	855-858
Legal Notes	394-413	ANNUAL SUMMARIES —	
Next of Kin Tables	414-417	The Year's Weather, 859 Science	
Professional Fees	418-421	and Invention, 865, Art, 871,	
Monetary Units	422-426	Music, 873, Drama, 875	
Rates of Exchange	426	THE WORLD'S WHOLE & CEREALS	879-880
Hall Marks on Plate	427-428	RAILWAYS OF THE U.K.	881-920
Weights and Measures	429-437	Indian Railways	898-899
Wages and other Tables	438-444	BRITISH INDUSTRIES	921-956
Retrospect of Sport	445-452	MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE	
Close Times for Game, &c.	453-458	WORLD	959-972
Hunts and Hounds	459		
Sporting and Society Calendar	460		
Obituary	461-462		
Bequests to Charity in 1923	463-464		
Events of the Year	465-472		

FOR LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES, see pages 976-1004.

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INDEX.

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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Archbishops Irish	289	Assay Office and Marks	497-8	Australia—continued		
Roman Catholic	289-3	Assembly The National	499	Wireless Time Signals	1 75	
Archbishops	289-3	Assessments (Income Tax)	492	Wool	475	
Archery Royal (Company of)	541	Assistant Masters Association	303	Australia House	574	
Archery Court of	330	Matresses Association	303	Austria Area &c	90 763	
Archimandrite The	418-9	Assizes (England & Wales)	289-300	Coinage	493	
Architects Fees	418-9	Statistics	497	Debt to Great Britain	494	
Architectural Education	303	Association Football	359-371	Grain Imports	93 763	
Archives	428	Assurance Life & Fire	371	Help for	185-6	
Architectural Periods of	102	Advice concerning	371	History Statistics, &c	763-4	
Archives The King's	80	Amyria	759	Legation	96 97 763 764	
Art. Ocean	80	Assyrian Chronology	188	Loan to	300 765	
Art of Earth	92	Astor's (Lady) Bill	230	Rate of Exchange	426	
Art of Principal Counties	279	Astronomy Royal	77	Trade	508, 515, 764	
Arctica Training Ship	90 762	Astronomical Day	210 544	War Losses	240 444	
ARGENTINA Area &c	494	Observatories	210 544	Auxiliary Forces	243	
British Debt to	503	Phenomena 1924	210 544	Average Heights and Weights	450	
Coal Exports to	91 702	Societies	210 544	Australian Aerial Derby	450, 467	
Coinage	763 3	Astrological Observations	327 8 574	Air Ministry	248 9	
(Government &c)	90 97 763	Board (Metropolitan)	327 8 574	Pragrams	450	
History Statistics &c	507 763	Athens 797	Rate of Exchange	426	Records	521
West from	508	Athletics 584	Records	448-450	Ballooning	450
Motor Cars	91 702	Athletic Earl of	100 208 684	Civil	245, 248	
Shipping	508 515 763	Atlantic 89	Flights	7 521	Dates of Flights	87 521
Trade of	508 515 763	Bed of the	358	Deutsche de la Meurthe (cup)	450	
with Australia	508 515 763	Belgium	358	Exacts in 1922 3	450	
Gr Britain 508	515 763	Belgium	358	Gord in Benu (Cup)	450	
Wheat Production &c	508 515 763	Belgium	358	King's Prize	450 467	
If R. H. Duchess of	259 763	Belgium	358	Royal Air Force	248-9	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Schneider (cup)	450	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Aviation Weight	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azerbaijan	719	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
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Archbishop of	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Observatory	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments Supply Department	545 546 547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
ARMY 545 546 547	547	Belgium	358	Azov (river)	828	
Armaments	545 546 547	Belgium	358			



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BR	PAGE	Index	PAGE	CA	PAGE
British Columbia—continued.		Borneo—		Canada—continued	
Bishops	258	Area and Population	601 519	Government since 1867	836
Government	650	Executive Council	619	Health Department	646
British Commonwealth of Nations		Finance	600	High Commissioner	95 646
Area	473 482 601 725	Government	488 619	Immigration and Statistics	837
Banks	334 344	Legislature	600	Imperial Conference	479 484
Capitals	483	Membership of Legislature	618 619	Indian Affairs and Statistics	646
Coinage	420 483	Burnham Beeches	684	Insurance Companies	369 371
(Constitution)	478	Vicount	273 124	Interior Department	640 1
Defence	478	Burnley 531, Bishop of (Manchester)	228	Judiciary and Justice	641 643
Education	474	Buxton	622	Labour Department	643
Finland 1922-23	473	Bushel English 429 430 American	435 437	Legislature	643
Finance	474	Bushy Park	584 5	Loans to	494 644
Government	483	Business Names Registration	208 356	Lumbering	645
High Commissioner	95	Profit Assessed	459 514	Magazine Lost	374
History and Statistics	601 731	Busoga Railway	799	Manufactures	645
Immigration	484	Butt of Wine	430	Marine and Fisheries	641
Industry 475-6 501 521 921 et seq		Butter Imports	509 513	Militia and Defence	645
Judiciary	474	By-elections 1922-3	166 466	Mineral Production	645
Legislature	619	By-elections	837	Mines Department	641
Population	88	Can Fares & (London)	593 4	Mint	207 642
Premiers	483	Cabinet Ministers	165	Motor Cars	238 643
Production	474 5	Cable Letters	3-8	Naval	643
Railways	470	of the United States	736	Newspapers	643
Shipping	470	Cable Letters	3-8	Physiology	643
Trade	484 514 7	of Great Britain in World	806	Population	95 482 647
War Losses	240 241	(Admiralty) 1914-1918	879	Posts and Telegraphs	641 2 646
British Academy		Calcutta	210	Production and Industry	645
Ambassadors and Ministers	304 895	Cable Letters	3-8	Provinces	647 648
Association	304 895	of Great Britain in World	806	Public Works	642
Commercial Air Lines	621	Calcutta	210	Railways (Gauges)	430
Constitution	473 486	Calcutta (Turkey) Islands	88 765	Railways	642 646
Empire Exhibition	583	Cairo	88 765	Religious Statistics	637
Industries	921 922	W. T. Station	521	Relief of State	642
Order	138	Calcutta	521	Soldiers' Re-establishment	642
Ghana	657 8	Rate of Exchange	80 604	Shipping	645 959 972
Honduras	608	Shipping	90	Time	372
Industries	505 510 921-976	Calcutta, Archbishop of	258	Trade	85 482 513
Fair Committee	222	Calendar (1924) & (1925)	50	Commissioner	93
Isles	484 et seq	Calcutta	50	with Australia	649
Legion	843	Calcutta	50	with C. Britain	507 508
Museum	207-8 502	Calcutta	50	with New Zealand	680
Time of Opening & Closing	502	Calcutta	50	with South Africa	591
National (Legal Notes)	394 5	Calcutta	50	War Losses	444
Red Cross	395	Calcutta	50	War-taxes	644
Shipping	519 521	Calcutta	50	Weights and Measures	644
Subjects (Marriages)	406-7	Calcutta	50	Wheat	475 644 870 880
Thermal Unit	431	Calcutta	50	Wireless Time Signals	772
Trade in 1923	842 3	Calcutta	50	Wrecks	731
Broadcasting	843-4	Calcutta	50	Unl. Man-hater Ship	87 520 526
Portraits	868 9	Calcutta	50	Panama	757 8
Brompton Hospital 308	573	Calcutta	50	Suez	87 831
Bronze Age	80	Calcutta	50	Canals 87 506 519	Commission
Coinage	420	Calcutta	50	Canary Islands (Spanish)	503 830
Brooklyn 752 Bridge	432	Calcutta	50	Cape Breton	93 655
Brotherhood Movement	300	Calcutta	50	Cancer Hospitals	374
Browning Settlement	205	Calcutta	50	Research Fund (Imperial)	374
Brunei	482 607	Calcutta	50	Lanabury Tower	803
Brunswick	795	Calcutta	50	London Residential	251-257
Buses	88 426 706	Calcutta	50	(Antiquary)	206 761
Wages	852	Calcutta	50	Archbishop of	206 761
Buckingham	571	Calcutta	50	House of Convocation	250
Palace	534	Calcutta	50	Province of	251-4
Bishop of (Oxford)	800	Calcutta	50	Canterbury 88 77 Island	727
Budapest	80 2 90 604 5	Calcutta	50	Cape Breton Island	420 526
Budapest	186 7 490	Calcutta	50	Cape Breton Island	420 526
Budget for 1923-24	88 90 426 703	Calcutta	50	Cave of Good Hope	688
Buffalo	88 749 752	Calcutta	50	Agriculture and Live Stock	688
Buyanda Province	729	Calcutta	50	Area	482 681
Buildings Measurements	431	Calcutta	50	Area	684
Re catch Board	217	Calcutta	50	History	684
Building School of	200	Calcutta	50	Judiciary	686
Societies	804	Calcutta	50	Local Government	686
Trades Wages	823	Calcutta	50	Minerals	689
Buildings Height of	90	Calcutta	50	Population	683
Bukovina	820	Calcutta	50	Statistics	683
BULGARIA Area & Co.	92 770	Calcutta	50	Weights and Measures	683
Coinage	423	Calcutta	50	Cape Town 693 Observatory	810
Government	93 770	Calcutta	50	Verde Islands (Portuguese)	210
History Statistics & Co.	93 770	Calcutta	50	Worth Sunrise	85
Legislation	96 97 770	Calcutta	50	Capital Duty	85
Trade	508 515 770	Calcutta	50	Levy (Garnsey)	85
War Losses	244 770	Calcutta	50	Redemption Table	442
Wheat Exports	880	Calcutta	50	Values	856-7
Bullion Exports	518	Calcutta	50	Capitals of the World	92 483
Burhill's fields	593	Calcutta	50	Landfill	534 535
Burgenland	763 799	Calcutta	50	Archbishop of	206 761
Burgess, Scottish	544 549-9	Calcutta	50	Banks	347
Burgess Insurance Companies 508 571		Calcutta	50	High Water	347
Burlington House	202 574 581	Calcutta	50	Members of Parliament	120
		Calcutta	50	Newspapers	643
		Calcutta	50	Schools	232 233

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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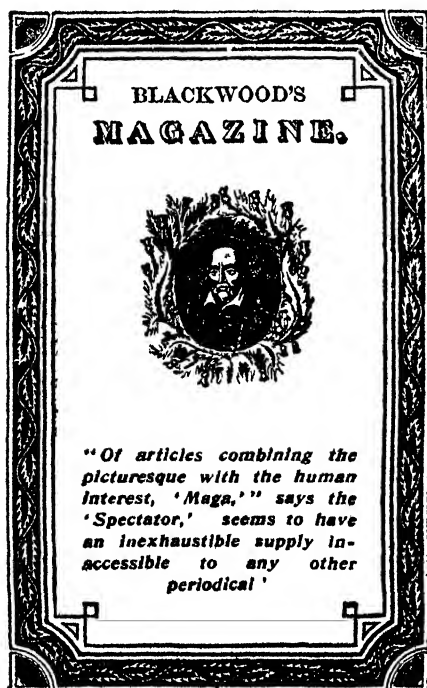
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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Home Koye—continued		He des Saintes	791	India, Empire of—continued	
Trade with Great Britain	608	Illegitimacy (Legal Notes)	400 487	High Commissioner	95 303
with India	630	Imbeciles Asylums	327 574	History	604 618
Honour Companions of	234 128	Immediate Annuities	358	Home Changes	617
Honourable Artillery Company	575	Immigration (U.K.)	395 484	Imperial Legislation	612
Honours Commission	202 847	Imperial College of Science	270 280 1	Imports and Exports	610
Hood H.M.	230	Insurance Committee	215 474 480	Income Tax	611
Hope Island	530	General Staff	241	Income Tax	607
Horizontal Parallax	4 of 209	Institute	191 482	Inheritance	607
Horniman Museum	575-6	Intelligence	185 7 455 7 470 2 479 3	Indictment	608
Horse Guards Tbr	575-6	Service Order	128	Indictment and Prisons	606
Master of the	102 155	War Graves Commission	225	Land Revenue	606
Power	431	Museum	225 528	Languages	604
Races	445 6 460 584	Technical Office for 1923	470	Law	612
Victoriana Society	300	Decisions reached	481	Legislative Assembly	615
Victoriana Society	300	Economic Committee	481	Local Government	608
Schools of	273-4	Empire Defence	480	Manufactures	630
Hospital Funds	309 312	Foreign Situation	479	Marine Royal Indian	608
Hospitality Fund Government	198	Imperial Reference	481 442	Mills and Factories	630
Hospitals London	324 9	Indians	480	Minerals	630
(Voluntary) Commission	225	League of Nations	480	Mint	627-8 574
Hotel of God	327	Nationality Questions	480	Motor Cars	518
Hotel Llanfair	395	Navigation Laws	481	Mountains	89 604
Hotel Day	73 427	Negotiation of Treaties	480	Museum (Imperial Institute)	205
House, Exchange and Stage	450	Trade Development	481	Nationality	480
Hourly Wage Table	438	Imperial Preference	481 442	Newspapers	591
Illegitimate Fees	420 1	Customs Duties (Notes)	382 3	Occupations	603
Licence	304	Import Duties (U.K.)	382 3	Ocean	89
Imty	389 59	Imports (Great Britain)	424 3	Office	202
Incense and Funerals	290	British and American	507	Opium Revenue	626 7
of Bishops	290	(Classified)	507	Orders of Knighthood	138 150
of Henry	290	Countries of Origin	508 509-511	Physical Features	602
of Lait	290	Exports of	507	Police	622-3 628
of Commons	166 187 430	Food	507 508 512	Population	622 7
of Lords	200 207	Manufactures	507 510 11	Ports	90 330
of Windsor	90 102	Raw Materials	507 510	Portuguese	819
Households Royal	100-5 542	Inaccessible Island	728	Postage to	374
Houses Inhabited (U.K.)	488	Income and Centinets	429 435 437	Post Office	374
of Parliament (Buildings)	478	Income and Wages Table	443	Provinces	621 616 622
Housing	187 429	National (U.K.)	480 490 525	Public Works Department	623
Department 200 Louis	216	from Abroad	895	Publications	604
Howard League	307	Income Tax		Railway Cargoes	430
Hundredfold	533	Allowances &c	390-1	Railways	607 893 894 5
Hundredfold	533	Assessments &c	424 544 555	Religion	624 7
Members of Parliament	280 292	Commissioners	303 4	Revenue and Expenditure	624 7
Schools	280 292	India	627	Royal Indian Marine	238
Technical College	212	Insurance allowed	361 363 390	Ruling Sheets	631 3
Hudson Bay	89	Product of	429	Salt Revenue	627
River Tunnels	529 1023	Rates and Rents	398 399 430	Sea Borne Trade	629
Hull		Uncurable Hospitals for	227	Secretary of State 263 264 265 202	
Banks	330 330	Independent Labour Party	319 345-9	Sex	603
Birth and Death Rate	533	Indemnities (original and in arrears)	262	Shipping	630 959-972
Bishop of York	2 5	Index Figures	128 516	State of (Order)	128
Clubs	608	India, Empire of—		Survey	629
High Water	5 of 209	Agriculture	630	Taxation	626 7
Members of Parliament	174	Air Force	249	Telegraph Department	623
Newspapers	591	American Consuls	755	Trade Commissioner	95 203
Population	509 533	Appointments	622-3	Trade of	613 622-630 630
Schools	280 292	Area and Population	92 482 501	with Australia	507 508
Shipping	90 150	Army	222 523 628	(U.K.)	507 508
Surveys	45	Banks	331 344 630	New Zealand	514 515
Hull Island	717	Bishops	258 263	South Africa	621
Hulme Bishop of (Manchester)	255	Boundaries	601	Viceroy	493
Humble Life Parish	79	By Airship	521	Vital Statistics	623
Humane Society Royal	315	Vote	603	Wages and Measures	244
Humboldt (current)	810	Census	601	Weights and Measures	435
Hungary Area	92 799	Chemology	80	Wireless and Signals	879 880
Language	423 436	Cities	88 604	Wheat Trade	78
Debt 494 754 to U.S.A.	748	Civil Service	622 3	Indian Students Department	203
Government	93 799	Climate	603 853 4	Indians in Canada	637
History and Statistics	799-800	Coal Exports &c	607 8	in U.S.A.	741
Legation	96 97 799 800	Commerce	509 630	Indian Branch	423
Trade	508 515 800	Cotton Statistics	612	Indian Branch	627
War Loans	244	Council of Gov. in	612	Industrial Assurance	361
Wheat Exports	626	of State	612	Commissioner	197
Hunt Cup Acct. 460 Winners	446	Councils Provincial	634 6	Current	230
Hunt's Moon	(Vote) 37	Countries contiguous to	338	Diaries	450-470 505
Hunting Seasons for	453	(row of Order)	627 8	Patrons Research	505 6
Hunts and Hounds	449	Currency	425 426 627 8	Profits	505 6
Hurdle Racing (Foot)	579	Customs 627 Duties	626	Property Department	206
Hythe Park	601 612 633	Debt and Assets	626	Relations Department	217 19
Hederaland (State)	205	Education	627	School Inspection	202
Hydrographic Dept	205	Events in (1922-23)	470-1 612-12	Societies	328 323 504
Hydrophobic	205	Exchange Rates	627	Industrial British	500 521 921-972
Hygiene Inst	309 School of	Exports	627	Inheritor Inspector	201
Hygrometer	207	Finance of	627	Reinsure Licence	201
Ice Age, The	79	Forest Service	627	Infantry Regiments	201
Ice and	89 508 800	French	700	Infectious Hospitals	307
Ides	80	Government	23 473 483 612-12	Diseases (Legal Notes)	400-1
Idiosyncrasies for	327-8 574	Governors-General	608-622		
Idol	800				

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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Inhabited House Duty	286, 850	Ireland—continued		JAPAN—continued	
Houses in U.K.	495	Evangelical Church	260	Wharfedale	880
Inheritance Laws	414	Recruits from	244	Wireless (Time Signals)	78
Inland Revenue Duties &c	387-393	Roman Catholic Church	263	Jarrow 533 Bishop of (Durham)	255
" Estimates	841, 856-6	Shipping	500	Jawa (Netherlands)	811
Offices	203-5	Secret Accidents	554	Jebel Shammar	761
Receipts	478	Technical Colleges	284	Jehol	760
Scotland	543	Tolls	78	Jersey	559, 1031
Waterways Board	519	Trade	552	Omago	424
June of Court	575, 576	Irish Free State Area 550 558	555	Duan of (Winchester)	458
Inquests Coroners	397	Constitution	552	Edwards	294, 299
Insanity, the Elastic	391	Copyright	592	Weights and Measures	435
Ins in France	310	Government	583, 585	Jewish Calendar	718
Institutions and Societies	301, 303	High Commissioner	95, 556	Weights and Measures	435
Insurance Air Line	421	History	552	St John of (Order)	421
Insurance Companies	369, 372	Parcel Post	373	John	559
Audit Department	209	Schools	390	Jewellers Weights	429
Committee	200	Trinity The	552	Jewish Calendar	81
Department (Health)	198	Universities	273	Weights and Measures	435
Fire	359	Weights and Measures	435	Town 90 556 (College)	284
Growth of	365, 850	Irish Mills The	185	Hospital	325
Health	198-200	Deportations	187	Maritime of	405
Income Tax Abatement	368, 391	Secretary	163	" Statistics	484, 732
Life	357-371	Titles Ancient	150	Synagogues	574
Advice concerning	371	Irishmen Heights and Weights	580	Locky's Winning in 1923	446
Marine	369, 371	Iron and Steel Wire	928	John's Laboratory (Kew)	594
Post	371	Production of	593	Johnston's	210
Statistics	365	Irishmen's Quarterly Meeting	407, 8	Observatory	210
Unemployment	205, 6, 504-5	Irregular Marriages	407, 8	John (Coats)	451 (Note) 539
Inter Parliamentary Union	848	Islands Largest	540	Johnston's (H) House	582
Interest Table Component	443	Italy	524, 520	Johnston Islands	725
" Simple	443	Isle of Man	524, 520	Johnston's (H) House	721
Internal Debt	494	Isle of Man Agriculture	484, 485	Johnston's (H) House	504, 543
International Express	370, 7	Area and Population	484, 485	(H) House	205
International Labour Office	206, 848	Isle Measures	434	Substitution Bird	220
Middle Class (Congress)	848	Schools	294, 299	Islands	395
Internationale Flie	320, 849	Statistics	552	Islands The	431
Intestates Estates	414, 417	of Weight	522, 524	Islands, Schools of	275
Invalide Home for	399	Islington	560	Islands Stakes	446
Inventions and Science 1923	855, 70	Italian Hospital	395	Judge Advocate (General's Office)	241
Dates of	84, 87	Italy Area	90, 97, 800	Judges (H.K.) High Court	227
Patents for	212, 577	Amambasador	800	(Court) Unit	231, 2
Inverness	548	and the Vatican	824	Northern Island	554
Banks	357	British Loan to	244	Scottish	549
Sunrise	35	(and exports to)	503	Judges (H.K.) High Court	227, 230
Investments Equivalent	439	(Omago)	443	Judges (H.K.) High Court	486
Government	404	Debt 1924 754 to U.K.A	758	Judicial Committee Privy Council	229
Trust Funds	413, 496	Events in 1922-3	472	Separation	397, 8
Ipswich	533	Government	93, 800	Statistics	246
Bishop of	254	History and Statistics	800, 802	Isle Slava	839, 840
Isaac Area and Population	482, 474	Illegitimacy	400	Island (Island) St. Patrick	28
Air Command	240	Limitation from	395	Islands Records	448-9
Change	425	Motor Cars	518	Isle (Planets)	67
Roads in 1923	864	Rate of Exchange	426	Isle	447, 448, 67, 8
Government	93, 483, 625	Shipping	97, 519, 520	Satellites of	(Note) 44, 5, 58, 9
Military Command	249	Submarines	521	Jury Service	540
Statistics	724, 5	Telephone	801	Jury (Omago)	227, 234
Trade	508, 715	Trade	801	Judiciary Scottish	519
Ireland Area	89, 92, 484, 550	with Australia	659	Juvenile Offenders	487, 8
Agricultural Prices	559	with Gt Britain	507, 515		
Agriculture	500-1	with India	630		
American Consuls	785	War Loans	240, 244		
Banks	331-344	Wharfedale	879, 880		
Births	394	Ivory Coast	791		
Casuals	519	Jacobites The	705		
Census 1821-1921	559	Jamaica Area and Population	482, 485		
Christianity	489	(Omago)	422		
Church of (Dis-established)	489, 484	Government	483, 708		
Climate	460	Statistics	705, 6		
Cubs	600	JAPAN Area	89, 92, 803		
County Directory	374	Amambasador	96, 97, 803, 804		
Deaths	397	Bishops	402		
Education	488-9	(Chronology)	423		
Events in (1922-23)	460	(Omago)	423		
Exports	552	Earthquake	474		
Fisheries	459	Exchange Rate	426		
Fox Hounds	459	(Government)	93, 803		
Freemasons	308	History and Statistics	803-805		
Government of	551	Naval Area and Population	240		
History	551-2	Shipping	97, 519, 520, 521		
Imports	554	Submarines	521		
Income Tax Assessments	550, 555, 558	Trade	801		
Irish Free State	550, 555, 558	with Australia	659		
Lord Lieutenant	105	with Gt Britain	507, 508		
Marriages	408	with India	630		
Northern Ireland	550, 553-6	" with New Zealand	661		
Occupations of People	498	War Expenditure	240		
Old Age Pensions	498	Weights and Measures	435		
Physiology	498				
Poor Relief	498				
Population of	494, 599				

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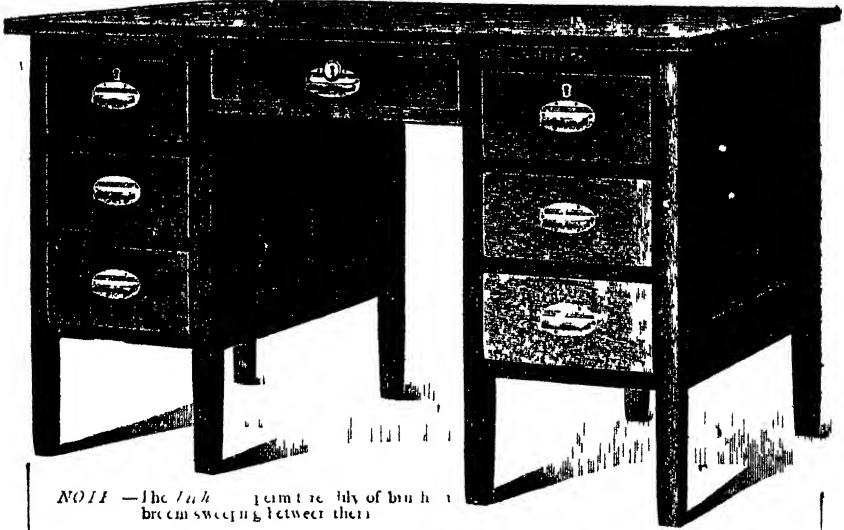
	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Movable, Roots Law of	456	Netherlands—continued		Newmarket Races	446
Mosambique	819	History and Statistics	820-21	Newnham College Cambridge	460
Muckle Flugga	539	Illegitimacy	406	Newspaper Offices in London	599-601
Mudanla Armistice	636	Immigration from	396	Post	373-374
Muhammadian Calendar	61	Legation	96 97 820	Next of Kin Tables &	454-7
Muhammadians in World	90 503	Shipping 91 519 520	959 972	Niagara Falls	89 567
Mull	539-540	Submarines	821	Nicaragua Area	92 821
Munich	88 794	Trade of	523 820 821	(Outline)	494 496
Municipal Directory England	532 5	with Great Britain	507	Debt to U S A	746
Notland	545-6	508 515	821	Government	93 521
Wales	536	with India	690	History and Statistics	821 822
Societies	594	with South Africa	690	Legation	96 97 821 822
Trading	594	Weights and Measures	440	Trade	508 822
Murder Trials	468 488	Wheat &	830	Nice	749 793
Muscat (Oman)	655 701	Nevis	707 8	Nicaragua Island	463 821
Museums London	207-209 581 3	New Butcher	95 482 637	Niger 1 reach 793 River	715
Geological	518 561	New Caledonia	701	Nigeria, Area	89
Imperial Institute	191 582	New Friesland	830	Bishops	562 564
Imperial War	125 582	New Georgia Island	717	Government	715
Record Office	577	New Guinea 89 (Papua)	661	Statistics	715 716
Science, 231 583, Welsh	583	Netherlands	821	Trade of	708
Scottish	542	Hebrides	717 721	Trade with	708
Music Academies Colleges &	278-9	Orleans 752 (Shipping)	90	Nightingale Island	708
in song	584 572-4	River The	207	Night Telegraph Letters	716
Halls London	597-8	New South Wales Area	482 658	Nights Moonlight	721
Inspectors of	868	Agent General	95	Nilium	708
Typewriter for	868	Banks	331 344	Nile The	89 795 796
Musical Instruments Duties	82 842	Bishops	298 264	Nineveh	725
NAPLES	88 801	Government	483 664	Nine Island	868
NATURAL		Stettin's	664	Noah's Ark	563
Agriculture and Live Stock	688	Trade	663 664	Nobel Prize	500
Area and Population	482 683	New Style	82	Nonconformist Marriages	404-5
History	684	New Year The	486	Nones The	82
Judiciary	685	New York (N.Y.) Exchange	486	Norm	708
Local Government	685	Newspapers	591	Nore The	398
Minerals	686	Population	88 752	Norfolk 504-6 Island	601
Statistics	693	Shipping	749 753	Norman Lockyer Observatory	220
Trade with	698	State	78	North America Area &	89
National Assembly The	290	Time	78	Norway Island	715
Debt Burden of	244 861	Wages	663	Funer Bishop	89
(U K)	493-496	Weather	806	Somerset (Island)	89
Office	209	New Zealand Area	89 92 482 677	NORFOLK ISLAND -	
Galleria	209 220 543 582	Army	680	Area	484 550
Health Insurance	200 209	Banks	331-344	(Command)	460
Income	469 490 855 7	Birth Rate &	879	Executive	553
Physical Laboratory	217 218-9	Bishops	258 264	Government	553
Savings Committees	219 544	Coinage	422 425	Industries	554
Societies	219	Coins	136	M L (Westminster)	184
University	219	Fact (Rt Hon W H)	476 7	Ministry	553
Wages Board	219	Government	483 678	Parliament	554
Nationality Law of	394 5 480	High Commissioners	55 679	Population	484 50
Nations League of	94 480 846	History Statistics	677 682	Such als	204 490-300
Nativity The	718	Imperial Conference	479-481	Senate	554
Natural History Museum	208 582-4	Islands	682	University	712
Naturalisation (Land Notes)	394 5	Loans to	494	Northern Territory Australia	655
Namun Island	508 686	Meat from	513	Union Football	450
Nautical Almanac Office	210	Navy	238 680	Northwest Frontier Province	601 621
Measures	432 433	Newspapers	591	Pertinious	627 628
Naval College Greenwich	596	Railway Gauges	470	Norway Area &	92 612
(Commands)	296	Shipping	681 959-972	Coal Exports &	621
(Construction Department)	235	Telegraph Rates to	379	(Change)	424 426
Education	279	Time	78	Government	93 822
Estimates	236	Trade	681	History and Statistics	822-3
Losses in War	240	with Great Britain	507 508 515 681	Illegitimacy	400
Marriages	405	U S Consuls	755	Legation	96 97 821 822
Medical School	277	War Losses	244	Queen of	108
Misc	279	Weights and Measures	446	Shipping	91 520 823 959-972
Ordnance Department	236	What Exports	830	Submarines	240
Rank	236	/One Time	78	Telephone	231
Societies	313	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE		Trade	508 515 823
War Pensions	409	Banks	530	Norwich 534 1031 Bishop	251
Navies of the Powers	440	Births and Deaths	330 362	Sunrise	15
Navigation Laws	417	Biographic of	256 263	Norwood Cemetery	574
Navy The Royal	235 240 803	(Ecological Survey)	542	Norway Diseases	701
Of the U S	240 744	Members of Parliament	175	Norway (Stamp)	89
Nazareth	582	Newspapers	591	Notes Issues	494
Seap Tides	5 et seq 52-3	Schools	290 297-8	Notification of Diseases	401
Nebulae	64	Shipping	90 520	Norwegian	530 1031
Needlework Royal School of	260	Sunrise	55	Banks	352
Negri Sembilan	710	Tides	55	Births and Deaths	352
Negro Race	581	University College	277	Bishop (J H C)	203
Negro Institute of	750-1	New Zealand Area	89 92 482	Members of Parliament	274
Nepal (Himal)	93 624	Archbishop	263	Newspapers	274
Neptune	1 et seq 624	Bishop 263 (Club)	596	Schools	200 203
Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for	398	Coinage	495	University	277
Netherlands Area	92 810	Government	483 683	Nova Scotia Bionets	1-6
Olives	82 812	High Commissioners	95 694	Statistics of 95 426 637	640-9
Gold Exports to	503	History and Statistics	654	Novars /milya	180
Coinage	494 496	Trade	508 664	Nullity of Marriage	397
Government	93 820	Weights and Measures	435	Nurses Associations	677 373

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PO	PAGE	Index	PAGE	RA	PAGE
<i>Poland—continued</i>		<i>Poultry Commissioners</i>	389	<i>Public Record Office</i>	876
Debt 704 to U S A	748	Power of Attorney Stamp Duty	393	School Music	876
Government	91 87	Pragmatic Manor of	599	Statute	216 453
History and Statistics	87-88	Prague	88 446 777	Works Loan Board	216 7
Immigration from	396	Wages	852	Publicans Licences	385
Legation	96 97 816 817	Precedency Table of	230	Puerto Rico (U S)	790
Trade	508 515 818	Preceptor College of	276	Pukapun Island	686
Wheat &c.	879-880	Precession Man	60-1	Publican of Rome	430
Polar Regions (Area)	88	Preference Imperial	(Vote) 302 3	<i>PUGAN PROBLE</i>	
Star Altitudo of 5 sets	96 7 61	Premier The	481 841	Are and Population	601 609
Poles North and South	86 424	Residence	264 505	Executive Council	619
Police Courts and Offices	233 234	Premiers British Imperial	483	Finances	620
Force (City and Met)	233 487 527	Irish	553 556	Government	483 619
Indian	622-3	since 1812	128	Indicature	619
Royal Canadian	643	Penitents Insurance	364 8	Membership of Legislature	619 616
Political Societies	318 393	Perogative of Mercy	882 383	States	602
Politics In 1923 (U K)	297 70 467 7	Peruvian Churches	250	Purple Rod (Usher)	238
Polo	451 454 584	Colleges	283	Pyramids The	190 541
Water	452	Present Value of a Lease &	440		90 728
Politechnics &c	280, 281 2	Presidential Elections	736	<i>QUAKERS (Trials)</i>	206
Poisons	533	Presidents of Republics	736	Meeting House (Jordans)	430 480
Pondicherry (French)	533	of the United States	589 591	Quantity Surveyors' Fee	508 505
Pondoland	693	Press The	594	Quarries and Mines	508 505
Pons Winnecke (unat)	24 71	Pictoria	307 322	Quarries (England)	18
Poor Divorce for the	359	Mint	188 510	Quarries (Scotland)	234 238 489
Man's Law (Tribunal)	390	Prevention of Cruelty Societies	307 322	Quarries (Ireland)	537
Persons 1-14	498	Prices and Wages	188 510	Quarries (Ireland off Area)	637
Revol	92 97 814	of Investments	103	Quarter Master General	647
Pope of Rome	579	Preists in Ordinary	251 255	Quarries (Ireland off Area)	637
Pope a Villa	345	Printing The	162 104 205	Agent General	251 255
Poplar Hospital	473 484	Printers' Guild	201	Bishop	95 263
Population British Empire	526 527 545	Primitive Methodists	201	Statistics	647 8
County	526 527 545	Primus The	250	(City)	647 8
Denisty of	534-5	PRINCE OF WALES II R II	102 104 5	QUEEN H M THE	100 102 104-5
English Boroughs	534-5	Albert	193 498 530	Household	104-5
Scottish Boroughs	530	Arthur	102	QUEEN ALICE	100 101 102
Urban and Rural	530	(consort)	102	Household	102
Welsh Boroughs	530	George	102	Queen Anne's Bounty Office	217
of U K (1920 1921)	484 485	Henry	102	Queen Mary's Hospital	395
of U S (1920 1921)	780	Prince Albert Island	89	Queen Victoria Memorial	572
of World	92	(Charles Fortland)	89	School	276
of World's Cities	92	Edward I Lind	482 637 652	Queen Victoria's family	102
Port of London	212 527 577	of Wales Hospital	395	Queen's College 272 Hall	592
Portcullis Pursuivant	190	Prince of Wales	634 2	Hospital	370
Porto Rico	734 750	of the Blood Royal	156 230	University Belfast	273
Portrait Gallery National	58 91 120	of Wales	156 230	QUEEN VICTORIA AREA	482 658 677
Ports of the U K	52 3 91	Process Entry	101 105	Agent General	95 263
World	52 3 91	Christian	101 105	Bishops	331 344
Portsmouth	534 1031	Louis	101 105	Government	483
Bishop 253 (R I)	263	Navy	101 105	Statutes	672
Command	436	Royal	101 105	Trade	672
Members of Parliament	176	Principe Island	819	Questions of the Day	841-854
Schools	290, 298	Printers Pension Corporation	314	Quillman	419
Tides	51	Printing Industry	994	Quintal The (Fish)	828
Portugal Area	92 818	Printers and Typ.	434		
Coal Exports to	593	Prison Commission	202	RAH (Chief U K)	256
Couage	424 425	Scotland	544	Race Meetings	460 556
Colonies	819	Private Secretary to H M	102	Races of Manhood	86
Government	92 818	Privy Council	287-9	Horse Winners of	445-6
History and Statistics	818-9	Judicial Committee	212 6	Radio-Research Board	217
Immigration from	96 97 818 819	Office	212 6	Telegraphy	310 1 521
Legation	96 97 818 819	Pulse Office	202	Telephone	809
Loan to	404	Real 124 255 206 (Office)	202 543	Radium Institute (London)	809
Railway Gauges	430	Probate Division Courts	287 249	in Hastings	809
Shipping	91 819	(Statute) Duties	287 249	Railway Accidents	487 889-890
Submarines	508 515 819	Instructions for obtaining	412 2	Altitude	920
Trade	508 515 819	Registries	229 412 18	Clearing House	894
War Losses	244	Procurator General Dept	282 4	Commission	894
Wine Imported from	520	Procurators Fiscal	547	Duty	894
Post Cards 373 Statistics	374	Professional Admission Fees	397	Employers	505 518-9, 880 811
Island, 373 Abroad	374	Education 273-285 Fees	412-21	Finances	882 5
Office London	212 5	Records (Athletics)	449	Gauges	480
Edinburgh	543	Societies	318 339	Indian	480
Estimate	844-5	Professors (Oxford)	265 6	Letters	310 1 521
Life Insurance	365 367	Cambridge	265 6	Never Stop	882 5
Receipts from	490	London	265 6	Issuance Duty	310 1 521
Savings Banks	500-1	Profit Sharing	544 838	Rates Tribunal	310 1 521
Work of the	520 1	Profits assessed to Tax	544 838	Societies	310 1 521
Telegraphs	213 4	Proprietors of the Gospel	505 6	Statutes	518 9, 882 9
Telephones	213 4	Prosecutions Director of	314	Terminals (London)	276
Postage Rates	373	Protection Orders	376	Traffic	276
Stamp	809	Protestants British	494	Tunnels	494
to be abolished	809	Protestants Scotch	504	Wages 89 Wages Board	894
Postal Guide	378 381	Province Walesley	720	Workmen's Expenses	894
Orders	377	Protests and Lord Provoosts	545 548-9	Railways Underground (London)	894
Statistics	377	Prussia	794	Railways at Greenwith	894
Poste Restante (London)	373	Public Prosecutor's Department	794	of sec. 2	894
Postmaster-General 263, 264 265, 266	373			Greatest known	894
Potatoes Average &c	509				
Imports	509				
in Ireland	509 510				

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Rainfall Organisation	PAGE	Reserve Fleet	PAGE	Royal Humane Society	PAGE	
Record since 1874	73	Reserves, Navy	236	Hunt Cup Winners of	461	
Rakanga Island	582	Army	243	Indian Marine	238	
Ramadan	81	Residuary Legations	430	Murina	238	
Ramsey Lady Patricia	102	Resignation of M P s	419	Mews and Mint	207	
Rangoon	604	Restitution of Conjugial Rights	377	Military Academy	277	
Shipping	90	Réunion Island (French)	791	College	278	
Rank, Navy Army and R A F	238	Reuss	795	School of Music	270	
Rarotonga	684	Reval	786	National Lifeboat Institution	314	
Rateable Values	531 5 538 548 9, 550	Rate of Exchange	429	Naval College	279	
Rates, Expenditure from	549	Revenue Department Estimates	845 5	Medical School	277	
Loans secured on	215	855 5		School of Music	279	
of Discount	258	Duties	384 383, 498	Navy	235-240 270	
of Exchange	426	Offices, Inland	203 5 543	Observatories	210, 265	
of London	450	of U K	489 490	Red Cross	260	
Rating of Govt Property	224	Revocation of Wills	412	School of Mines	280	
Raw Material Imported	505 507	Rhine, Army of the	242	Scottish Academy	201	
Reading	534	Rhineland Commission	96	Society	375, 376	
University College	272	Rhodes 795, 796	Colonus of	United Service Institution	283	
Reckoner	438	Rhodes U J 796	Scholarships	475	Victorian Order	236
Reference Calendar	67	Rhodesia	424 483, 722 3	Raiders	726 727	
Real Property Document of	414 7	Rhonda	538	Randolph Province	270	
Real Advertisements	437	Members of Parliament	284	Rugby Football	490 584	
Reamur Thermometer	93	Rice Production of	879	Occupation of the	471 2	
Receipts Mumps	93	Richmond 5 4 Palace and Park	585	Rulers of three Countries	493	
Receipts to be kept	409	Ricciardi 534		Rules of the Road	424	
Penalty for not stamping	193	Herald	750	Ruvanda Area	92 820	
Receiver Metropolitan Police	221	(N Y)	792	Colony	424, 426	
Receivers in Bankruptcy	2 3	Rice Association National	312	Debt 764 to U S A	248	
Reclamations in Dept. U S A	741 2	Rien	805	Government	95, 880	
Record Office Public	215	Rate of Exchange	429	Historical and Statistics	96 97 820 821	
Records, 232 3 London	561 563	Right Ascension Apparent	474 475	Location	96 97 820 821	
Records Athletics &c	970 971	Rio de Janeiro	88 760	Loan	444	
Shipping	970 971	Rate of Exchange	429	Shipping	92	
Theatre	970 971	Rhin puny	90	Trade	508 525 525	
Recruiting Dept (Navy)	225	de Oro	830	War Losses	241 242	
Red Cross Soc. Society	305 324	Blumi	230	Wheat etc	586 6	
Indian Race	88 637 747	Ripon 534	Bishop of	Running Records	448-9	
Sea	80	Rivers of England	553	Rupes, The	425 426 527-8	
Reading Pit Diagram	302	Irish	539	Rupert Land Bishop of	268	
Redemption of Capital Table	442	Scotland	436	Ruskin College	92 822	
Redirection of Letters	372	Wales	89	Russia Area	92 822	
Redonda	707	The World	222 3	Army	245	
Referees Official	228	Road Department The	442	British Loans to	494	
Reformation in The	8 4	Risks of the	512	Coal Exports to	505	
Reformatory Inspectors	268	Roads of the U K	518	Comings	424	
Reformed Episcopal Church	268	Rochester 534	Bishop of	Debt to U S A	490, 748	
Refreshment House Licences	543	Rockefeller Foundation	277	Finances in 1922 23	97 97 822	
Refrigerated Meat Imports	543	School of Hygiene	277	Finances	472	
Regatta (Helm)	451 450	Rot of Brickwork	431	Government	93, 821	
Regent's Park	243 4	Rolls Master of the	227	History and Statistics	821-2	
Regiments of the Army	200 395	Roman Britain	523 536 540	Immigration from	395	
Registrar Office General	542	Calabar 82	French	In Central Asia	825-6	
Registrar General's Office	542	Catholic Church	90 263 4 484	Railway Changes	91 580 824	
Marriage before	321	Churches in London	573	Submarines	240	
Registrars Chau try 228	Yorkshire	Colleges	573	Trade	508 515 824	
of Business Names	205, 395	Chronology	8 9 82	Weights and Measures	436	
of Voters	400	London	523 527-8	Ruthenia	778	
Letters	372 375	Rome Population	98 801	Ryo Hsue The	586	
Medical 276 Dental	231	Rate of Exchange	429	SAAR BASIN	787 826	
Registry for Deeds Middlesex	231	Sec. of	93 96	Salerno Land	236	
Laud Office	431	Rope Making Industry	93 96	Salerno The (France)	792	
Registry Office Marriages	243-4	Ross Institute	234	Sailing Clubs	597 600	
Regular Army The	243-4	(N Y)	682	Ship Statistics	91 970 971	
Relative Rank Navy Army R A F	238	Rotary Club	88 812	Sailors Letters to	374	
Relay Race Records	449	Rouille The	426	St Albans Bishop of	430	
Relief Works 1923 4	594	Rouge Croix 100	Dragon	Town and Abbey	268	
Religious of the World	90 503	Round Churches	74	St Andrew's Hosp. 228	University 276	
Religious Empire	473 484	Royal Academy 301 521	Almonry	St Amph. Archbishop of	265	
Religious Denominations Minor	262	of Music	248	St Bartholomew's Church	572	
Newspapers	589-590	Ali Force	248	Hospital	276	
Societies	302 318	Army Med Corps 244	Coll	Jeland	792	
Statistics (World)	90 250 264	Ordnance Corps	244	St Columba's Hospital	237	
Tract Society	321	Service Corps	244	St Croix	758 760	
Remedy (Light Colours)	422	Veterinary Corps	244	St John's Hospital	267	
Remembrance (London)	505, 563	Botanical Gardens	189	St John's, Bishop of	430	
The King's	822-3	Col of Art 195, Music	278	St Edmundsbury Bishop of	265	
Remt Assistance Act 409	847-8	Commission Exhibition 1921	219	St George's Cathedral London	272	
Reparation Claims Dept	222	Trade	248	St George's Cathedral London	272	
Reparations	479 404 5	Engineers Corps of	243	Hull Liverpool	272	
Repayment of Public Loans	444	Exchange	574	Hospital	272 273	
Repetitory Prayers	878	Family	100-2	St Helena	424 483 505 725-6	
Reply Coupons (Postal)	878	Avantities to	205	St Hilda's Hall	266	
Representative Poets	(Not)	Free Hospital	377 344	St Hugh's Hall Oxford	266	
Republics of World	52 93	Horst ulfural Society 377	541 543	St James's Palace 276	276	
Research (Imp Inst)	191	Households	702-5, 204, 205, 241	St John of Jerusalem Order	472	
(Medical)	206					
(Miners)	207					
(Navy)	236					
(Scientific)	217-9					

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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
St John Island	796 780	Saxe Meinigen	795	Scotland KINGDOM OF--continued.	PAUK
St John's Ambulance	315 316 383	Saxe Weimar	795	New Year's Day	82
Gate (Clerkenwell)	385 386	Saxon and Danish Kings	98	Newspapers	302
Hospital	385 386	Burial Ground	850	Occupations of the People	500
St Kitts Nevis (Leeward Is.)	707-8	Saxony	794	Old Age Pensions	498
St Ledger 460 Winners of the	445	Scapa Flow	539	Peacocks	106-127
St Lawrence River	89 448	Scarlet Rod	138	Peenew	112 123
St Louis	88 749 752	Scharnhorst Lippe	795	Photography	539 540
St Lucia Windward I	730	Schneid's Cup	489	Police	318 387
St Luke's Hospital	387	Scholarships (Income Tax)	390	Political Organisation	498
St Margaret's Westminster	572	Scholastic Associations	294 300	Political Parties	166
St Mark's Hospital	387	Schools Inspectors	274 5	Post Relief	493
St Martin	792	of Art	274 5	Population	484 485 537
St Mary's Hospital	277 384	of Medicine	270-7	Procurators Fiscal	537
St Mary's 500 Station	586	Boys 236-294 (Girls)	205 300	Representative Petition (Note)	106
St Patrick 551 Order of	526	Science and Invention (1903)	805 870	Revenue Offices	543
St Paul	792	and Technology Imp Coll 206 1	217 9	Roman Catholic Church	543
St Paul's Cathedral	253 270	Library	208 583	Roman Income	540
Dean and Canon 253	230	Museum	208 583	Royal Household	541
Hospital 329 Word	(Note) 576	Royal College of	480	Scottish Academy	302
St Peter's (Chapel)	226	Scientific Societies	301 318	Savings Committee	544
St Pierre Island (French)	329	Research Dept	217 9	Schools	293 4 599
St Saviour's Hospital	792	Summers	805 890	Secretary's Office	544
St Thomas	750 760	Scientists Pensions to	522 1021	Shorthand Clerks	537
St Thomas's Home	389	Scilly Islands	522 1021	Shipping of	520
Hospital	276-7 384	Scotch Education Department	541 2	Sovereigns of	98 99
St Vincent Windward Islands	732	SCOTLAND KINGDOM OF	539 549	Stationery Office	519
Sailing Ships	732	Accounts in Streets	594	Street Vendors	594
Sainte Marie	89 804	Agriculture	590 1	Tropical Schools	583
Sekholm Island	89 804	American Consuls	755	Phological Colleges	283
Saladin Tomb of	834	and the Great War	244	Painting Colleges	244-5
Salaries of Government &	265 285 544	Area	92 484	Unemployment Insurance	205
Bonus 288 Tax on	492 544	Archaeology Royal	258	United Free Church	540
Salisbury Hill Observatory	210	Banks	357 8	Universities	242 3
Salisbury 534 Bishop of	254	Barometers	130-5	Veterinary Colleges	390
Salmon Close Time for	451 4	Birth Rate	52 304	Will Law of	412
Licences	451 4	Registration	395	Scotland Yard	233
Salonica	797 840	Births and Deaths	92 394	Women Heights and Weights	594
Salt Lake 718 Production (U.K.)	510	Bodyguard	541	in Canada	594
Salutes to Indian Rulers	632 2	Burgh Directory	548-9	Scots Bay	246
SALTADOR Area	92 846	Cabinet Ministers	205	Seamen's Department	519
Canals	424 425	Cannals	425	Sculling Championship	451
Government	93 846	Census 1801 1921	456	Scythia Pontica	800
History and Statistics	846 7	Central Government	456	Scythia Pontica	800
Legation	96 97 846 847	Chief Constables	541	Sea Birth of the	89
Trade	508 847	Church of	260 484 572	Fisheries	543
Salvation Army	508 847	Clerks of the Peace	540	Miles	433 440
Samarra	718	Close Time for Game &	453 6	Routes War's Effect on	521
Samaritan Free Hospital	329	Cuba	540 1021	Rule of the Road	78 432
Samaritan	835	Coveries	645	Time of	443
Samaritan Islands (N /)	677 729	Counties	545 7	Sun Bathing Hospital	320
(U.S.)	729 759	Court of Session	540	Swamen Number of	519
Sample Post	375	Death Rate	597	Registry of	221
San Cristoval Island	717	Divorce Law	390	Seamen's Hospital	394
San Domingo	761	Education	488 9 541-8	War 1 ensions	499
San Francisco	88 749 752	Episcopal Church in	299 283	Sesquipedal Fish	520
Shipping	90	Ethnology	501	Seasonable Fish	458
San Marino	847	Farms	501	Sensations The	488-9
Sandhurst Royal Military College	278	Fish Measures	523	Secondary Education	488-9
Sandwich Islands	795	Fisheries	458 502	Teachers Colleges	265
Santa Barbara Island	707	Fox and Staghounds	459	Securities of State	265
Santa Cruz Group	777	Free and U.P. Churches	260	Neols	152-3
Sao Tome	819	Government Offices	541 4	Neols	948
SARAWAK Area	482 719	History	541 4	Neols of the U.S.	710
Council	95 719	Holiday Posts	358	Neols of the U.S.	554 555
Government	483 719	Holidays and Term Days	358	Neopol Niger (French)	792
Statistics	719 720	Hunts and Hounds	489	Neopol Niger (French)	398 487
Trade	508 720	Illegitimacy	490	Neopol Niger (French)	839
Sardinia (Italy)	800	Income Tax Assessment	544	Neopol Niger (French)	424 425
Sark	539	Insurance Companies	369 371	Neopol Niger (French)	472
Sark Territory	539	Intestacy Law of	416 7	Neopol Niger (French)	244
Sasine Office Scotland	643	Industries	539 540	Neopol Niger (French)	576
Saskatchewan	482 637 652	Intelligence	480 540	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Satellites	70	Kings and Queens of	98	Neopol Niger (French)	549
Return	71	Land Court	540	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Outer Ring	71	Law Terms	540	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Riding &	4 21 802	Local Traction	497	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Satellites of	71	Lord Lieutenant	497	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Sault Ste Marie Canal	87	Marriages 407-8 Laws	407 8	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Savage Island	682	Medical Schools	277	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Savall	682	Members of Parliament	182-4	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Savings Bank Post Office	215 500-1	Meteorological Observatories	249	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Trusts	244 501	Military Command	249	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Certificates sold	219	Ministers of State	249	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Committee (Eng & Wales)	219	National Gallery	544	Neopol Niger (French)	398
(Stockland)	219	Library	544	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Savoy Chapel	872	Museum	544	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Saxe-Altenburg	795	Portrait Gallery	544	Neopol Niger (French)	398
Saxe-Coburg, 795 House of	795	Savings Committee	544	Neopol Niger (French)	398
		Naval Command	249	Neopol Niger (French)	398

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	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Share Certificate Stamp	303	Slon College	326	South Kensington N Observatory	810
Sheep in Australia	303	Slroncluer	63	" London Hospitals	389
" in U.K.	303	Slovakia	735	" Orkneys and Shetlands	705
" Prices (Ireland)	303	Sizes of Books 434	431	" Pola	432, 701
" Tracks	303	of Type	434	" West Africa	692-4
Sherrif	538-9	Skogness	101	Southampton	534, 703
" Assay Marks	427	Skin Diseases Hospitals for	329	" Bishop (Winchester)	284
" Banks	354	" Skye	539	" Shipping	90
" Birth and Death Rate	538	Slado School	431	" Shriya	55
" Bishop of	295	Sladen viz s of	431	" Tides	85
" Members of Parliament	178	Slavin	839	" Trade	90
" Newspapers	591	Slavonia	778	" University College	270
" Schools	291	Small Holdings	591	(Island)	1031
" Temperature	1031	Smallpox 402	387	Southend	1031
" University	271	and Vaccination	852	Southern Hemisphere Stars	60-61
Shedfield Plate	589	Smithfield 578	420, 376	Southern Rhodesia	793-4
Shedfield Thro	4, 3	Smoke League The	809-870	" Southwark	4 of 64
Sherrif High, England	594	" Smuggling	4, 4	" Southwark	1031
" of London	565	Smyma	796	" Bishop of 264 (R.C.)	263
" Scotland	547	Snare Islands	677	" Cathedral	779
" Wales	539	Soane's Museum	583	" County Art	231
Shetland Islands	539 545 546	Soap Wights and Measures	392	" Churches	231
" (South)	546	Socialist Organizations	392	" Church of England	231
Ship Journals	87	Society and Institutions	392	" Scottish	98 99, 545
" Measurement	433	Society Islands (French)	791	" Welsh	190, 336
" Steaming by Star	870	Sociology, Schools of	280	" Soviet Russia	822-4
" Time 78, Watches	433	Soda and Man, 539	280	" Strait Area	92, 288
Shipbuilding 250 British	924	Sofia	775	" Ambassador	96 97 180, 809
Naval U.K. 250 U.K.	744	Rate of Exchange	66 71	" Coal Exports to	398
Shipowners in the World	959-978	Sokatra, Island of (Aden)	66 71	" Colonies Trade with	398
Shipping and Steam Offices	241	Solar System The	82	" Government	93, 288
" Employment	509	" Cycle explained	58-59	" History and Statistics	398-9
" Lloyd's Register	91 110	" Lenses 1904	420	" Immigration from	399
" lost in the War	240 476	" Physics Observatory	57 77	" Railway Gauges	430
" of British Empire 470	519 520	" Time	374	" Shipping	91 580 828 959-972
" of the World	91 959-972	Soldiers Lettists to	490	" Steamships	240
" of U.K.	519 521 959-972	" Pensions	516	" Trade	508 515, 808
" Offices in London	971-9	" Societies	280	" Wheat, &c	879, 850
" Profits	66	Solator General	165 205	" Wine Imported from	850
" Register (B of T)	221	" Not and	205	" Speaker of the Commons	184
" Routes	521	" to the Post Office	215	" of the Lords	127
" Suez Canal	521	" to the Treasury	223 4	" Special Forces	399
" Ships, Exports of	512	Solomon Islands (British)	418	" Marriage Licences	399, 681
" Fastest Afloat	970	" Charges	276	" "Trains"	431
" Largest Afloat	90 970	" Education	276	" Specific Gravities	431
" Letters to (H.M.)	374	" Supreme Court Edinburgh	276	" of Ships	433
" Measurement	433	" Solomon Islands (British)	276	" Names	625
" of Royal Navy	433	" Solomon Temp	276	" Spheres of Influence	431
" Paint for	924	" Solutes	276	" Spirits Duty (U.K.)	380 402 411
" Peel of	433	" Somaliland	508 721	" Exports of	512
" Type on 78 433	433	" French 791	508 721	" Lances	384 385, 402
" Water for	433	" Somers Islands	508 721	" Svalbard Market	576
" Wireless Telegraphs	380 433	" Somerset	508 721	" Svalbergen	89, 330
Shit and Collar Industry	580	" Herald	508 721	" Sport in 1913 3	445-452
Shooter's Bill	580	" Houses	508 721	" Sporting Diary (1924)	66
Shooting Game Seasons for	455	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Spots on the Sun	60
" in 1913	455	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Spring Tides	5 of 809
" in 1914	455	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Spurgeon's College	420
Shoreline County Court	455	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Square Measure	809
Shrewsbury Bishop (R.C.)	455	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Staff College	274 277 279
SIAM Area	02 807	" "Merriville College	508 721	" "Air 228	230
" Currency	424 426	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Imperial General	241
" Government	93 807	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Staffs of (Lichfield)	280
" History and Statistics	630 807 810	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Stage Plays Examiners	284
" Legislation	95 97 807 808	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Society The	316 366
" Trade	06 808	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Stagehands	453
" Weights and Measures	436	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Stamp Duties	387 393, 402
Siberia	822	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Receipts (U.K.)	402
Sierra Leone	482 483 508 720	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Stamps Allowance for Spoiled	402
Signal Boxes Largest	891	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Controller of	809
" Dept. H.N.	424	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Island Revenue	398-393, 402
Signals Royal Corps of	276	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Postage	372, 809
Signal Writers to the	276	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Standard Gold and Silver	78
Signs of the Zodiac &c	632 633	" "Merriville College	508 721	" "Time	78
Sikh States of India	632 633	" "Merriville College	508 721	" "Weights	280
Silk Imports	530 531	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Standards Department	420
" Measures	433	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Standard Gold Medal	372
Silver	78 636	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Stannaries Court	323
" Coinage	424-6	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Staple Inn	576
" Plate Marks on	424-6	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Star Cluster 64 Spots	63
" Price &c of Standard	424 427	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Star of India Order of	433
Simple Interest Table	424	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Starboard	625
Simla Peninsula	709 710	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Stars, The	63
Singapore 90 709	709 710	" "Merriville College	508 721	" Brightest	63
" Aerial Base	424	" "Merriville College	508 721		
" Rate of Exchange	424	" "Merriville College	508 721		
Sinking Fund, The	424	" "Merriville College	508 721		
Sinai Pen	424, 530	" "Merriville College	508 721		

"BLACKBIRD" SELF-FILLER

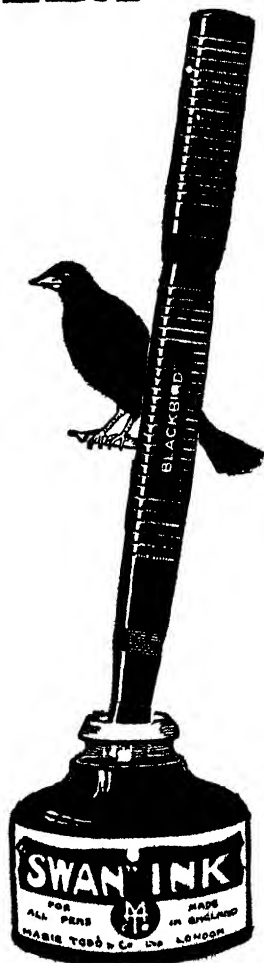
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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1924 [1

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 14 AND 15 OF KING GEORGE V

Elements and Dates for the Year 1924.

Golden Number	VI	Ascension Day	May 29
Eclipt	24	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Solar Cycle	1	Birth of King George V (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction	7	Whit Sunday	" 8
Dominical Letters	F E	Trinity Sunday	" 15
Julian Period (Year of)	6637	Corpus Christi	" 19
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
Wattle Day, Australia	" 26	Dominion Day Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb 17	Independence Day U S A	" 4
Ash Wednesday	March 5	Sundays after Trinity	" 23
Good Friday	April 18	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov 11
Easter Day	" 20	St Andrew's Day	" 30
St George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	" 30
Accession of King George V (1910)	May 6	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec 1
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26	CHRISTMAS DAY—Thursday	" 25

The Tropical Year 1924-1925

Spring Equinox (1924)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 20d 21h 20m
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 21d 17h 01m
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept 23d 8h 07m
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec 22d 2h 46m
Spring Equinox (1925)	" " " Aries	March 21d 3h 13m




Phases of the Moon, 1924

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
New Moon 6d 12h 48m	New Moon 5d 17h 38m	New Moon 5l 15h 58m	New Moon 4d 7h 17m	New Moon 3d 23h 0m	New Moon 2d 14h 34m	New Moon 1d 5h 35m	New Moon 30 8 37	First Quarter 6d 8h 45m	First Quarter 5d 14h 30m	First Quarter 3d 22h 18m	First Quarter 3d 9h 10m
First Quarter 13 22 44	First Quarter 12 20 9	First Quarter 13 16 50	First Quarter 12 11 12	First Quarter 12 21 14	First Quarter 10 13 37	First Quarter 9 21 46	First Quarter 14 20 19	Full Moon 13 7 0	Full Moon 12 20 21	Full Moon 11 12 31	Full Moon 11 7 3
Full Moon 22 0 57	Full Moon 20 16 7	Full Moon 21 4 30	Full Moon 19 14 11	Full Moon 18 21 52	Full Moon 17 4 41	Full Moon 16 11 49	Full Moon 22 9 10	Last Quarter 21 3 35	Last Quarter 20 22 54	Last Quarter 19 17 38	Last Quarter 19 10 11
Last Quarter 29 5 53	Last Quarter 27 13 15	Last Quarter 27 20 24	Last Quarter 26 4 28	Last Quarter 25 14 16	Last Quarter 24 2 16	Last Quarter 23 16 36	New Moon 30 8 37	New Moon 28 20 16	New Moon 28 22 57	New Moon 26 17 15	New Moon 26 3 46

Calendar for the Year 1924

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Su — 6 13 20 27	Su — 3 10 17 24	Su — 2 9 16 23 30	Su — 6 13 20 27	Su — 4 11 18 25	Su — 1 8 15 22 29	Su — 30 7 14 21 28	Su — 28 5 12 19 26	Su — 26 2 9 16 23 30	Su — 24 1 8 15 22 29	Su — 22 30 6 13 20 27	Su — 20 27 4 11 18 25
M — 7 14 21 28	M — 4 11 18 25	M — 3 10 17 24 31	M — 7 14 21 28	M — 5 12 19 26	M — 3 9 16 23 30	M — 2 9 16 23 30	M — 31 7 14 21 28	M — 29 6 13 20 27	M — 27 4 11 18 25	M — 25 3 10 17 24 31	M — 23 30 6 13 20 27
Tu 1 8 15 22 29	Tu — 5 12 19 26	Tu — 4 11 18 25	Tu — 8 15 22 29	Tu — 6 13 20 27	Tu — 5 12 19 26	Tu — 4 11 18 25	Tu — 3 10 17 24 31	Tu — 31 7 14 21 28	Tu — 29 6 13 20 27	Tu — 27 4 11 18 25	Tu — 25 3 10 17 24 31
W 2 9 16 23 30	W — 6 13 20 27	W — 5 12 19 26	W — 9 16 23 30	W — 7 14 21 28	W — 6 13 20 27	W — 5 12 19 26	W — 4 11 18 25	W — 3 10 17 24 31	W — 2 9 16 23 30	W — 31 7 14 21 28	W — 29 6 13 20 27
Th 3 10 17 24 31	Th — 7 14 21 28	Th — 6 13 20 27	Th — 10 17 24 31	Th — 8 15 22 29	Th — 7 14 21 28	Th — 6 13 20 27	Th — 5 12 19 26	Th — 4 11 18 25	Th — 3 10 17 24 31	Th — 2 9 16 23 30	Th — 31 7 14 21 28
F 4 11 18 25	F — 8 15 22 29	F — 7 14 21 28	F — 11 18 25	F — 9 16 23 30	F — 8 15 22 29	F — 7 14 21 28	F — 6 13 20 27	F — 5 12 19 26	F — 4 11 18 25	F — 3 10 17 24 31	F — 2 9 16 23 30
S 5 12 19 26	S — 9 16 23 30	S — 8 15 22 29	S — 12 19 26	S — 10 17 24 31	S — 9 16 23 30	S — 8 15 22 29	S — 7 14 21 28	S — 6 13 20 27	S — 5 12 19 26	S — 4 11 18 25	S — 3 10 17 24 31

6] FEBRUARY XXIX DAYS [1924

DAY OF		Fast and Festivals Remakable Days—Events	THF SUN	DAYS
M	Light at 1 Dark			
		  	Rises	Refs
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° 37' 19" 22h		of the Year to end of Year
1	F	First Parliament of United Kingdom assembled, 1801	7 42	16 46
2	S	Purification Candlemas Scottish Quarter Day	7 41	16 47
3	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany W Bagehot b 1826	7 39	16 49
4	M	Capture of Kumasi, 1874 W H Ainsworth b 1805	7 38	16 51
5	Tu	Holmfirth flood, 1852 Carlyle died, 1881	7 36	16 53
6	W	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838, died, 13 Oct, 1905	7 34	16 55
7	Th	London and Dover Railway opened, 1844	7 33	16 57
8	F	Half Quarter Day John Ruskin born, 1819	7 31	16 8
9	S	Lord Carson b 1854 Rontgen (X Rays) d 1923	7 29	17 0
10	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany S Plimsoll b 1824	7 27	17 2
11	M	Welch Guards regiment founded, 1915	7 26	17 4
12	Tu	Abraham Lincoln born 1809 died, 15 April, 1865	7 24	17 6
13	W	Lord Randolph Churchill b 1849, d 24 Jan 1895	7 22	17 8
14	Th	St Valentine's Day St Vincent, 1797 Cpt Cook d 1770	7 20	17 9
15	F	Sir E Shackleton born, 1874, died, 5 Jan, 1922	7 18	17 11
16	S	Isaac Newton, inventor of life boat, died 1834	7 16	17 13
17	S	Septuagesima Meeuws, 1843 Ancle, 1917	7 14	17 15
18	M	Cameroons captured from the Germans 1916	7 12	17 17
19	Tu	David Garrick, actor, b 1717 Adelma Patti, b 1843	7 11	17 19
20	W	Saragossa, 1809 Prince of Royal born, 1867	7 9	17 20
21	Th	British forces occupied Jericho, 1918	7 6	17 22
22	F	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (1732) Gen Holiday, U S A	7 4	17 24
23	S	Charles Shirley Brooks died, 1874 b 29 April, 1816	7 2	17 26
24	S	Septuagesima St Matthias Kut captured, 1917	7 0	17 28
25	M	Sir C Wien died, 1723 German retreat on Ancre, 1917	6 58	17 29
26	Tu	Loss of <i>Birkenhead</i> , 1852 Franco German Peace signed	6 56	17 31
27	W	Ellen Terry born, 1848 Paardeberg, 1900 [1871	6 54	17 33
28	Th	Madam Patey, contralto, died, 1894, b 1 May, 1842	6 52	17 35
29	F	Archbishop Whitgift d 1604 Adowa, 1896	6 50	17 36

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	5d	1h	38 3m
☾ First Quarter	12	20	9 0
○ Full Moon	20	16	7 2
☾ Last Quarter	27	13	15 2
Apogee 13d	1 7h	251 300 miles	
Perigee 25d	15 9h	229 480	

IRONMASTERS QUARTERLY MEETINGS 1924

	Jan	April	July	Oct
Walsall	8	8	8	7
Wolverhampton	9	9	9	8
Birmingham	10	10	10	9
Stourbridge	11	11	11	10
Tudley	12	12	12	11

MONTHLY NOTES

Feb 1 Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends
4 Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer
10 Last day for Claims (Spring Register)
11 Scottish General salmon fishing begins
16 Objections and New Claims to be published
24 Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register)

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb 8, May 9
Aug 11 and Nov 11

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY 1923,
on 21 days total fall 2 65 inches, above the
average by 1 17 inch

1924]

FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH

[7

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)						Universal Time at Oh		VILMORANDA
Day	Add to App Time	Hourly Var	Appar t Height Ascen ion	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Universal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Oh	Universal Time at Oh	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	13 36	0 37	20 55 19	10 23	17 22 45	0 70	20 41 43	3 17 45	1	
2	13 45	0 34	20 59 24	10 19	17 5 5	0 71	20 45 40	3 13 49		
3	13 52	0 30	21 3 28	10 16	16 48 2	0 72	20 49 36	3 9 53	3	
4	13 59	0 27	21 7 32	10 13	16 30 7	0 74	20 53 33	3 5 57		
5	14 5	0 23	21 11 34	10 09	16 12 9	0 75	20 57 29	3 2 1	4	
6	14 11	0 20	21 15 36	10 06	15 54 8	0 76	21 1 26	2 58 5		
7	14 15	0 17	21 19 37	10 02	15 36 4	0 77	21 5 22	2 54 9	5	
8	14 18	0 13	21 23 37	9 99	15 17 8	0 78	21 9 19	2 50 13		
9	14 21	0 10	21 27 37	9 96	14 58 9	0 79	21 13 15	2 46 17	6	
10	14 23	0 07	21 31 35	9 92	14 39 7	0 80	21 17 12	2 42 21		
11	14 24	0 03	21 35 33	9 89	14 20 3	0 81	21 21 8	2 38 25	7	
12	14 25	0 00	21 39 30	9 86	14 0 7	0 82	21 25 5	2 34 30		
13	14 24	0 03	21 43 26	9 82	13 40 9	0 83	21 29 2	2 30 34	8	
14	14 23	0 07	21 47 21	9 79	13 20 8	0 84	21 32 58	2 26 38		
15	14 21	0 10	21 51 16	9 76	13 0 5	0 85	21 36 55	2 22 42	9	
16	14 18	0 13	21 55 10	9 73	12 40 4	0 86	21 40 51	2 18 46		
17	14 15	0 16	21 59 3	9 70	12 19 3	0 87	21 44 48	2 14 50	10	
18	14 11	0 19	22 2 55	9 67	11 58 4	0 88	21 48 44	2 10 54		
19	14 6	0 22	22 6 47	9 64	11 37 3	0 88	21 52 41	2 6 58	11	
20	14 0	0 25	22 10 38	9 61	11 16 0	0 89	21 56 37	2 3 2		
21	13 54	0 28	22 14 28	9 58	10 54 5	0 90	22 0 34	1 59 6	12	
22	13 47	0 30	22 18 18	9 55	10 32 9	0 90	22 4 31	1 55 11		
23	13 40	0 33	22 22 7	9 53	10 11 1	0 91	22 8 27	1 51 15	13	
24	13 31	0 35	22 25 55	9 50	9 49 2	0 92	22 12 24	1 47 19		
25	13 23	0 38	22 29 43	9 48	9 27 1	0 92	22 16 20	1 43 23	14	
26	13 13	0 40	22 33 30	9 46	9 4 8	0 93	22 20 17	1 39 27		
27	13 3	0 42	22 37 17	9 43	8 42 5	0 93	22 24 13	1 35 31	15	
28	12 53	0 45	22 41 3	9 41	8 20 0	0 94	22 28 10	1 31 35		
29	12 42	0 47	22 44 48	9 39	7 57 3	0 95	22 32 6	1 27 39	16	
30										

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FEBRUARY, 1924

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROMETER	WIND		RAIN	SUN	SHADE	H. LOGGRAPHIC ELEMENTS
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1841 1906		(Pres ure lb)	(to f t)				
1	54.8	50.2	39.6	29.900	4.5	WSW	0.1	0.1	0.1	17
2	54.9	50.8	5	29.826	5.7	WSW	0.2	0.2	0.2	
3	54.3	45.3	5	29.840	2.3	WSW			3.5	18
4	49.2	30.5	5	29.984	1.5	NNE			3.7	
5	48.6	25.9	6	29.990	1.1	S-W			4.7	19
6	44.4	36.5	6	29.988	2.4	S	0.2	2.5	5	
7	50.9	38.2	5	29.921	4.2	SSW	29			20
8	50.9	37.2	3	28.895	4.6	SSE	47			
9	51.1	35.5	1	29.536	0.5	Calm		4.6		21
10	46.1	41.1	38.9	29.369	2.3	SE	0.4			
11	55.6	40.8	8	29.585	2.3	SSW	0.7	5.4		22
12	50.0	34.9	8	29.860	0.1	SW	0.6	2.0		
13	43.1	39.1	39.0	29.944	0.6	ESF	36			23
14	40.9	37.7	3	29.888	0.6	F41	16			
15	44.2	35.2	4	29.726	0.5	ESE		0.6		24
16	50.9	39.5	5	29.619	1.0	SW	0.1	3.6		
17	51.6	36.9	6	29.576	1.3	WSW	0.5	6.8		25
18	45.2	34.1	5	29.183	1.5	ESE	20	0.1		
19	38.4	32.2	5	29.235	1.0	N	0.4			26
20	35.8	31.9	5	29.517	1.0	NF				
21	49.3	32.5	6	29.069	2.1	WSW	21	1.3		27
22	48.3	22.4	7	28.959	4.8	SW	19	3.3		
23	46.0	35.0	8	29.101	4.8	WNW	0.8	2.5		28
24	45.3	38.4	40.0	29.094	0.6	SE	0.2			
25	50.6	40.7	1	29.404	0.6	WSW				29
26	57.2	44.7	2	28.838	8.0	SW	19	3.2		
27	50.0	41.9	3	28.808	8.4	WSW	06	0.6		30
28	52.7	41.9	3	29.101	6.6	WSW	10	4.3		
29							25	5.7		
30										

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory Greenwich

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 6° 7' 20" 21h		THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark.	W		Rises	Sets	of the Year	of the Year
1		S	ST DAVID'S DAY Mamelukes massacred 1811	6 48	17 38	61	305
2		S	Quinquagesima Shrove Sunday John Wesley died,	6 46	17 40	62	304
3		M	Robert Adam, architect, died, 1792 [1791	6 43	17 42	63	303
4		Tu	Shrove Tuesday Inauguration Day, U S A	6 41	17 44	64	302
5		W	Ash Wednesday Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856	6 39	17 45	65	301
6		Th	Michael Angelo, painter, born, 1474	6 37	17 47	66	300
7		F	Thomas Aquinas d 1274 Albert Medal founded, 1866	6 35	17 49	67	299
8		S	Aboukhi, 1801 Rev H W Beecher died, 1887	6 32	17 50	68	298
9		S	Quadragesima 1st Sunday in Lent	6 30	17 52	69	297
10		M	William Itty, painter, b 1787 Neuve Chapelle, 1915	6 28	17 54	70	296
11		Tu	Torquato Tasso, poet, b 1544 Baghdad captured, 1917	6 26	17 56	71	295
12		W	Russian Revolution, 1917 W Buckland, naturalist, b	6 23	17 57	72	294
13		Th	Field Marshal Lord Plumer born 1857 [1784	6 21	17 59	73	293
14		F	Ivy, 1590 Admiral John Byng shot, 1757	6 19	18 1	74	292
15		S	Tsar Nicholas of Russia abdicated, 1917	6 17	18 3	75	291
16		S	2nd Sunday in Lent	6 14	18 4	76	290
17		M	St PATRICK'S DAY H R H Duke of Cambridge d 1904	6 12	18 6	77	289
18		Tu	Naval attack on Dardanelles, 1915	6 10	18 8	78	288
19		W	Sir Richard Burton, orientalist and traveller b 1821	6 7	18 9	79	287
20		Th	Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died, 1894	6 5	18 11	80	286
21		F	Second Battle of the Somme, 1918	6 3	18 13	81	285
22		S	General Allenby crossed the Jordan, 1918	6 1	18 14	82	284
23		S	3rd Sunday in Lent Viset Milner, M G, born 1854	5 58	18 16	83	283
24		M	S S Sussex (Capt Fryatt) torpedoed, 1916	5 56	18 18	84	282
25		Tu	Annunciation Lady Day Quarter Day	5 54	18 19	85	281
26		W	Cecil J Rhodes died, 1902 Baghdadieh, 1918	5 52	18 21	86	280
27		Th	First Allied War Conference met in Paris, 1916	5 49	18 23	87	279
28		F	Crimean War declared, 1854 Duke of Albany d 1884	5 47	18 24	88	278
29		S	French counter attack at Verdun, 1916	5 45	18 26	89	277
30		S	4th Sun in Lent "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918	5 42	18 28	90	276
31		M	Entry of Allies into Paris, 1914 Prince Henry b 1900	5 40	18 29	91	275

PHASES OF THE MOON

- New Moon 5d 15h 57 7m
 - ☾ First Quarter 13 16 50 4
 - Full Moon 21 4 30 1
 - ☾ Last Quarter 27 20 24 3
- Apogee 11d 21 9h 251 480 miles
Perigee 23d 17 21h 226 280

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1923

on 18 days total fall, 2.19 inches, above the average by 0.73 inch

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1 Auditors of Boroughs to be elected—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month

2. Close time for all wild birds till 21st August
8 Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year

25 Lady Day Quarter Day Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st

1924]

MARCH THIRD MONTH

[11

THE SUN (Mean Noon)									
Day	Equation of Time		Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Variation	Hourly Variation of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Solar Mean Anomaly	Mean Time at 0h Solar Time
	Add to True	Sub from True							
1	12 31	0 49	22 48 34	9 37	7 34 6 S	0 95	22 36 3	1 23 43	1
2	12 19	0 51	22 52 18	9 35	7 11 7	0 95	22 40 0	1 19 47	2
3	12 6	0 53	22 56 2	9 33	6 48 8	0 96	22 43 56	1 15 51	3
4	11 53	0 55	22 59 46	9 31	6 25 7	0 96	22 47 53	1 11 56	4
5	11 40	0 57	23 3 20	9 29	6 2 6	0 97	22 51 49	1 8 0	5
6	11 26	0 58	23 7 12	9 27	5 39 4	0 97	22 55 46	1 4 4	6
7	11 12	0 60	23 10 54	9 26	5 16 1	0 97	22 59 42	1 0 8	7
8	10 57	0 62	23 14 36	9 24	4 52 7	0 97	23 3 39	0 56 12	8
9	10 42	0 63	23 18 18	9 22	4 29 3	0 98	23 7 35	0 52 16	9
10	10 27	0 65	23 21 59	9 21	4 5 8	0 98	23 11 32	0 48 20	10
11	10 11	0 66	23 25 40	9 19	3 42 2	0 98	23 15 29	0 44 24	11
12	9 55	0 68	23 29 20	9 18	3 18 7	0 98	23 19 25	0 40 28	12
13	9 39	0 69	23 33 1	9 17	2 55 0	0 98	23 23 22	0 36 32	13
14	9 22	0 70	23 36 40	9 16	2 31 4	0 99	23 27 18	0 32 36	14
15	9 5	0 71	23 40 20	9 14	2 7 7	0 99	23 31 15	0 28 41	15
16	8 48	0 72	23 43 59	9 14	1 44 0	0 99	23 35 11	0 24 45	16
17	8 31	0 73	23 47 39	9 13	1 20 3	0 99	23 39 8	0 20 49	17
18	8 13	0 74	23 51 18	9 12	0 56 6	0 99	23 43 4	0 16 53	18
19	7 55	0 74	23 54 56	9 11	0 32 9	0 99	23 47 1	0 12 57	19
20	7 37	0 75	23 58 35	9 10	0 9 2 S	0 99	23 50 57	0 9 1	20
21	7 19	0 76	0 2 13	9 10	0 14 5 N	0 99	23 54 54	0 5 5	21
22	7 1	0 76	0 5 52	9 10	0 38 2	0 99	23 58 51	0 1 9	22
23	6 43	0 76	0 9 30	9 09	1 1 8	0 98	0 2 47	23 53 17	23
24	6 25	0 76	0 13 8	9 09	1 25 4	0 98	0 6 44	23 49 22	24
25	6 6	0 77	0 16 46	9 09	1 49 0	0 98	0 10 40	23 45 26	25
26	5 48	0 77	0 20 25	9 09	2 12 6	0 98	0 14 37	23 41 30	26
27	5 29	0 77	0 24 3	9 09	2 36 1	0 98	0 18 33	23 37 34	27
28	5 11	0 76	0 27 41	9 09	2 59 5	0 98	0 22 30	23 33 38	28
29	4 53	0 76	0 31 10	9 09	3 22 9	0 97	0 26 26	23 29 42	29
30	4 35	0 76	0 34 58	9 10	3 46 2	0 97	0 30 23	23 25 46	30
31	4 16	0 75	0 38 36	9 10	4 9 5 N	0 97	0 34 20	23 21 50	31

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MARCH 1923									
Day	A	M	W	Th	F	S	Sun	Bar	Wind
1	52 0	42 0	40 4	39 35 8	2 4	WSW	16	01 1	22
2	52 0	39 5	4	39 22 3	4 4	WSW	16	01 1	23
3	53 0	35 1	5	39 24 8	0 3	WNW	2 7		24
4	47 4	34 9	7	39 8 45	0 9	NNL		4 5	25
5	49 3	33 2	9	39 9 62	1 3	SW	08	0 3	26
6	52 8	37 5	41 0	39 7 46	1 7	WSW	39	0 9	27
7	51 4	40 5	0	39 48 9	1 6	WSW	04	0 6	28
8	46 5	38 3	1	39 7 47	2 4	NNE	02	1 0	29
9	41 6	35 9	0	39 9 01	2 2	NE	02		30
10	46 8	36 1	40 9	39 7 90	0 3	NL	02		31
11	42 8	34 5	41 0	39 9 32	0 1	NE		4 0	
12	49 1	27 2	1	30 0 49	0 5	SSW	18		
13	43 8	36 9	3	30 9 71	0 2	ESE	70		
14	44 5	35 0	5	30 12 1	1 2	F			
15	40 5	37 6	7	30 9 72	3 2	FNE	07		
16	46 0	40 5	9	30 0 65	1 2	LNE			
17	50 1	38 8	42 0	30 0 72	2 6	E		4 0	
18	49 0	37 4	0	30 11 6	5 4	E		5 8	
19	50 5	35 9	41 9	30 9 76	2 1	L		3 9	
20	52 9	31 7	9	30 8 79	1 0	E	11	1 3	
21	54 8	40 3	9	30 8 49	0 4	NE	05	2 7	
22	46 8	36 1	42 0	30 8 22	0 1	Calm	08		
23	46 5	40 2	2	30 7 22	1 0	NL		8 6	
24	57 6	38 7	4	30 9 11	0 3	SW		3 0	
25	61 2	38 7	7	30 9 88	0 7	SSW	16	3 7	
26	63 2	47 6	43 0	30 0 41	1 2	LNE	04	6 2	
27	70 6	44 9	3	30 8 89	1 8	SE	01	6 2	
28	60 0	46 1	7	30 9 62	2 2	SSW	06	2 2	
29	56 9	41 0	44 1	30 10 0	2 2	SW	26	2 6	
30	57 3	37 8	5	30 14 2	0 3	SE	26	2 6	
31	59 6	42 1	9	30 8 27	0 6	SE	01	2 6	
Mean	51 6	38 1	41 9	30 8 62			2 19	7 6 6	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

Centric f Dhs			
D	Δ	Lat	Long
6	22 9 W	7 3 2	130 7
16	24 8	7 1	358 9
26	25 9	6 8	227 0

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events					
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8' 20" 9"					
				Rise	Set	of the Year	to end of Year
1	Tu	All Fools' Day Dr William Harvey born, 1578		5 38	18 31	92	274
2	W	Copenhagen, 1801 J Forster Dickensian, b 1812		5 36	18 33	93	273
3	Th	J Abernethy, surg, b 1764 Garibaldi in England, 1804		5 33	18 34	94	272
4	F	Oliver Goldsmith d 1774 Grinling Gibbons b 1648		5 31	18 36	95	271
5	S	U S A declared war against Germany, 1917		5 29	18 38	96	270
6	S	5th Sunday in Lent Badajos, 1812		5 27	18 39	97	269
7	M	Old Lady Day Archbishop of Canterbury b 1848		5 24	18 41	98	268
8	Tu	King of the Belgians b 1875 Atbara, 1898		5 22	18 43	99	267
9	W	Appomattox, 1865 Atras, 1917 Vinny Ridge 1917		5 20	18 44	100	266
10	Th	Toulouse, 1814 "Gen" Booth b 1829, d 20 Aug, 1912		5 18	18 46	101	265
11	F	Charles Reade, novelist, died, 1884 Monchy, 1917		5 16	18 48	102	264
12	S	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782		5 13	18 49	103	263
13	S	Palm Sunday Summer Time begins [Act of 1922]		5 12	18 51	104	262
14	M	Princess Beatrice b 1857 Foch generalissimo, 1918		5 9	18 53	105	261
15	Tu	W T Stead, journalist, drowned in <i>Titanic</i> disaster, 1912		5 7	18 54	106	260
16	W	HARRY LAW SITTINGS END French adv on Aisne, 1917		5 5	18 56	107	259
17	Th	Mauney Thursday German attack on Verdun, 1916		5 3	18 58	108	258
18	F	Good Friday Foxe, Martyrologist, died, 1587		5 0	18 59	109	257
19	S	Primrose Day Beaconsfield d 1881 Darwin d 1882		4 58	18 59	110	256
20	S	Easter Day T B D action off Dover, 1917 [b 1816		4 56	19 3	111	255
21	M	Easter Monday Bank Holiday Charlotte Bronte,		4 54	19 4	112	254
22	Tu	Easter Tuesday Germans used poison gas 1915		4 52	19 6	113	253
23	W	St GEORGE'S DAY Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918		4 50	19 8	114	252
24	Th	Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915 Dublin rebellion, 1916		4 48	19 9	115	251
25	F	St Mark ANZAC DAY (1915) Princess Mary b 1897		4 46	19 11	116	250
26	S	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917		4 44	19 13	117	249
27	S	1st Sunday after Easter Herbert Spencer b 1820		4 42	19 14	118	248
28	M	Earl of Shaftesbury b 1774 Mutiny of <i>Bounty</i> , 1789,		4 40	19 16	119	247
29	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN Kut surrendered, 1916		4 38	19 17	120	246
30	W	Fontenoy, 1745 Lord Avebury born, 1834		4 36	19 19	121	245

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	4d 7h 17 3 ¹¹
☾ First Quarter	12 11 12 1
☉ Full Moon	19 14 10 7
☾ Last Quarter	26 4 28 1
Apogee	8d 15 2h 252,030 miles
Perigee	20d 20 3h 223,320 "

RAIN FALL IN APRIL, 1923,

on 12 days total fall 1.38 inches, below the average by 0.28 inch

* Summer Time begins on Sunday, April 13 at 2h G C T See Note p 18 and p 77

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1 Refreshment House Licences to be renewed

5 Dividends on Consols, &c, due Financial year, 1923-1924 for Treasury purposes ends

7 Fire Insurances must be paid
— Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed

14 Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date

15 Spring Register of Voters comes into force

1924]

APRIL FOURTH MONTH

[15

Day	Equation of Time		THE SUN (MFAN NOON)						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at Sidereal 1 st Dec p 77
	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 58	0 75	0 42 15	9 11	4 32 7 N	0 96	0 38 16	23 17 54	1	
2	3 40	0 76	0 45 53	9 11	4 55 8	0 96	0 42 13	23 13 58	2	
3	3 23	0 76	0 49 32	9 12	5 18 8	0 96	0 46 9	23 10 2	3	
4	3 5	0 73	0 53 11	9 12	5 41 8	0 95	0 50 6	23 6 7	4	
5	2 48	0 72	0 56 50	9 13	6 4 6	0 95	0 54 2	23 2 11	5	
6	2 30	0 72	1 0 29	9 14	6 27 3	0 94	0 57 59	22 58 15	6	
7	2 13	0 71	1 4 9	9 15	6 49 9	0 94	1 1 55	22 54 19	7	
8	1 56	0 70	1 7 48	9 16	7 12 4	0 93	1 5 52	22 50 23	8	
9	1 40	0 69	1 11 28	9 17	7 34 8	0 93	1 9 49	22 46 27	9	
10	1 23	0 68	1 15 8	9 18	7 57 0	0 92	1 13 45	22 42 31	10	
11	1 7	0 67	1 18 49	9 19	8 19 1	0 92	1 17 42	22 38 35	11	
12	0 51	0 66	1 22 39	9 20	8 41 1	0 91	1 21 38	22 34 39	12	
13	0 36	0 64	1 26 10	9 21	9 2 9	0 91	1 25 35	22 30 43	13	
14	0 20	0 63	1 29 52	9 22	9 24 6	0 90	1 29 31	22 26 47	14	
15	0 5	0 62	1 33 33	9 24	9 46 1	0 89	1 33 28	22 22 52	15	
16	Subt.	0 60	1 37 15	9 25	10 7 5	0 89	1 37 24	22 18 56	16	
17	0 24	0 59	1 40 57	9 27	10 28 7	0 88	1 41 21	22 15 0	17	
18	0 38	0 57	1 44 40	9 28	10 49 7	0 87	1 45 18	22 11 4	18	
19	0 51	0 56	1 48 23	9 30	11 10 5	0 86	1 49 14	22 7 8	19	
20	1 4	0 54	1 52 6	9 32	11 32 1	0 86	1 53 11	22 3 12	20	
21	1 17	0 52	1 55 50	9 34	11 53 6	0 85	1 57 7	21 59 16	21	
22	1 29	0 50	1 59 34	9 35	12 12 9	0 84	2 1 4	21 55 20	22	
23	1 41	0 48	2 3 19	9 37	12 31 9	0 83	2 5 0	21 51 24	23	
24	1 52	0 46	2 7 5	9 39	12 51 8	0 82	2 8 57	21 47 28	24	
25	2 3	0 44	2 10 50	9 42	13 11 4	0 81	2 12 53	21 43 32	25	
26	2 13	0 42	2 14 36	9 44	13 30 9	0 81	2 16 50	21 39 37	26	
27	2 3	0 40	2 18 23	9 46	13 50 1	0 80	2 20 46	21 35 41	27	
28	2 33	0 38	2 22 11	9 48	14 9 1	0 79	2 24 43	21 31 45	28	
29	2 41	0 35	2 25 58	9 50	14 27 8	0 78	2 28 40	21 27 49	29	
30	2 49	0 33	2 29 47	9 53	14 46 3 N	0 77	2 32 36	21 23 53	30	


MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL 1923

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN	SHINE
	Max	Min	M 1911-10		(1 as e lbs to sq ft)	Dir in		
1	59 8	39 2	45 3	29 846	0 6	ESE		3 0
2	57 1	40 5	7	29 996	1 2	ESE		6 7
3	59 8	39 9	46 0	29 924	0 7	FSE		4 9
4	63 2	35 2	2	29 626	1 6	SE		10 5
5	55 9	39 5	3	29 516	1 4	ENE	01	2 3
6	46 3	41 1	3	29 510	1 4	ENE	08	
7	57 8	40 8	3	29 501	0 4	ENE		1 0
8	50 8	39 8	1	29 640	8 8	ENE	01	8 8
9	43 4	33 1	0	29 595	8 6	ENE		2 8
10	53 1	31 2	45 9	29 536	2 1	FSE	05	0 2
11	63 9	46 5	8	29 503	2 4	ESE	35	1 2
12	68 0	48 8	9	29 245	3 6	SSW	21	3 1
13	58 2	42 9	46 1	29 198	2 6	SSW	10	4 9
14	56 5	36 4	4	29 281	3 8	SSW	03	9 8
15	57 5	35 3	8	29 345	1 2	SSL		7 8
16	53 9	41 4	47 2	29 642	1 6	FNE		0 2
17	52 9	40 1	6	29 929	0 6	NE		5 2
18	51 8	40 6	48 0	29 720	1 2	F		1 2
19	50 1	39 6	3	29 508	1 2	FSE		
20	58 0	39 7	5	29 497	3 0	NE		2 8
21	54 5	37 8	7	29 359	3 0	NE		4 4
22	57 2	38 0	7	29 493	3 5	NE	01	0 7
23	50 7	32 4	6	29 687	0 7	NNW		1 8
24	52 3	37 6	6	29 891	1 5	NNW		10 0
25	52 2	35 4	6	29 382	6 4	SSW	17	
26	57 5	41 2	6	29 304	17 8	SW	28	4 5
27	55 1	37 9	7	29 696	0 6	WSW		6 0
28	59 9	36 0	8	29 711	2 0	WSW		10 2
29	60 2	42 2	49 0	29 669	1 1	WSW	08	0 8
30	62 2	48 9	1	29 798	2 6	WSW		0 4
Min	56 0	39 3	47 3	29 585	—	—	1 38	116 1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disk	
		Lat	Long
		0	0
5	26 4 W	6 2 8	95 1
15	26 2	5 5	323 1
25	25 2	4 6	191 0

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals	1924		HOURS		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.	Remarkable Days—Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° 11' 22" 0"			Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	Th	St Philip and St James	Duke of Connaught b 1850	4 34	19 21	122	244		
2	F	Hudson's Bay Company chartered, 160		4 33	19 22	123	243		
3	S	Discovery of Jamaica, 1494	Thomas Hood d 1845	4 31	19 24	124	242		
4	S	2nd Sun aft Easter	Joseph Whitaker, r s a, b 1820	4 29	19 26	125	241		
5	M	Empress Eugénie born, 1826, died, 11 July, 1920		4 27	19 27	126	240		
6	Tu	KING'S ACCESSION (1910)	Epping Forest opened, 1882	4 25	19 29	127	239		
7	W	S.S. Lusitania torpedoed, 1915	1,134 lives lost	4 24	19 30	128	238		
8	Th	Treaty on Alabama claims signed, 1871		4 22	19 32	129	237		
9	F	Half Quarter Day	Vindictive blocked Ostend, 1918	4 20	19 34	130	236		
10	S	Lodi, 1796	Indian Mutiny began at Meerut, 1857	4 19	19 35	131	235		
11	S	3rd Sunday after Easter	Herschel died, 1871	4 17	19 37	132	234		
12	M	Sir W. Huggins died, 1910	Windhoek occupied, 1915	4 15	19 38	133	233		
13	Tu	James Young discovered paraffin, died, 1883		4 14	19 40	134	232		
14	W	Old May Day	Sir Squire Bancroft born, 1841	4 12	19 41	135	231		
15	Th	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847	Vimy Ridge, 1916	4 11	19 43	136	230		
16	F	Fishmongers' Company founded, 1284		4 9	19 44	137	229		
17	S	King of Spain b 1886	Relief of Mafeking, 1900	4 8	19 46	138	228		
18	S	4th Sunday after Easter	N. Hawthorne d 1864	4 6	19 47	139	227		
19	M	La Hogue, 1692	Last air raid on London, 1918	4 5	19 49	140	226		
20	Tu	J. Stuart Mill born, 1806	Consols., £11, 11s 3d, 1897	4 4	19 50	141	225		
21	W	"Summer Time" first adopted, 1916		4 2	19 51	142	224		
22	Th	Balconetage created, 1611	Sir A. Conan Doyle b 1859	4 1	19 53	143	223		
23	F	Ramilles, 1706	Italy declared war on Austria, 1915	4 0	19 54	144	222		
24	S	EMPIRE DAY	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	19 55	145	221		
25	S	Regatta Sunday	Military Service Act, 1916	3 58	19 57	146	220		
26	M	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867)	Samuel Pepys died, 1703	3 56	19 58	147	219		
27	Tu	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918	[La Bassée, 1915	3 55	19 59	148	218		
28	W	Empress Josephine d 1814	Battles of Souchez and	3 54	20 0	149	217		
29	Th	Ascension Day	Holy Thursday	3 53	20 2	150	216		
30	F	Alexander Pope died, 1744	Decoration Day, U.S.A.	3 53	20 3	151	215		
31	S	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910)	Battle of Jutland, 1916	3 52	20 4	152	214		

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	31/ 231/ 0 00
☾ First Quarter	12 2 13 7
☾ Full Moon	18 21 52 5
☾ Last Quarter	25 14 16 3

Apogee	6d 2 0/ 252 530 miles
Perigee	19d 5 3/ 221 980 "

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1923

on 12 days total fall, 1.83 inches below the average by 0.07 inch

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES

MAY 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange
6 14 George V ends
7 15 George V begins
15 Scottish Jeun Day

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25, Midsummer, June 24, Michaelmas, Sept 29 and Christmas, Dec 25.

1924]

MAY FIFTH MONTH

[19]

MEMORANDUM

Day	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)					8 diurnal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at Noon	
	h. m.	h. m.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Variation of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation of Dec.	Hourly Variation of Time	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5	57	31	33	56	9 55	15 46 N	0 76	2 36 33	21	19 57
2	3	4	29	33	57	9 57	15 28 6	0 75	2 40 29	21	16 1
3	3	11	26	34	15	9 59	15 40 4	0 74	2 44 26	21	12 5
4	3	17	24	45	5	9 59	15 57 9	0 72	2 48 22	21	8 9
5	3	22	22	48	57	9 64	16 15 2	0 71	2 52 19	21	4 13
6	3	27	19	52	48	9 66	16 32 2	0 70	2 56 15	21	0 18
7	3	32	17	56	40	9 69	16 48 9	0 69	3 0 12	20	56 22
8	3	35	15	3	33	9 71	17 5 3	0 68	3 4 9	20	52 26
9	3	39	12	3	26	9 73	17 21 4	0 67	3 8 5	20	48 30
10	3	41	10	3	20	9 76	17 37 3	0 65	3 12 2	20	44 34
11	3	44	08	3	12	9 78	17 52 8	0 63	3 15 58	20	40 38
12	3	45	05	3	16	9 80	18 8 1	0 64	3 19 55	20	36 42
13	3	46	03	3	24	9 83	18 23 1	0 62	3 23 51	20	32 46
14	3	47	01	3	20	9 85	18 37 7	0 60	3 27 48	20	28 50
15	3	47	02	3	27	9 87	18 52 0	0 59	3 31 44	20	24 54
16	3	46	04	3	31	9 90	19 6 0	0 58	3 35 41	20	20 58
17	3	45	06	3	35	9 92	19 19 7	0 56	3 39 38	20	17 2
18	3	43	08	3	39	9 94	19 33 1	0 5	3 43 34	20	13 7
19	3	41	11	3	43	9 96	19 46 1	0 54	3 47 31	20	9 11
20	3	38	13	3	47	9 99	19 58 8	0 52	3 51 27	20	5 15
21	3	34	15	3	51	9 99	20 11 1	0 51	3 55 24	20	1 19
22	3	30	18	3	55	10 03	20 23 8	0 49	3 59 20	19	57 23
23	3	26	20	3	59	10 05	20 34 8	0 48	4 3 17	19	53 27
24	3	21	22	4	3	10 08	20 46 1	0 46	4 7 13	19	49 31
25	3	15	24	4	7	10 10	20 57 0	0 45	4 11 10	19	45 35
26	3	9	26	4	11	10 12	21 7 6	0 43	4 15 7	19	41 39
27	3	3	28	4	16	0	21 17 8	0 42	4 19 3	19	37 43
28	2	56	30	4	20	4	21 27 7	0 40	4 23 0	19	33 47
29	2	48	32	4	24	8	21 37 2	0 39	4 26 56	19	29 52
30	2	40	34	4	28	13	21 46 3	0 37	4 30 53	19	25 56
31	2	32	36	4	32	18	21 55 0	0 36	4 34 49	19	22 0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MAY 1923

Day	11 M PRAHRI			BAROM		WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN JUL
	Max	Min	MI 1811 10	Mean	Pers	to foot			
				inches		Direction			
1	62 1/2	46 3/4	49 3	30 007	23	SW	11 th	2 5	
2	70 7	41 7	5	30 042	03	W		8 21	
3	76 5	49 6	8	29 971	10	SW		7 9	
4	80 2	49 5	50 0	29 821	18	SW		12 3	
5	80 6	52 3	3	29 679	20	SW		6 4	
6	71 8	55 4	5	29 804	09	W 4W		7 7	
7	67 3	48 0	7	29 917	10	NNL		4 4	
8	63 5	48 1	51 0	29 837	08	L 5L	03	2 6	
9	61 0	44 4	2	29 622	13	NNE	03	1 6	
10	53 6	48 5	5	29 600	22	NNW		2 5	
11	56 1	38 5	8	29 196	7 5	W 5W	13	4 8	
12	51 7	34 1	52 1	29 454	8 6	W 6W	14	8 5	
13	56 8	38 4	4	29 422	6 2	W 5W		6 4	
14	60 5	40 4	6	29 579	20	W		8 8	
15	56 2	41 2	8	29 510	7 0	W	18	4 3	
16	53 8	37 9	53 0	29 527	9 1	W	09	8 3	
17	55 4	37 4	1	29 767	21	W N W		7 7	
18	54 0	39 3	3	29 913	10	N W		3 6	
19	59 1	39 9	5	29 771	13	W 5W		0 4	
20	60 1	47 1	8	29 688	19	SW		0 6	
21	63 0	47 8	54 2	29 722	14	W 5W		1 4	
22	66 8	44 5	6	29 818	18	SW	04	3 3	
23	62 2	42 3	9	29 806	27	W 5W	39	0 5	
24	58 5	37 4	55 3	30 007	04	SW		9 8	
25	60 7	40 7	5	29 650	12	SW	01	3 3	
26	58 8	36 8	8	29 692	10	N		4 8	
27	55 9	43 5	56 0	29 814	11	NNE		2 2	
28	58 2	44 4	2	29 852	14	N	17	1 7	
29	51 0	44 1	4	29 883	15	N	58		
30	62 7	42 8	7	29 932	14	NE		4 9	
31	53 5	44 1	57 1	29 979	18	NNE			
Mean	58 5	43 2	53 2	29 751	-	-	1 83	145 8	

HELIOGRAPHIC LIFENING

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
	0	0	0
5	23 4 W	3 6 4	58 9
15	21 0	2 5	286 6
25	17 9	1 4	154 3

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GRINCK		LISB		DUBLIN (Bar)	
		Morn.	After	Morn.	After	Morn.	After	Morn.	After	Morn.	After	Morn.	After	Morn.	After
		11 0	12 41	11 0	12 16	11 0	12 18	11 0	12 18	11 0	12 18	11 0	12 18	11 0	12 18
1	Th	0 9	12 41	9 52	22 16	5 38	18 3	4 55	16 53	10 37	23 4	1 1	13 16	10 0	22 24
2	F	0 54	13 30	10 31	22 50	6 12	18 43	5 29	17 33	11 19	23 42	1 40	13 54	10 39	22 57
3	S	1 32	13 54	11 6	23 23	7 1	19 18	6 0	18 16	11 58		2 15	14 28	11 12	23 28
4	S	2 7	14 26	11 41	23 55	7 35	19 52	6 31	18 48	0 18	12 34	2 47	15 2	11 45	23 59
5	M	2 41	14 58		12 15	8 8	20 23	7 4	19 24	0 52	13 9	3 20	15 38		12 19
6	Tu	3 14	15 29	0 27	12 48	8 41	20 54	7 35	19 58	1 26	13 44	3 56	16 16	0 32	12 54
7	W	3 46	15 59	0 58	13 22	9 12	21 25	8 2	20 31	1 59	14 17	4 30	16 51	1 5	13 29
8	Th	4 19	16 30	1 30	13 55	9 45	21 57	8 30	21 7	2 31	14 52	5 3	17 29	1 39	14 6
9	F	4 52	17 2	2 4	14 13	10 16	22 28	9 2	21 45	3 15	15 28	5 39	18 10	2 16	14 46
10	S	5 28	17 39	2 42	15 13	10 48	23 0	9 37	22 26	3 41	16 7	6 18	18 54	2 56	15 28
11	S	6 11	18 25	3 27	16 5	11 26	23 45	10 22	23 16	4 23	16 57	7 6	19 49	3 43	16 23
12	M	7 4	19 23	4 28	17 13	12 22		11 18		5 18	17 58	8 6	20 52	4 46	17 30
13	Tu	8 18	20 37	5 43	18 30	0 54	13 43	0 15	12 30	6 28	19 12	9 16	22 5	5 58	18 43
14	W	9 32	22 2	7 2	19 45	2 24	15 11	1 36	14 3	7 45	20 25	10 31	23 13	7 11	19 49
15	Th	10 51	23 14	8 13	20 46	3 46	16 21	3 1	15 22	8 54	21 27	11 37		8 15	20 48
16	F	11 52	24 9	9 8	21 33	4 48	17 15	4 3	16 17	9 52	22 19	0 12	12 32	9 12	21 39
17	S	0 9	12 39	9 53	22 13	5 39	18 3	4 40	17 1	10 42	23 5	0 59	13 17	10 1	22 23
18	S	0 55	13 21	10 35	22 54	6 26	18 50	5 23	17 45	11 29	23 54	1 39	14 1	10 46	23 5
19	M	1 39	14 4	11 19	23 38	7 13	19 35	6 6	18 36		12 20	2 23	14 49	11 30	23 19
20	Tu	2 22	14 49		12 6	8 0	20 22	6 51	19 29	0 43	13 10	3 9	15 40		12 48
21	W	3 13	15 36	0 25	12 55	8 48	21 9	7 36	20 19	1 22	14 1	4 0	16 34	0 39	13 11
22	Th	4 2	16 23	1 13	13 47	9 37	21 57	8 20	21 10	2 23	14 54	4 52	17 30	1 31	14 6
23	F	4 52	17 12	2 4	14 41	10 25	22 44	9 6	22 3	3 13	15 45	5 46	18 27	2 24	15 2
24	S	5 44	18 4	2 58	15 39	11 11	23 27	9 57	22 59	4 3	16 39	6 41	19 26	3 19	16 0
25	S	6 40	19 0	3 58	16 44	12 58		10 54	23 56	4 57	17 36	7 40	20 28	4 19	17 4
26	Tu	7 41	20 4	5 10	17 58	0 22	13 7	11 55		5 57	18 39	8 46	21 33	5 28	18 11
27	W	8 53	21 19	6 26	19 9	1 39	14 27	0 56	13 10	7 3	19 45	9 53	22 37	6 34	19 12
28	Th	10 7	22 32	7 34	20 10	2 59	15 41	2 15	14 36	8 11	20 48	10 56	23 35	7 34	20 9
29	F	11 12	23 22	8 32	21 1	4 7	16 39	3 24	15 41	9 12	21 43	11 54		8 32	21 3
30	S		24 5	9 21	21 44	5 3	17 29	4 15	16 30	10 5	22 30	0 7	12 44	9 25	21 50
31	S	0 22	12 48	10 3	22 21	5 50	18 11	4 53	17 10	10 50	23 10	1 10	13 26	10 10	22 29

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon=12h)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 35	12 18	19 59	6 20	15 6	23 52	1 34	5 46	9 59	22 20	2 20	6 20	17 36	22 57	4 19
4 11	11 36	18 59	6 18	15 4	23 49	1 18	5 35	9 52	21 49	1 50	5 50	17 6	22 28	4 13
3 49	10 59	18 9	6 17	14 58	23 39	1 1	5 23	9 45	21 18	1 19	5 20	16 36	21 59	3 59
3 28	10 35	17 42	6 13	14 48	23 33	0 44	5 10	9 37	20 47	0 48	4 49	16 6	21 30	2 53

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY continues to be an evening star for the first few days of the month, and being at Inferior Conjunction (see opposite page) on May 8 will be technically a morning star after that date, but will not be visible.

♀ VENUS sets earlier but will be above the horizon until after 23h at the end of the month. Its brightness increases and will be at maximum (Mag = 4.2) on the morning of the 25th. It will then be in Gemini, in the neighbourhood of the Twins and Procyon.

♂ MARS rises within the 2 hours after midnight S.E. by E. It is now quite bright (Magnitude +0.2 to -0.6) and will be seen about 10° above the south-east horizon in the dawn.

♃ JUPITER rises two or three hours before midnight, and, as last month, will be opposite to Venus in the sky, each planet being a few degrees above the horizon. Magnitude = 2.1.

♄ SATURN in Virgo is above the horizon throughout the short night. Magnitude +0.5 to +0.6.

or leaves the Solar disc may be of some value. In the past, Transits of Venus have been considered important as means for determining the Sun's distance, but the method is now somewhat superseded. Transits of Mercury in May are more rare than those in November. The last May transit that happened was on May 10, 1892; the next will be on May 6, 1957, but the planet will make a very close approach to the southern edge of the disc on May 10, 1937. There have been, or will be, transits in November of the years 1894, 1907, 1914, 1927, 1940 and 1953.

DAY OF				Fasts and Festivals	THU SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark	W		Remarkable Days—Events SUN & LONGITUDE 90° E and 17h	Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	S			Sunday after Ascension Ushant, 1794	3 51	20 5	153	213
2	M			Gordon Riots, 1760 Thomas Hardy, O M, b 1840	3 50	20 6	154	212
3	Tu			KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865) Richard Cobden b 1804	3 49	20 7	155	211
4	W			Magenta, 1859 George III born, 1738	3 49	20 8	156	210
5	Th			Lord Kitchener drowned, 1916 Wm Crooks d 1921	3 48	20 9	157	209
6	F			EASTLE LAW SITTINGS LND Watts Dunton d 1914	3 47	20 10	158	208
7	S			First Reform Act passed, 1832 Messines, 1917	3 47	20 11	159	207
8	S			White Sunday Pentecost Douglas Jerrold d 1857	3 46	20 12	160	206
9	M			White Monday Bank Holiday Adm Sturdeob 1859	3 46	20 13	161	205
10	Tu			White Tuesday Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915	3 46	20 13	162	204
11	W			St Barnabas French recaptured Belloy, 1918	3 45	20 14	163	203
12	Th			Sir Harry Johnston b 1858 Villis Cottierets 1918	3 45	20 15	164	202
13	F			British entered Kerman (Persia), 1916	3 45	20 15	165	201
14	S			Naseby, 1645 Marengo, 1800	3 44	20 16	166	200
15	S			Trinity Sunday Magna Charta sealed, 1215	3 44	20 16	167	199
16	M			Irish Free State Constitution promulgated, 1922	3 44	20 17	168	198
17	Tu			TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BGIN Bennet Burleigh d 1914	3 44	20 17	169	197
18	W			Waterloo, 1815 Lt Warneford, VC, died, 1915	3 44	20 18	170	196
19	Th			Corpus Christi Field Marshal Earl Hugh born, 1861	3 44	20 18	171	95
20	F			[Longest Day, June 21, see p 24]	3 44	20 18	172	94
21	S			Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow, 1919	3 44	20 18	173	93
22	S			1st Sun aft Trinity Sir H Wil on assassinated, 1922	3 45	20 19	174	92
23	M			PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894) Plassy, 1757	3 45	20 19	175	91
24	Tu			St John Baptist Midsummer Day	3 45	20 19	176	90
25	W			Field Marshal Sir George White, VC died, 1912	3 46	20 19	177	89
26	Th			O M instituted, 1902 U S troops in France, 1917	3 46	20 19	178	88
27	F			Joe Smith, Mormon prophet, died, 1844	3 47	20 19	179	87
28	S			Germans signed peace, 1919 Archduke assassinated 1914	3 47	20 19	180	86
29	S			2nd Sunday aft Trinity St Peter and St Paul	3 48	20 19	181	85
30	M			Gen Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, died, 1785	3 48	20 18	182	84

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	2d 14h 33.9m
☾ First Quarter	10 13 36.9
○ Full Moon	17 4 41.4
☾ Last Quarter	24 2 16.0
Apogee	2d 5 4h 25.690 miles
Perigee	16d 15 1h 22.140 "
Apogee	26d 11 4h 25.420 "

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1923,

on 9 days, total fall, 0.48 inch, below the average by 1.54 inch

See note on page 18

MONTHLY NOTES

June 4 Flon celebration day

4 Derby Day

15 Six months qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends

— (lost season for fresh water fish ends

24 Midsummer Day Quarter Day Sheriff of London to be elected by the liverymen

1924.]

JUNE SIXTH MONTH

[23]

Duration of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)				Sidereal Time at 0 ^h 8 ^h Local T ^m See p. 77		Mean Time at 0 ^h 8 ^h Local T ^m See p. 77		MFMOP ANDA	
Subt from Ap Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Alt. as seen on	Hourly Var of Alt.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var	Mean Noon					
M. S.	A.	H. M. S.	A.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.			
1	23	0 38	4 36 23	10 24	22 34 N	0 34	4 38 46	19 18	4		
2	24	0 39	4 40 29	10 25	22 12 3	0 32	4 42 42	19 14	8		
3	24	0 41	4 44 35	10 27	22 18 9	0 31	4 46 39	19 10	12		
4	54	0 43	4 48 42	10 28	22 26 1	0 29	4 50 36	19 6	16		
5	44	0 44	4 52 49	10 30	22 32 9	0 28	4 54 32	19 2	20		
6	33	0 45	4 56 56	10 31	22 39 3	0 26	4 58 29	18 58	24		
7	22	0 40	5 1 3	10 32	22 45 3	0 24	5 2 25	18 54	28		
8	11	0 47	5 5 11	10 33	22 50 9	0 23	5 6 22	18 50	32		
9	59	0 48	5 9 19	10 34	22 56 1	0 21	5 10 18	18 46	37		
10	07	0 49	5 13 28	10 35	23 0 9	0 19	5 14 15	18 42	41		
11	03	0 50	5 17 35	10 36	23 5 3	0 17	5 18 11	18 38	45		
12	35	0 51	5 21 45	10 37	23 9 3	0 16	5 22 8	18 34	49		
13	11	0 52	5 25 54	10 37	23 12 9	0 14	5 26 5	18 30	53		
14	Add	0 52	5 30 3	10 38	23 16 1	0 12	5 30 1	18 26	57		
15	0 24	0 53	5 34 12	10 38	23 18 9	0 11	5 33 58	18 23	1		
16	0 27	0 53	5 38 21	10 39	23 21 2	0 09	5 37 54	18 19	5		
17	0 39	0 53	5 42 30	10 39	23 23 2	0 07	5 41 51	18 15	9		
18	0 52	0 54	5 46 40	10 39	23 24 7	0 06	5 45 47	18 11	13		
19	1 5	0 54	5 50 49	10 40	23 25 8	0 04	5 49 44	18 7	17		
20	1 18	0 54	5 54 59	10 40	23 26 5	0 02	5 53 41	18 3	22		
21	1 31	0 54	5 59 8	10 40	23 26 8	0 00	5 57 37	17 59	26		
22	1 44	0 54	6 3 18	10 40	23 26 7	0 01	6 1 34	17 55	30		
23	1 57	0 54	6 7 27	10 40	23 26 1	0 03	6 5 30	17 51	34		
24	2 10	0 53	6 11 36	10 39	23 25 2	0 05	6 9 27	17 47	38		
25	2 23	0 53	6 15 45	10 39	23 23 8	0 07	6 13 23	17 43	42		
26	2 35	0 53	6 19 55	10 38	23 22 1	0 08	6 17 20	17 39	46		
27	2 48	0 52	6 24 4	10 38	23 19 9	0 10	6 21 16	17 35	50		
28	3 0	0 51	6 28 13	10 37	23 17 3	0 12	6 25 13	17 31	54		
29	3 12	0 51	6 32 22	10 36	23 14 3	0 13	6 29 10	17 27	58		
30	3 24	0 50	6 36 30	10 36	23 10 9 N	0 15	6 33 6	17 24	2		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE 1923

Hr.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN	H. N. P.
	Max.	M. A.	Min (M) 2006		Mean	(Press. re lbs. to foot)		
					Inches	Direction	in h.	hours
1	56.2	45.3	57.4	30.006	0.6	NNE		
2	53.5	42.3	8	30.138	0.8	N		
3	71.0	35.4	58.1	29.869	1.5	W		8.4
4	52.7	43.3	3	29.760	3.0	N	0.3	1.7
5	57.5	42.4	4	29.832	0.3	N	0.2	2.3
6	57.0	46.3	3	29.875	1.8	WNW	1.3	0.1
7	66.0	45.6	2	30.040	0.5	SW		2.7
8	64.5	46.3	1	29.920	4.5	SW		0.6
9	66.5	53.4	0	29.846	3.0	SW		0.1
10	70.7	52.0	1	29.930	3.7	SW		7.2
11	65.6	48.2	2	30.143	2.1	WNW		9.7
12	65.9	44.6	4	30.157	2.0	W	0.8	4.7
13	72.0	52.6	5	29.812	7.0	W		6.8
14	63.2	47.6	7	29.994	2.0	N		3.0
15	62.7	47.4	8	29.815	1.4	WSW	1.0	0.1
16	56.8	48.7	9	29.846	3.4	N		0.5
17	61.0	40.6	59.0	30.010	1.2	N	0.1	7.9
18	65.3	38.2	2	29.975	0.2	Calm		0.2
19	60.9	51.1	5	29.903	1.6	N	0.2	0.5
20	59.2	49.1	9	30.014	2.2	NNE	0.1	0.9
21	68.6	47.5	60.3	30.041	1.5	NW		1.6
22	72.1	54.7	6	30.039	2.0	NNW		4.9
23	70.2	51.9	9	30.097	1.0	NNW	1.3	0.1
24	72.8	60.2	61.2	30.032	1.6	NW		6.8
25	61.0	49.0	4	29.938	1.3	NW	0.8	
26	63.9	46.2	5	29.931	0.4	WSW		2.8
27	66.3	43.4	6	29.981	0.5	SW		0.8
28	71.7	49.2	6	30.029	0.5	NNW		1.7
29	78.3	51.2	6	30.023	0.6	NNW	10.7	4
30	71.3	47.7	5	29.912	1.4	NW	14	10.1
Min	65.1	47.4	59.4	29.964			0.48	5.8

HYDROGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Alt.	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
28		0	0
29		0	0
30		0	0
1	14.3 W	0 15	220.0
2	10.1	1 1 N	249.6
3	5.8	2 1 N	217.3

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL				HULL			
		Morn		After		Morn		After		Morn		After		Morn		After	
		H	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	H	V	H	V
1	S	1	3	13	24	10	39	22	55	6	31	18	50	5	28	17	47
2	M	1	40	13	59	11	55	23	29	7	10	19	26	6	1	18	28
3	Tu	1	17	14	34	11	58			7	46	20	0	6	34	19	8
4	W	2	53	15	7	0	4	12	28	8	21	30	33	7	5	19	44
5	Th	3	27	15	38	0	37	13	3	8	52	21	6	7	34	20	19
6	F	4	0	16	9	1	9	13	36	9	24	21	38	8	3	20	52
7	S	4	34	16	42	1	41	14	11	9	57	22	12	8	35	21	28
8	S	5	10	17	19	2	19	14	53	10	31	22	48	9	15	22	10
9	M	5	52	18	2	3	5	15	40	11	7	23	27	10	21	28	54
10	Tu	6	41	18	54	3	59	16	38	11	50	23	27	10	52	23	44
11	W	7	36	19	57	5	6	17	49	0	19	12	56	11	52	5	53
12	Th	8	44	21	13	6	28	19	2	1	34	14	18	0	44	13	10
13	F	10	1	22	30	7	33	20	5	2	57	15	36	2	4	14	39
14	S	11	6	23	34	8	33	21	0	4	8	16	39	3	17	15	47
15	S			12	7	9	25	21	46	5	8	17	35	4	13	16	38
16	M	0	20	12	57	10	12	22	32	6	1	18	25	4	57	17	29
17	Tu	1	19	13	44	11	1	23	20	6	53	19	18	5	42	18	24
18	W	2	9	14	34	11	53			7	46	20	10	6	31	19	21
19	Th	3	3	15	24	0	12	12	47	8	38	28	58	7	19	20	13
20	F	2	53	16	10	1	2	13	38	9	26	21	46	8	3	21	4
21	S	4	43	16	58	1	51	14	28	10	13	22	31	8	50	21	52
22	S	5	32	17	44	2	22	15	19	10	55	23	14	9	38	22	40
23	M	6	22	18	32	3	35	16	14	11	37	23	57	10	32	23	27
24	Tu	7	16	19	28	4	37	17	18	12	28	11	25	11	25	24	17
25	W	8	12	20	30	5	45	18	24	0	53	13	34	0	15	12	22
26	Th	9	15	21	38	6	51	19	25	2	6	14	46	1	12	13	29
27	F	10	21	22	45	7	59	20	19	3	17	15	51	2	26	14	55
28	S	11	21	23	44	8	44	21	8	4	19	16	47	3	28	15	55
29	S			12	14	9	32	21	52	4	19	16	44	4	19	16	44
30	M	0	34	12	57	10	15	22	30	5	13	17	38	4	58	17	26

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon=12 h)

MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 11	10 23 17 37	6 5	14 33	22 50	0 26	4 57	9 28	30 15	0 17	4 19	15 37	21 1	2 25
8	57	10 23 17 51	5 52	14 10	22 28	0 7	4 23	9 18 5	19 43	23 45	3 48	15 8	20 32	2 43
15	2 49	10 34 18 22	5 30	13 40	21 48	23 45	4 45	9 15 5	19 13	23 14	3 48	14 39	20 4	2 29
22	2 47	10 57 19 8	5 0	13 1	21 2	23 26	5 0	9 51 35	18 39	22 43	3 27	14 11	19 36	2 8
29	3 8	11 30 19 53	4 24	12 16	20 7	23 5	5 50	10 35	18 28	22 11	2 17	13 44	19 8	0 33

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

♂ MERCURY is a morning star but rises less than an hour before the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

♀ VENUS retains its great brilliancy in the first few days of the month and will be seen north of west during the evening but becomes rapidly fainter and sets earlier.

♂ MARS now rises before midnight and will be seen at a low altitude above the south east horizon in the early morning. Magnitude = 0.6 to -1.3.

♂ JUPITER being in Opposition on the 6th is above the horizon from sunset to dawn during this month. It will be seen between the south east and south in the twilight. Magnitude = -2.1.

♂ SATURN is now in the south about sunset. It is moving slowly in the direction of Spica and during the evening will be seen to the left of and at about the same altitude as that star. Magnitude +0.8.

morning of June 22 by the time of Japan which gives that day the preference in that region of the world.

Heliographic Elements—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface based on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that with respect to the Earth the Sun rotates on an axis in 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ days (see p. 66).

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events					
		SUN'S LONGITUDE $120^{\circ} 23^{\circ} 48'$		Risen	Set.	of the Year	to end of Year
1	Tu	Dominion Day, Canada (1867) Somme, 1916		11 31	11 31	183	183
2	W	Adm Craddock born, 1862, d (Coronel), 1 Nov 1914		3 49	20 18	184	182
3	Th	Gottysburg, 1863 Sadowa, 1866 King Haakon b 1872		3 50	20 18	184	182
4	F	Independence Day, U S A (1776) Ulundi, 1879		3 50	20 17	185	181
5	S	Cecil J Rhodes b 1853 Villers Bretonneux, 1918		3 51	20 17	186	180
6	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity King's marriage (1893)		3 52	20 16	187	179
7	M	Old Quarter Day Declar of London withdrawn, 1916		3 53	20 16	188	178
8	Tu	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836, died, 2 July, 1914		3 54	20 15	189	177
9	W	Sempach, 1386 Germ S W Africa surrendered, 1915		3 54	20 15	190	176
10	Th	St W Blackstone, "Commentaries," born, 1723		3 55	20 14	191	175
11	F	Oudenarde, 1708 King visited Channel Islands, 1921		3 56	20 13	192	174
12	S	Lord Butehead b 1872 Peace Treaty ratified, 1919		3 57	20 12	193	173
13	S	4th Sunday after Trinity Berlin Treaty, 1878		4 0	20 11	195	171
14	M	Bastille stormed, 1789 Peace celebrations Paris, 1919		4 1	20 10	196	170
15	Tu	St Swithun's Day Second battle of the Marne, 1918		4 2	20 9	197	169
16	W	Nicholas II, ex Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918		4 3	20 8	198	168
17	Th	Dr Isaac Watts d 1674 "Punch" first issued, 1841		4 4	20 7	199	167
18	F	Marshal Foch's great counter attack launched, 1918		4 5	20 6	200	166
19	S	Peace Day Celebrations in Britain, 1919		4 7	20 5	201	165
20	S	5th Sun aft Trinity Army purchase abolished, 1871		4 8	20 3	202	164
21	M	Irish Conference at Buckingham Palace, 1914		4 9	20 2	203	163
22	Tu	Salamanca, 1812 Allies forced the Marne, 1918		4 11	20 1	204	162
23	W	Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 1914		4 12	20 0	205	161
24	Th	Capture of Gibraltar, 1704 Lord Cardwell b 181,		4 13	19 58	206	160
25	F	St James Earl of Balfour, A G, O M, born, 1846		4 15	19 57	207	159
26	S	Samuel T Coleridge d 1834 G B Shaw b 1856		4 16	19 56	208	158
27	S	6th Sunday after Trinity Capt Fitzatt shot, 1916		4 18	19 54	209	157
28	M	Robespierre guillotined 1794 Alabama sailed, 1862		4 19	19 53	210	156
29	Tu	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588 Wilberforce d 183,		4 20	19 51	211	155
30	W	Bismarck died, 1898, born 1 April, 1815		4 22	19 50	212	154
31	Th	Trinity Law Sittings end Ypres III begun, 1917		4 23	19 48	213	153

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	21 5h 35 am	
☾ First Quarter	9 21 40 0	
○ Full Moon	16 11 49 0	
☾ Last Quarter	23 16 35 8	
● New Moon	31 19 41 9	
Perigee	14d 22 1h	224,070 miles
Apogee	27d 0 5h	251,830 "

RAIN FELL IN JULY 1923,
on 20 days total amount = 55 inches, above
the average by 0.08 inch

See note on page 28

MONTHLY NOTICES

- July 1 Special Sessions for Licences to deal in
game to be held this month
- Dividends due
 - Quarter Sessions begin
 - Fire Insurances to be paid
 - Registration Officers to publish New List
of all Electors on Autumn Register
 - Gun and Game Licences expire

Position of Sun		THE SUN (Mean Noon)		Mean Time	
Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Altitude	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
M. H.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 38	0 45	6 40 39	10 35	23 7 11
2	3 48	0 48	6 44 47	10 33	23 3 9
3	3 59	0 46	6 48 55	10 31	22 58 2
4	4 10	0 45	6 53 2	10 29	22 53 2
5	4 21	0 44	6 57 10	10 27	22 47 8
6	4 32	0 42	7 1 16	10 25	22 42 0
7	4 41	0 41	7 5 23	10 23	22 35 8
8	4 52	0 39	7 9 29	10 21	22 29 2
9	5 0	0 37	7 13 35	10 19	22 22 8
10	5 8	0 35	7 17 40	10 17	22 14 8
11	5 17	0 33	7 21 45	10 15	22 7 1
12	5 24	0 32	7 25 49	10 13	21 58 9
13	5 32	0 30	7 29 53	10 11	21 50 4
14	5 39	0 27	7 33 56	10 9	21 41 5
15	5 45	0 25	7 37 59	10 7	21 32 3
16	5 51	0 23	7 42 2	10 5	21 22 6
17	5 56	0 21	7 46 4	10 3	21 12 7
18	6 1	0 19	7 50 5	10 1	21 2 3
19	6 5	0 17	7 54 6	9 59	20 51 6
20	6 9	0 15	7 58 6	9 57	20 40 6
21	6 12	0 12	8 2 6	9 55	20 29 2
22	6 15	0 10	8 6 5	9 53	20 17 4
23	6 17	0 08	8 10 4	9 51	20 5 3
24	6 18	0 05	8 14 2	9 49	19 54 9
25	6 19	0 03	8 17 59	9 47	19 40 1
26	6 20	0 01	8 21 56	9 45	19 27 1
27	6 20	0 02	8 25 53	9 43	19 13 7
28	6 19	0 04	8 29 48	9 41	18 59 9
29	6 18	0 07	8 33 44	9 39	18 45 9
30	6 16	0 09	8 37 38	9 37	18 31 5
31	6 13	0 12	8 41 32	9 35	18 16 9

MEMORANDA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1923

Day	TEMPERATURE		BAROM.	WIND		RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.		Dir.	Force		
			Mean		(in lb. to foot)		hours
			Inches				
1	67.0	54.4	61.5	10	NNW		24
2	71.8	51.4	60.6	06	SW		14
3	68.3	49.9	60.8	10	SW		16
4	76.0	52.8	62.1	10	SW		93
5	84.2	52.3	63.3	16	E4F		120
6	85.1	56.5	64.4	22	E4F		139
7	90.1	58.2	65.4	12	SW		102
8	83.2	60.1	66.4	12	W		80
9	84.7	52.2	67.4	10	ESE	50	142
10	83.0	61.2	68.5	11	NE	38	72
11	82.2	62.4	69.6	02	(alm)		128
12	80.6	65.9	70.7	06	ESE		138
13	82.1	64.2	71.8	16	S		131
14	84.5	66.9	72.9	05	SW		62
15	83.0	60.8	74.0	34	W		94
16	78.4	59.6	75.1	22	W	01	86
17	71.2	53.5	76.2	15	WSW	02	13
18	72.9	54.7	77.3	12	WNW		75
19	72.8	49.9	78.4	26	W4W	04	58
20	82.9	59.4	79.5	28	WSW		123
21	82.8	58.4	80.6	18	W		111
22	80.4	58.8	81.7	20	WSW		79
23	78.1	54.9	82.8	31	W4W	05	59
24	77.1	57.1	83.9	20	NW		138
25	71.9	57.3	85.0	25	WSW	10	02
26	70.2	53.0	86.1	54	WNW	127	7
27	72.2	48.2	87.2	16	WNW		71
28	68.8	55.3	88.3	22	WSW	08	25
29	73.0	52.2	89.4	22	SW		57
30	73.9	57.9	90.5	45	SW	08	56
31	67.0	52.3	91.6	41	SW	29	27
1st	78.4	56.3	92.7	—	—	255	24

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	12 W	33 N	344 9
2	33 E	44	212 6
3	77 E	53	80 2

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events	THE SUN		DAYS	
11	12		Rises.	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	F	Lammas Minden, 1759 Nile, 1798 Bank Rate 10%, 1914	4 25	19 46	214	152
2	S	Blenheim, 1704 Mail coaches introduced, 1784	4 26	19 45	215	151
3	S	7th Sunday after Trinity Grinling Gibbons d 1721	4 28	19 43	216	150
4	M	Bank Holiday Britain declared war, 1914	4 29	19 41	217	149
5	Tu	First shot fired in War (H M S Lance), 1914	4 31	19 40	218	148
6	W	Lord Tennyson born, 1809 Suvla Bay, 1915	4 32	19 38	219	147
7	Th	Old St James's Day Germans entered Liège, 1914	4 34	19 36	220	146
8	F	Jesuits restored by Pius VII, 1814 Amiens, 1918	4 36	19 34	221	145
9	S	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914	4 37	19 33	222	144
10	S	8th Sunday after Trinity Otterburn, 1388	4 39	19 31	223	143
11	M	Half Quarter Day Cardinal Newman died, 1890	4 40	19 29	224	142
12	Tu	Britain declared war on Austria, 1914	4 42	19 27	225	141
13	W	First Mahomedan Mosque erected in England 1889	4 43	19 25	226	140
14	Th	Old Lammas Day Viscount Northcliffe died, 1922	4 45	19 23	227	139
15	F	U S Troops marched through London, 1917	4 46	19 21	228	138
16	S	German Bight, 1917 Sir J N Lockyer died, 1920	4 48	19 19	229	137
17	S	9th Sunday after Trinity	4 50	19 17	230	136
18	M	Gravelotte, 1870 Naval engagement, Riga, 1915	4 51	19 15	231	135
19	Tu	Queen Caroline's trial commenced, 1820	4 53	19 13	232	134
20	W	Wm Booth, Salvation Army, d 1912, b 10 Apr 1829	4 54	19 11	233	133
21	Th	Vimiera, 1808 Taku Forts capt'd 1860 Bapaume, 1918	4 56	19 9	234	132
22	F	First British shot fired on Western Front, 1914	4 58	19 7	235	131
23	S	Japan declared war on Germany, 1914 Mons, 1914	4 59	19 5	236	130
24	S	10th Sunday after Trinity St Bartholomew	5 1	19 3	237	129
25	M	Chatterton d 1770 Sir William Herschel died, 1822	5 2	19 1	238	128
26	Tu	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914 Le Cateau, 1914	5 4	18 58	239	127
27	W	General Botha, S A soldier and statesman, died, 1919	5 6	18 56	240	126
28	Th	Palace of Peace ded, 1913 Heligoland Bight, 1914	5 7	18 54	241	125
29	F	Villers Cotterets, 1914 Noyon, 1918	5 9	18 52	242	124
30	S	Somme, 1918 Strike of Metropolitan Police, 1918	5 10	18 50	243	123
31	S	11th Sunday after Trinity Official end of War, 1921	5 12	18 48	244	122

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	8d 3h 41 3m
☉ Full Moon	14 20 19 0
☾ Last Quarter	22 9 10 4
☉ New Moon	30 8 36 8
Perigee	11d 19 9h 227,090 miles
Apogee	23d 17 7h 251,290 "

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1923

on 20 days total fall 19½ inches below the
avg age by 0.44 inch

See note on p 18

MONTHLY NOTES.

- August 1 Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer
5. Oyster season opens.
10 Last day for Claims (Autumn Register)
12 Grouse shooting begins
26 Objections and New Claims to be published
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims

1924

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH

[31]

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)				Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time p 77	
Add to App Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time p 77	
M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.	
1	0 14	8 45 26	9 71	18 19 N	0 63	8 39 16	15 18 13
2	0 17	8 49 19	9 69	17 46 7	0 64	8 43 12	15 14 17
3	0 20	8 53 11	9 66	17 31 2	0 65	8 47 9	15 10 21
4	0 22	8 57 2	9 64	17 15 4	0 66	8 51 6	15 6 26
5	0 25	9 0 53	9 61	16 59 3	0 68	8 55 2	15 2 30
6	0 27	9 4 44	9 58	16 42 9	0 69	8 58 59	14 58 34
7	0 30	9 8 33	9 56	16 26 2	0 70	9 2 55	14 54 38
8	0 32	9 12 22	9 53	16 9 3	0 71	9 6 52	14 50 42
9	0 35	9 16 11	9 51	15 52 2	0 72	9 10 48	14 46 46
10	0 37	9 19 59	9 48	15 34 8	0 73	9 14 45	14 42 50
11	0 40	9 23 46	9 46	15 17 1	0 74	9 18 41	14 38 54
12	0 42	9 27 33	9 44	14 59 2	0 75	9 22 38	14 34 58
13	0 44	9 31 19	9 41	14 41 0	0 76	9 26 35	14 31 2
14	0 47	9 35 5	9 39	14 22 6	0 77	9 30 31	14 27 6
15	0 49	9 38 50	9 37	14 4 0	0 78	9 34 28	14 23 11
16	0 51	9 42 34	9 35	13 45 2	0 79	9 38 24	14 19 15
17	0 53	9 46 19	9 32	13 26 1	0 80	9 42 21	14 15 19
18	0 55	9 50 2	9 30	13 6 9	0 81	9 46 17	14 11 23
19	0 57	9 53 45	9 28	12 47 4	0 82	9 50 14	14 7 27
20	0 59	9 57 28	9 26	12 27 7	0 83	9 54 10	14 3 31
21	0 61	10 1 10	9 25	12 7 8	0 83	9 58 7	13 59 35
22	0 63	10 4 52	9 23	11 47 8	0 84	10 2 4	13 55 39
23	0 65	10 8 33	9 21	11 27 5	0 85	10 6 0	13 51 43
24	0 66	10 12 14	9 19	11 7 1	0 86	10 9 57	13 47 47
25	0 68	10 15 54	9 18	10 46 5	0 86	10 13 53	13 43 52
26	0 70	10 19 34	9 16	10 25 7	0 87	10 17 50	13 39 56
27	0 71	10 23 14	9 14	10 4 7	0 88	10 21 46	13 35 0
28	0 73	10 26 53	9 13	9 43 6	0 88	10 25 43	13 30 4
29	0 74	10 30 32	9 11	9 22 3	0 89	10 29 39	13 25 8
30	0 76	10 34 11	9 10	9 0 9	0 90	10 33 36	13 21 12
31	0 77	10 37 49	9 09	8 39 3 N	0 90	10 37 32	13 16 16

VLMORASDA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST 31, 1923

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND	RAIN	HUMIDITY
	Max	Min	(Mo 1841 190)	Mean	(Pressure in lb. per sq. ft.)	Fall	Shin
1	73.9	50.3	62.2	29.596	3.5 WSW	0.2	13.8
2	76.1	54.3	1	29.645	6.3 WSW		8.9
3	73.9	54.1	1	29.931	6.5 WNW		12.7
4	78.1	49.8	1	30.109	0.8 Calm		12.8
5	80.2	45.9	1	29.913	2.0 WSW		13.2
6	80.6	55.1	2	29.899	1.2 W		11.0
7	81.1	54.8	2	29.858	3.0 WSW		11.4
8	85.0	58.3	3	29.930	1.0 W		13.2
9	90.7	55.2	3	29.900	2.1 W		11.4
10	81.1	61.8	3	30.034	0.6 NNE		7.1
11	77.9	56.2	4	30.101	1.0 NE		10.3
12	80.0	50.1	5	30.094	0.6 S		12.5
13	88.2	53.1	5	29.944	4.0 WNW		9.2
14	85.5	65.9	5	29.970	0.2 Calm		6.2
15	70.7	55.8	4	29.931	3.7 N	17	7.2
16	68.8	48.1	3	29.972	1.5 NW		5.1
17	67.9	54.4	1	29.576	4.8 SW	12	2.1
18	68.9	55.2	0	29.472	5.9 WSW	15	4.9
19	69.9	52.0	61.7	29.760	1.0 W		4.2
20	68.9	54.7	5	29.692	1.2 W	01	6.8
21	70.9	54.1	3	29.451	4.2 SW		13.4
22	71.3	59.5	1	29.627	5.5 WSW		5.3
23	69.3	50.3	60.9	29.644	3.0 W	41	5.0
24	65.9	54.2	8	29.499	1.8 NW	50	2.7
25	67.0	49.7	7	29.238	1.6 WSW		4.9
26	72.6	54.9	7	29.526	4.6 W	01	4.9
27	70.9	52.6	6	29.444	8.5 W	08	9.4
28	67.4	51.2	4	29.661	6.0 W		10.2
29	59.2	47.6	3	29.416	13.2 SW	44	12.6
30	65.8	47.2	1	29.728	10.5 W		9.8
31	68.0	43.9	59.9	29.752	2.0 SW		11.5
Min	74.1	53.0	61.6	29.799	—	11.91	257.3

HYDROGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun & Moon	Centre of Dist.	
		Lat	Long
1	0	0	0
2	11 8 N	6 0 N	308 0
3	15 5	6 6	175 8
4	18 8	7 0	43 6

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days - Events		THE SUN		DAYS	
Light and Dark		SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° Δ 23d 8h		Rises		of the Year To end of Year	
1	M	St Giles's Day	Earthquake in Japan, 1923	5 13	18 45	245	121
2	Tu	Sedan 1870	Omdurman, 1898	5 15	18 43	246	120
3	W	Sir Edward Coke, L.C.J. died,	1634	5 17	18 41	247	119
4	Th	First night aeroplane laid on	London, 1917	5 18	18 39	248	118
5	F	Fire of London ended,	1666	5 20	18 36	249	117
6	S	First Battle of the Marne,	1914	5 21	18 34	250	116
7	S	12th Sunday after Trinity	(Copenhagen surrendered, 1807)	5 23	18 32	251	115
8	M	Sebastopol, 1855	Zepplin raid on City 1915	5 25	18 30	252	114
9	Tu	Flodden, 1513	Adm Broke b 1776	5 26	18 27	253	113
10	W	Pemik, 1547	Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813	5 28	18 25	254	112
11	Th	Mulplaquet 1709	Masurian Lakes 1914	5 29	18 23	255	111
12	F	H H Asquith b 1852	Obelisk raised on Lamb km t, 1878	5 31	18 21	256	110
13	S	Quebec captured, 1759	Tel el Kibar, 1852	5 33	18 18	257	109
14	S	13th Sunday after Trinity	Wellington died 1852	5 34	18 16	258	108
15	M	"Tanks" first used in War	(Somme), 1916	5 36	18 14	259	107
16	Tu	William Blackwood, publisher,	died, 1834	5 37	18 11	260	106
17	W	Brazil dec independence, 1822	W S Lander d 1864	5 39	18 9	261	105
18	Th	Matthew Prior poet, d 1721	Battle of Samarra, 1918	5 41	18 7	262	104
19	F	Poitiers, 1356	Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918	5 42	18 4	263	103
20	S	DI LIT DAY (1857)	Summer Time ends (Act of 1922)	5 44	18 2	264	102
21	S	14th Sunday after Trinity	St Matthew	5 45	18 0	265	101
22	M	Zutphen, 1586	Lord Denman, L.C.J., died, 1854	5 47	17 57	266	100
23	Tu	Assaye, 1803	Acre, 1918	5 49	17 55	267	99
24	W	Phiza Cook poetess, d 1889	Dean Milman d 1868	5 50	17 53	268	98
25	Th	Lucknow Day (1857)	Loos, 1915	5 52	17 51	269	97
26	F	King of Denmark born, 1870	Thiepval, 1918	5 53	17 48	270	96
27	S	Kut el Amara 1915	Cambrin, 1918	5 55	17 46	271	95
28	S	15th Sunday after Trinity	Earl of Ypres born, 1852	5 57	17 44	272	94
29	M	St Michael and All Angels	Quarter Day	5 58	17 41	273	93
30	Tu	F M Earl Roberts b 1832, d Nov 14, 1914		6 0	17 39	274	92

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	6h 84 45 511
☉ Full Moon	13 7 0 0
☾ Last Quarter	21 3 35 3
● New Moon	28 20 15 9
Perigee	7d 7 0h 229 690 mil s
Apogee	20d 12 9h 251 230

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER 1923

on 12 days total fall 1.19 inches below the average by 0.60 inch

* Summer Time ends on Sunday, Sept 22, at 2h (G.C.T.)

See Notes on page 18 and on page 77

MONTHLY NOTES



September 1 Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays Salmon close time begins Pheasant shooting begins

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29 Lord Mayor of London elected

— Jewish New Year 5685

30 Accounts of Overseers to be made up

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events		THU SUN		DAYS	
M	W	SUN & LONGITUDE 210° m 23d 27h			Rises	Sets	of the Year
1	W	St Quentin, 1918 British occupied Damascus 1918			6 2	17 37	275 91
2	Th	Major John Andri hanged, 1780			6 3	17 35	276 90
3	F	Elias Howe inventor of sewing machine, died 1877			6 5	17 32	277 89
4	S	Germany proposed an Armistice 1918			6 7	17 30	278 88
5	S	16th Sunday after Trinity T P O'Connor M.I., b 1848			6 8	17 28	279 87
6	M	2nd Battle of Le Cateau, 1918 W H Smith d 1891			6 10	17 26	280 86
7	Tu	Lepanto, 1571 Passage of the Bidasoa 181,			6 12	17 23	281 85
8	W	Henry Fielding d 1754 German repulse at Loos, 1915			6 13	17 21	282 84
9	Th	Germans entered Antwerp, 1914 Cambrai 1918			6 15	17 19	283 83
10	F	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919			6 17	17 17	284 82
11	S	Camperdown, 1797 Fall of Belgrade 1915			6 18	17 14	285 81
12	S	17th Sunday after Trinity Nurse Cavell shot 1915			6 20	17 12	286 80
13	M	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN			6 22	17 10	287 79
14	Tu	Hastings, 1066 Jena, 1806 William Penn b 1644			6 23	17 8	288 78
15	W	The Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582			6 25	17 6	289 77
16	Th	Oscar Wilde b 1854 Austen Chamberlain b 186,			6 27	17 4	290 76
17	F	Burgoyne's surrender 1777 Gen Leman (Tate) d 1920			6 28	17 2	291 75
18	S	St Luke Last English Lottery, 1826			6 30	16 59	292 74
19	S	18th Sunday after Trinity Leipzig, 1813			6 32	16 57	293 73
20	M	Navarino, 1827 First Battle of Ypres 1914			6 34	16 55	294 72
21	Tu	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805) S T Coleridge born 1772			6 35	16 53	295 71
22	W	Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845 died 26 March 1923			6 37	16 51	296 70
23	Th	Edgehill 1642 Lord Derby d 1869 Malmesbury 1917			6 39	16 49	297 69
24	F	French victory at Verdun, 1916			6 41	16 47	298 68
25	S	Agincourt 1415 Balaclava, 1854 Sims Reve d 1900			6 42	16 45	299 67
26	S	19th Sunday after Trinity Capture of Aleppo, 1918			6 44	16 43	300 66
27	M	Metz, 1870 Austria sued for Peace, 1918			6 46	16 41	301 65
28	Tu	St Simon and St Jude John Locke died, 1704			6 48	16 39	302 64
29	W	George Morland died, 1804 John Leech died, 1864			6 49	16 37	303 63
30	Th	Rt Hon A Bonar Law d 1923, b Sept 16, 1858			6 51	16 36	304 62
31	F	YULES DAY Bersheba captured, 1917			6 53	16 34	305 61

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	5/1 14h 30 min
☾ Full Moon	12 20 21 2
☾ Last Quarter	20 22 54 4
● New Moon	28 6 57 0
Perigee	27 14 2h
Apoee	18 1 8 3h
Perigee	30/ 5 1h
	228 310 miles
	251 660
	224 970 "

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER 1923
on 12 days total fall 1.04 inch, below the
average by 1.77 inches

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1 Last day for receiving corrections
for next year's WHITAKER —Pheasants shoot
m. begins Common Lodging houses to be
whitewashed in the first week

- 5 Dividends due
- 9 Various licences expire
- 12 Fire Insurances must be paid
- 13 Quarter Sessions begin
- 15 Autumn Register of Voters comes into
force
- 4 Borough Councillors to be nominated

DAY OF M T W T F S	W k	Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days--Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° E 22d 14h	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	DAYS of the Year to end of Year
1	S	All Saints Hallowmas Coronel 1914	6	55	16	32	306 60
2	S	20th Sunday after Trinity Katlogat 1917	6	57	16	30	307 59
3	M	Acre, 1840 Yarmouth bombarded by Germans 1914	6	58	16	28	308 58
4	Tu	Fifteen British troops reinforced Italians 1917	7	0	16	27	309 57
5	W	Inkerman, 1854 Poland declared a Republic, 1916	7	2	16	25	310 56
6	Th	Colley Cibber b 1671 Passchendaele, 1917	7	4	16	23	311 55
7	F	Sir M Froisher d 1594 Second Battle of Gaza 1917	7	5	16	21	312 54
8	S	John Milton d 1674 British crossed the Scheldt 1918	7	7	16	20	313 53
9	S	21st Sunday after Trinity <i>London</i> destroyed, 1914	7	9	16	8	314 52
10	M	Abdication and flight of Wilhelm II, 1918	7	11	16	17	315 51
11	Tu	ARMISTICE DAY (1918) Martinmas Half Quarter Day	7	12	16	15	316 50
12	W	Chloroform first used as anæsthetic, 1847	7	14	16	14	317 49
13	Th	Battle of the Ancre, 1916 Beaumont Hamel, 1916	7	16	16	12	318 48
14	F	John Curwen, "tonic sol fa," b 1816, d 26 May, 1880	7	18	16	11	319 47
15	S	Colcuso 1809 League of Nations first met 1920	7	19	16	9	320 46
16	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity Suez Canal opened 1869	7	21	16	8	321 45
17	M	George Grote, historian, b 1794 Joppa occupied 1917	7	23	16	7	322 44
18	Tu	S Peter's Rome, consecrated 1626 Gen Mauded 1917	7	25	16	5	323 43
19	W	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal) born, 1805	7	26	16	4	324 42
20	Th	Col Despard's Plot, 1802 1st Battle of Cambrai 1917	7	28	16	3	325 41
21	F	Basra occupied, 1914 German Fleet surrendered 1918	7	30	16	2	326 40
22	S	Ctesiphon, 1915 Lord Clive of Plassey died 1774	7	31	16	1	327 39
23	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity R Hakluyt d 1616	7	33	16	0	328 38
24	M	Old Martinmas Tasmania discovered, 1642	7	34	15	59	329 37
25	Tu	St F Chantrey d 1841 Sir Henry Havlock d 1857	7	36	15	58	330 36
26	W	Queen Maud b 1869 Sir L S Jameson d 1917	7	38	15	57	331 35
27	Th	Two German airships destroyed, 1916	7	39	15	56	332 34
28	F	Mandalay occupied, 1885 Modder River 1899	7	41	15	55	333 33
29	S	Adm Beatty appointed Commander of Grand Fleet 1916	7	42	15	54	334 32
30	S	1st Sunday in Advent St Andrew	7	44	15	53	335 31

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	3d 22h 18 57m
☾ Full Moon	11 12 30 7
☾ Last Quarter	19 17 38 5
☾ New Moon	25 17 15 5

Apogee 15d 1 o'h 252 250 miles
Perigee 27d 12 6h 222 420 "

PAIN FELI IN NOVEMBER 1922,

on 8 days total fall, 1 30 inches below the
average by 0 97 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

November 1 Fox hunting begins Salmon
fishing with rod and line ends (with some local
exceptions)

— Ordinary day of election of Borough Councils

— Holiday at London Stock Exchange

9. Lord Mayor's Day Mayors and Aldermen
of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed
12 County Sheriffs for next year nominated

15 Solicitors, notaries, proctors, and sworn
clerks certificates expire See Note, Dec 15

1924]

NOVEMBER ELEVENTH MONTH

[43

Equal on of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)										MEMORANDA	
Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	16	21	0 06	14 25 38	9 80	14 26 2 S	0 80	14 41 59	9 16 30				
2	16	22	0 03	14 29 34	9 83	14 45 3	0 79	14 45 55	9 12 34				
3	16	23	0 01	14 33 30	9 86	15 4 2	0 78	14 49 52	9 8 38				
4	16	24	0 04	14 37 27	9 80	15 22 8	0 77	14 53 48	9 4 42				
5	16	20	0 07	14 41 25	9 93	15 41 2	0 76	14 57 45	9 0 46				
6	16	18	0 11	14 45 24	9 96	15 59 3	0 75	15 1 42	8 56 50				
7	16	15	0 14	14 49 23	10 00	16 17 2	0 74	15 5 38	8 52 54				
8	16	11	0 18	14 53 24	10 03	16 34 8	0 73	15 9 35	8 48 59				
9	16	6	0 21	14 57 25	10 07	16 52 1	0 72	15 13 31	8 45 3				
10	16	1	0 25	15 1 27	10 10	17 9 1	0 70	15 17 28	8 41 7				
11	15	55	0 28	15 5 30	10 14	17 25 8	0 69	15 21 24	8 37 11				
12	15	48	0 32	15 9 33	10 17	17 42 2	0 68	15 25 21	8 33 15				
13	15	40	0 35	15 13 38	10 21	17 58 3	0 67	15 29 17	8 29 19				
14	15	31	0 39	15 17 43	10 25	18 14 1	0 65	15 33 14	8 25 23				
15	15	21	0 42	15 21 50	10 28	18 29 6	0 64	15 37 10	8 21 27				
16	15	10	0 46	15 25 57	10 32	18 44 7	0 62	15 41 7	8 17 31				
17	14	59	0 49	15 30 5	10 35	18 59 6	0 61	15 45 4	8 13 35				
18	14	47	0 53	15 34 14	10 39	19 14 0	0 60	15 49 0	8 9 39				
19	14	34	0 56	15 38 23	10 42	19 28 2	0 58	15 52 57	8 5 43				
20	14	20	0 60	15 42 32	10 46	19 42 0	0 57	15 56 53	8 1 48				
21	14	5	0 63	15 46 45	10 49	19 55 4	0 55	16 0 50	7 57 52				
22	13	49	0 67	15 50 57	10 53	20 8 5	0 54	16 4 46	7 53 56				
23	13	33	0 70	15 55 10	10 56	20 21 2	0 52	16 8 43	7 50 0				
24	13	15	0 73	15 59 24	10 59	20 33 5	0 51	16 12 40	7 46 4				
25	12	57	0 77	16 3 39	10 63	20 45 4	0 49	16 16 36	7 42 8				
26	12	39	0 80	16 7 54	10 66	20 57 0	0 47	16 20 33	7 38 12				
27	12	19	0 83	16 12 10	10 69	21 8 1	0 46	16 24 29	7 34 16				
28	11	59	0 86	16 16 27	10 72	21 18 9	0 44	16 28 26	7 30 20				
29	11	38	0 89	16 20 44	10 74	21 29 3	0 42	16 32 22	7 26 24				
30	11	16	0 91	16 25 3	10 77	21 39 2 S	0 41	16 36 19	7 22 28				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS NOVEMBER 1922

TEMPERATURE				WIND		RAIN		SEA	
Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo	Day	Mo
1	52.9	38.6	47.0	29.280	8.2	SW	35	6.5	21
2	45.9	33.6	46.8	29.058	0.6	W	14	6.1	22
3	42.5	34.3	6	29.276	3.2	NNW	24	1.3	23
4	44.6	33.6	4	29.666	2.4	W	30	2.4	24
5	46.5	29.5	1	29.811	3.6	WNW	07	0.1	25
6	55.6	43.4	45.8	29.052	0.6	SSW	14	0.3	26
7	53.8	40.4	4	29.411	0.3	SW	14	0.6	27
8	49.9	41.2	0	29.616	0.3	NNF	14	0.1	28
9	47.9	35.5	44.6	30.026	4.2	Caln	0.1	0.1	29
10	51.3	37.0	3	29.762	1.0	Caln	0.1	0.1	30
11	51.0	40.2	0	30.053	0.6	Caln	0.1	0.1	31
12	44.3	33.4	43.7	30.282	0.2	Caln	0.1	0.1	32
13	45.6	28.5	5	30.336	0.2	Caln	0.1	0.1	33
14	37.7	29.3	3	30.394	0.9	Caln	0.1	0.1	34
15	47.8	32.2	1	30.558	0.4	W	0.1	0.1	35
16	44.4	32.3	42.8	30.579	1.1	NNF	0.1	0.1	36
17	40.5	42.4	6	30.337	1.0	NNF	0.1	0.1	37
18	51.2	42.0	4	30.100	0.4	NNF	0.1	0.1	38
19	47.0	37.9	3	30.126	0.6	NNF	0.1	0.1	39
20	47.9	39.5	2	30.157	0.2	NNF	0.1	0.1	40
21	48.3	43.0	1	30.302	0.2	NNF	0.1	0.1	41
22	45.9	42.0	0	30.311	0.4	NNF	0.1	0.1	42
23	48.0	40.3	0	30.322	1.0	NNF	0.1	0.1	43
24	48.9	34.6	0	30.424	0.7	NNF	0.1	0.1	44
25	35.9	28.5	41.9	30.484	4.5	NNF	0.1	0.1	45
26	48.0	31.1	8	30.031	1.4	NNF	0.1	0.1	46
27	38.6	30.6	7	30.216	2.8	NNF	0.1	0.1	47
28	53.7	32.5	5	30.000	2.8	NNF	0.1	0.1	48
29	52.0	43.3	2	30.009	1.4	NNF	0.1	0.1	49
30	48.0	43.0	0	30.107	1.4	NNF	0.1	0.1	50
31	47.4	36.4	43.5	30.023	1.4	NNF	0.1	0.1	51

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

Sun's Axis		Centre of Disc	
Lat	Long	Lat	Long
1	24.6 E	4.3 N	199.8
11	22.5	3.2	67.9
21	19.6	2.0	296.1

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	Week	Newport		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Glasgow		London		Dover (Bar G.M.)	
		M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	S	4 57	17 26	2 21	14 39	10 28	22 57	9 41	21 42	3 24	15 47	6 3	18 22	2 40	14 59
2	M	5 47	18 25	3 18	15 39	11 14	23 47	10 39	22 38	4 18	16 42	7 2	19 21	3 39	15 59
3	Tu	6 50	19 34	4 28	16 55		12 11	11 42	23 44	5 20	17 49	8 11	20 32	4 47	17 12
4	W	8 0	20 51	5 53	18 21	0 55	13 35		12 54	6 34	19 6	9 30	21 53	6 7	18 33
5	Th	9 19	22 13	7 15	19 40	2 26	15 4	1 4	14 19	7 53	20 20	10 46	23 4	7 23	19 43
6	F	10 37	23 27	8 24	20 43	3 48	16 18	2 38	15 38	9 1	21 24	11 48		8 24	20 44
7	S	11 40		9 26	21 31	4 50	17 14	3 50	16 34	9 58	22 16	0 6	12 43	9 28	21 35
8	S	0 21	12 28	9 56	22 12	5 37	17 59	4 38	17 12	10 42	22 58	0 56	13 24	10 2	22 19
9	M	1 2	13 10	10 33	22 50	6 21	18 42	5 17	17 44	11 21	23 39	1 35	13 58	10 40	22 57
10	Tu	1 40	13 49	11 6	23 24	7 1	19 19	5 55	18 15		12 0	2 12	14 32	11 12	23 30
11	W	2 13	14 21	11 38		7 35	19 54	6 32	18 50	0 17	12 36	2 47	15 4	11 43	
12	Th	2 44	14 50	0 0	12 11	8 8	20 27	7 10	19 22	0 55	13 13	3 23	15 39	0 4	12 17
13	F	3 16	15 36	0 34	12 44	8 41	21 0	7 48	19 40	1 31	13 45	4 2	16 13	0 40	12 50
14	S	3 46	16 7	1 8	13 15	9 12	21 33	8 22	20 14	2 5	14 17	4 40	16 45	1 15	13 23
15	S	4 18	16 41	1 43	13 48	9 44	22 3	8 55	20 42	3 28	14 50	5 15	17 19	1 51	13 59
16	M	4 50	17 18	2 19	14 26	10 17	22 39	9 34	21 19	3 16	15 27	5 57	17 59	2 31	14 39
17	Tu	5 25	18 0	3 0	15 9	10 52	23 15	10 18	22 3	3 55	16 9	6 41	18 45	3 15	15 24
18	W	6 11	18 52	3 50	16 7	11 34		11 6	22 57	4 42	16 59	7 31	19 43	4 4	16 20
19	Th	7 5	19 53	4 53	17 18	0 1	12 31	11 57		5 35	18 3	8 30	20 51	5 6	17 32
20	F	8 11	21 7	6 7	18 38	1 10	13 51	0 1	13 2	6 46	19 21	9 40	22 10	6 21	18 50
21	S	9 30	22 24	7 24	19 52	2 38	15 20	1 24	14 29	8 3	20 34	10 53	23 20	7 38	19 56
22	S	10 47	23 32	8 29	20 50	3 58	16 30	2 56	15 43	9 6	21 32	11 52		8 31	20 52
23	M	11 47		9 18	21 36	4 57	17 23	4 3	16 36	9 57	22 21	0 17	12 41	9 21	21 41
24	Tu	0 22	12 34	9 57	22 15	5 43	18 6	4 48	17 6	10 43	23 6	1 4	13 21	10 5	22 25
25	W	1 1	13 18	10 34	22 56	6 24	18 50	5 17	17 42	11 27	23 55	1 45	13 58	10 46	23 9
26	Th	1 42	14 3	11 15	23 41	7 10	19 38	6 35	18 24		12 10	2 29	14 41	11 28	23 53
27	F	2 25	14 50	12 2		7 58	20 25	7 6	19 8	0 46	13 5	3 18	15 29	12 13	
28	S	3 10	15 38	0 30	12 47	8 44	21 11	7 57	19 50	1 35	13 53	4 12	16 20	0 42	13 1
29	S	3 56	16 27	1 19	13 33	9 31	21 59	8 46	20 35	2 26	14 43	5 4	17 11	1 36	13 53

RISING, SETTING, and SITTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon—12 h)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Day	Rise	Set	Alt.	Day	Rise	Set	Alt.	Day	Rise	Set	Alt.	Day	Rise	Set	Alt.	Day	Rise	Set	Alt.
1	7 23	12 1	16 38	3	4	9 16	15 27	14	41	19 44	0 48	10	34	14 30	18 27	6	26	11 31	16 36
2	8 2	12 18	16 32	3	23	9 19	15 14	14	17	19 28	0 40	10	13	14 9	18 5	6	3	1	16 10
3	8 38	12 34	16 30	3	43	9 23	15 2	13	53	19 13	0 33	9	53	13 48	17 43	5	40	12	15 44
4	9 12	12 52	16 34	4	3	9 27	14 51	13	30	18 58	0 27	9	32	13 27	17 21	5	17	10	15 18
5	9 33	13 9	16 45	4	23	9 32	14 40	13	7	18 44	0 22	9	12	13 6	17 0	4	54	9 53	14 52

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY will be at the horizon after sunset but not long enough to be visible.
 ♀ VENUS is a morning star rising at the times shown. It will be seen in the South East about 6h.
 Magnitude -3.5
 ♂ MARS is an evening star and will be seen in the twilight in the S.E. at an altitude of 20°.
 It moves Eastward and higher among the stars and is now less bright than Jupiter. Magnitude -0.8 to -0.2.

♃ JUPITER will be above the horizon for two hours after sunset at the beginning of the month and for an hour at the end. Magnitude -1.4.

♄ SATURN is a morning star rising nearly three hours before the Sun at the end of November.

The open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc. The black circle ● shows that the Satellite whose number is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted whilst the sign ♄ shows that it is in transit across the disc. It will be noticed that at the specified time on August 13 only one of the Satellites (IV) is named. II and III are in transit and will appear at 20h 50m and 21h 34m respectively and I appears from eclipse at 21h 50m. In most cases the Satellite whose number is wanting may be readily inferred. On rare occasions all four Satellites have been known to disappear the next being on February 14 1931. Besides these brighter Satellites five have been discovered in recent years all so faint that they can only be seen by the most powerful telescopes.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals		THU SUN DAYS	
		Remarkable Days		of the Year	
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° to 282° 31'		of the Year	
1	M	Quin Alex. m. d. b. 1844	Brit. cavalry in Germany, 1915	7 45 15 53	336 30
2	Tu	Austerlitz, 1805	Mercator, geographer, died 1594	7 46 15 52	337 29
3	W	Hohenlinden, 1800	R. L. Stevenson died 1894	7 48 15 52	338 28
4	Th	John Tyndall died, 1893	Graphic first issued 1869	7 49 15 51	339 27
5	F	Adm. Lord Jellicoe, O.M. b. 1859	Sir H. L. d. 1899	7 50 15 51	340 26
6	S	Cawnpore, 1857	Irish Peace Treaty signed, 1921	7 52 15 50	341 25
7	S	2nd Sunday in Advent	Marshal Ney shot 1815	7 53 15 50	342 24
8	M	German squadron destroyed off Lull lands	1914	7 54 15 53	343 23
9	Tu	John Milton born, 1608	Full of Jerusalem 1917	7 55 15 49	344 22
10	W	Stoimberg 1899	Airflight to Australia completed 1919	7 56 15 49	345 21
11	Th	Magersfontein, 1899	John Gay (Bogus Operator) d. 1732	7 57 15 49	346 20
12	F	Plevna, 1877	Robert Browning died, 1889	7 58 15 49	347 19
13	S	Dr Samuel Johnson, lexicographer died 1794		7 59 15 49	348 18
14	S	3rd Sunday in Advent	H. R. H. Duke of York b. 1835	8 0 15 49	349 17
15	M	Isaac Walton died, 1683	Colenso 1899	8 1 15 49	350 16
16	Tu	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded 1914		8 2 15 49	351 15
17	W	Thomas Gwynne, bookseller founder of Guy's Hosp. d. 17-4		8 3 15 50	352 14
18	Th	Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate 1914		8 3 15 50	353 13
19	F	William Bowyer, the learned printer, born 1699		8 4 15 50	354 12
20	S	MICHAELMAS LAMMAS FEND Prince George b. 1902		8 5 15 51	355 11
21	S	4th Sunday in Advent	St Thomas	8 5 15 51	356 10
22	M	Shortest Day	C. S. Calverley born 1831	8 6 15 51	357 9
23	Tu	Hansom cab patented 1834	M. L. H. b. 1910	8 6 15 52	358 8
24	W	George Crabbe poet b. 1754	W. M. L. Hackney d. 1865	8 7 15 53	359 7
25	Th	Christmas Day	Quarter Day	8 7 15 53	360 6
26	F	St Stephen	Boxing Day	8 7 15 54	361 5
27	S	St John	4th of Feb	8 8 15 55	362 4
28	S	1st Sunday after Christmas	Linnocent's Day	8 8 15 56	363 3
29	M	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809, died, 19 May, 1898		8 8 15 56	364 2
30	Tu	Rudyard Kipling born 1865	Macaulay died 1859	8 8 15 57	365 1
31	W	Military Cross instituted 1914	Cumbetta d. 1882	8 8 15 58	366 0

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	3d 9h 10 3m
☉ Full Moon	12 7 3 4
☾ Last Quarter	19 10 11 4
☉ New Moon	26 3 45 8

Apogee 12 8 6h 252 550 miles

Perigee 26d 1 2h 221 620

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER 1922

on 27 days total fall 2 92 inches above the average by 1 15 inch

MONTHLY NOTICES

- 1) 10 (House and Black) and Shooting ends
 15 Last day for renewing solicitors certificates
 Six months qualification period for Spring
 Register of Voters ends
 Notices to owners and occupiers affixed
 by private bills in Parliament must be delivered
 25 Quarter Day
 26 Bank and General Holiday
 31 Various licences expire

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSATHI OR IFAL YEAR, AND 15 AND 16 OF KING GEORGE V

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year

Golden Number	VII	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Egypt	5	First Sunday	" 31
Solar Cycle	2	Union Day South Africa	" 31
Roman Indiction	8	Birth of King George V (1865)	June 3
Dominical Letter	D	Trinity Sunday	7
Julian Period (Year of)	6638	Corpus Christi	11
New Year's Day (Thursday)	Jan 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	23
Wattle Day Australia	26	Dominion Day Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb 8	Independence Day U.S.A.	4
Ash Wednesday	25	Annus Day (1918)	Nov 11
Good Friday	April 10	Sundays after Trinity	24
Easter Day	12	First Sunday in Advent	" 29
St. George's Day	23	St. Andrew's Day	30
Accession of King George V (1920)	May 6	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec 1
Ascension Day	21	CHRISTMAS DAY—Friday	25

The Tropical Year 1925-1926

Spring Equinox (1925)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21 7 31 13m
Summer Solstice	" Cancer	June 21 42 50
Autumn Equinox	" Libra	Sept 23 13 44
Winter Solstice	" Capricornus	Dec 22 8 37
Spring Equinox (1926)	" Aries	March 21 9 2

Phases of the Moon, 1925

January				May				September			
First Quarter	1d	23h	26m	First Quarter	1d	3h	20m	Full Moon	2d	19h	53m
Full Moon	10	2	47	Full Moon	8	13	43	Last Quarter	10	0	12
Last Quarter	17	23	33	Last Quarter	15	5	46	New Moon	18	4	12
New Moon	24	14	45	New Moon	22	15	48	First Quarter	25	11	51
First Quarter	31	16	43	First Quarter	30	20	4	October			
February				June				November			
Full Moon	8d	21h	49m	Full Moon	6d	21h	48m	Last Quarter	9	18	34
Last Quarter	16	9	41	Last Quarter	13	12	44	New Moon	17	18	6
New Moon	23	2	12	New Moon	21	6	17	First Quarter	24	18	38
March				First Quarter	29	9	43	Full Moon	31	17	17
First Quarter	2d	12h	7m	Full Moon	6d	4h	54m	Last Quarter	8d	15h	13m
Full Moon	10	14	21	Last Quarter	12	21	34	New Moon	16	6	58
Last Quarter	17	17	22	New Moon	20	21	40	First Quarter	23	2	6
New Moon	24	14	3	First Quarter	28	20	23	Full Moon	30	8	11
April				August				December			
First Quarter	1d	8h	12m	Full Moon	4d	11h	59m	Last Quarter	8d	12h	11m
Full Moon	9	3	33	Last Quarter	11	9	11	New Moon	15	19	5
Last Quarter	15	23	40	New Moon	19	13	15	First Quarter	22	11	8
New Moon	23	2	28	First Quarter	27	4	46	Full Moon	30	2	1

Calendar for the Year 1925

January					February					March					April				
Su	—	4	11	18	25	Su	1	8	15	22	29	Su	—	5	12	19	26		
M	—	5	12	19	26	M	2	9	16	23	30	M	—	6	13	20	27		
Tu	—	6	13	20	27	Tu	3	10	17	24	31	Tu	—	7	14	21	28		
W	—	7	14	21	28	W	4	11	18	25	—	W	1	8	15	22	29		
Th	1	8	15	22	29	Th	5	12	19	26	—	Th	2	9	16	23	30		
F	2	9	16	23	30	F	6	13	20	27	—	F	3	10	17	24	—		
S	3	10	17	24	31	S	7	14	21	28	—	S	4	11	18	25	—		
May					June					July					August				
Su	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su	—	1	8	15	22	Su	—	5	12	19	26	30
M	—	4	11	18	25	—	M	—	2	9	16	23	M	—	6	13	20	27	31
Tu	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu	—	3	10	17	24	Tu	—	7	14	21	28	—
W	—	6	13	20	27	—	W	—	4	11	18	25	W	—	8	15	22	29	—
Th	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th	—	5	12	19	26	Th	—	9	16	23	30	—
F	1	8	15	22	29	—	F	—	6	13	20	27	F	—	10	17	24	—	—
S	2	9	16	23	30	—	S	—	7	14	21	28	S	—	11	18	25	—	—
September					October					November					December				
Su	—	6	13	20	27	Su	—	4	11	18	25	Su	—	6	13	20	27		
M	—	7	14	21	28	M	—	5	12	19	26	M	—	7	14	21	28		
Tu	—	8	15	22	29	Tu	—	6	13	20	27	Tu	—	8	15	22	29		
W	—	9	16	23	30	W	—	7	14	21	28	W	—	9	16	23	30		
Th	3	10	17	24	—	Th	1	8	15	22	29	Th	3	10	17	24	31		
F	4	11	18	25	—	F	2	9	16	23	30	F	4	11	18	25	—		
S	5	12	19	26	—	S	3	10	17	24	31	S	5	12	19	26	—		

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF LIDF AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports and Fish Ports and Amsterdam Time for Dutch Ports

PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANT	TIME	NEAP	PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANT	TIME	NEAP	
	h m	ft	ft		h m	ft	ft	
Aberdeen	sub	0 50	12	10	Cromer	add	4 57 14½	11
Aberdovey	sub	5 45	14½	10	Dartmouth	add	4 32 14½	10½
Aberystwith	add	5 55	14½	10	Deal	sub	2 49 16	12½
Air Point (R. Dec)	sub	2 51	25	19	Devonport Dockyard	add	4 2 15½	12
Aldeburgh	sub	3 19	8	6½	Dieppe	sub	2 59 27½	21
Alfurnev	add	4 57 17½	12½	15	Dingle Bay	add	2 34 10½	7½
Alloa	add	1 35 17½	15	12	Donegal Harbour	add	3 53 11½	8½
Amulwich	sub	3 26	20	15½	Douglas	sub	2 28 20½	16
Antwerp	add	1 29 16½	1	10	Dover	sub	2 51 18½	15
Appledore	add	4 17 23	16½	10	Dumbarton	sub	1 20 10½	10
Arasol	add	4 15 13½	10	11	Dumfries	sub	1 44 6	11
Arbroath	sub	0 13 14	11	11	Dunbar	add	0 20 14½	11
Ardsinshy (L. Fyne)	sub	1 43 9	7½	11	Dundall In	sub	3 7 15	11
Ardrrossin	sub	1 50 10	7	11	Dundee	add	0 46 14½	11½
Arundel	sub	1 31 10	7	11	Dunfermline	sub	3 17 21½	19
Ayr	sub	1 49 8½	7½	11	Dunkirk	sub	1 43 16½	13½
Ayre Pt (I. of Man)	sub	2 34 20	16	11	Dunstable	add	4 43 11	8
Ayrmouth	add	5 22 40	31	11	Eymouth	add	0 25 15	11
Ballycotton	add	3 28 12	9½	11	Falmouth	add	3 19 16	12
Baniff	sub	1 20 10	8	11	Fencham	sub	2 5 11½	8½
Bant y Harbour	add	2 27 10	7½	11	Fifeness	add	0 22 15	12
Bardsey Island	sub	5 59 15	10½	11	Filly Bay	add	2 19 15½	12
Barnmouth	sub	5 50 14½	10½	11	Joshua	add	5 20 13½	8½
Barnstaple Ind.	add	4 46 10½	1	11	Lambrook Head	add	2 38 16	12
Barrow Pier (Lick)	sub	2 37 28	21	11	Lickwood	sub	2 44 27½	20½
Barry Island	add	4 53 37½	28½	11	Lishinn	sub	0 52 15½	11
Beachy Head	sub	2 39 20	15	11	Lolkestone	sub	2 56 20	16½
Beaumaris	sub	3 12 23½	16½	11	Formby Point	sub	3 11 25½	19
Belfast	sub	2 51 9½	8	11	Fowey	add	3 35 15½	11½
Berwick	add	0 28 15	11½	11	Frasburgh	sub	1 10 11	8½
Bideford	add	4 26 16	1	11	Galway	add	3 13 14½	11
Blakeney	add	4 48 8½	4½	11	Glasgow	sub	0 33 11½	9½
Blyth	add	1 23 15	11	11	Glasgow Dock	sub	2 31 20	14
Bolt Head	add	4 1 15	11	11	Gool	add	5 31 13	10
Boscawen	sub	3 36 22	17	11	Granton Pier	add	0 35 16½	12½
Boulogne	sub	2 42 25½	19½	11	Granville	add	4 17 37	27½
Brest	add	2 6 19½	14½	11	Gravesend	sub	0 55 18½	15
Bridgewater Lu	add	5 4 35	26½	11	Greenock	sub	1 31 10	8½
Bridlington	add	2 33 16	12	11	Greenwich	sub	0 15 20½	17½
Bridport	add	4 18 11½	7½	11	Grimby	add	3 46 19½	15½
Bristol	add	1 5 5	16	11	Hartlepool	add	1 35 15	11½
Brighton	sub	2 42 19½	16	11	Harwich	sub	2 7 12½	10½
Bristol (Kin. Road)	add	5 24 42	31½	11	Hastings	sub	3 7 24	17½
Broughty Ferry	add	0 35 14½	11	11	Haverfordwest	add	5 4 7½	23
Budhaven	add	4 5 23	17	11	Havre	sub	4 49 22	17½
Burntisland	add	0 39 16½	12½	11	Helbr Island	sub	2 45 26½	22
Burtonport	add	4 22 26½	19½	11	Holyhead	sub	3 29 16	12½
Cien	sub	3 0 2	17	11	Honfleur Harbour	sub	4 30 23	18
Calais	sub	2 21 21	17½	11	Hook of Holland	add	0 15 6½	5½
Campbelton	sub	1 51 8	6	11	Hull	add	4 32 20½	16½
Cape Cornwall	add	3 0 18	13	11	Hurst (amber)	sub	3 52 7½	6
Cardiff	add	5 15 36½	27	11	Hythe (Hampshire)	sub	2 42 13½	9½
Cardigan	add	5 22 12	9	11	Iffaombie	add	4 0 27½	21½
Cardiff	add	4 29 8½	19½	11	Immingham	add	3 56 19	15½
Cardiff	add	4 4 26	19½	11	Inverary	sub	1 38 10	10
Cardiff	sub	4 11 15½	12	11	Ipswich	sub	1 28 13½	11
Cardiff (N. Lock)	sub	1 20 18	14	11	Kew Bridge	add	0 23 10	10
Cardiff	add	0 8 38	28½	11	Kingsbridge	add	4 3 10	10
Cardiff	add	5 43 38	28½	11	Kingstown Harbour	sub	2 21 11½	8½
Cardiff	sub	5 56 17½	13	11	Kinsale Harbour	add	3 19 11½	9
Cardiff	sub	1 30 10	7	11	Kirkcubright	sub	2 32 23	17
Cardiff	add	4 25 10½	7	11	Kirkwall	sub	3 26 8½	6½
Cardiff	sub	2 24 14	11	11	Lamlash	sub	1 49 10	7
Cardiff	sub	4 51 5	9½	11	Lancaster	sub	2 32 8½	2
Cardiff	sub	3 38 12½	11	11	Langston Harbour	sub	2 14 13½	10½
Cardiff	sub	1 46 14	12	11	Leith	add	0 37 17½	14½

Tidal Constants

53

PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS			TIME OF TIDE	CONSTANTS		
	h	m	ft		h	m	ft
Leewick Harbour	sub	2 48	5 1/2	4 1/2	Penfrew	sub	0 50 11
Limerick	add	4 47	18 1/2	13 1/2	Ribble Lighthouse	sub	2 55 25 1/2
Littlehampton Pier	sub	2 36	16	11 1/2	Posilane Point	add	4 57 5
Liverpool	sub	2 23	27 1/2	20 1/2	Ryde	sub	2 33 13 1/2
Lizard	add	3 23	14 1/2	10 1/2	St Agnes	add	2 57 16
Llanelli Bar	add	4 35	25	18 1/2	St Helier	add	4 35 34 1/2
Lough Linn (Arrochar)	sub	1 46	12	9	St Ives	add	3 8 21
Loos	add	3 46	16 1/2	13 1/2	St Malo	add	4 19 36 1/2
Lossiemouth	sub	1 35	12	9	St Mary	add	2 54 16
Lowestoft	sub	4 8	6 1/2	5 1/2	St Peter Port	add	4 49 26
Lundy Island	add	3 36	27	20	Salcombe	add	3 58 15
Lynn Regis	add	4 35	11 1/2	8 1/2	Saltash	add	4 4 15
Lymington	sub	3 27	8	6	Scarborough	add	2 15 15 1/2
Lymington	add	4 19	30 1/2	21 1/2	Seaham	add	1 31 14 1/2
Lynn Dea	add	4 1	23 1/2	16 1/2	Scisca Hill	sub	2 10 16 1/2
Margate Pier	sub	2 10	15 1/2	13	Sharpness	sub	5 50 28
Marystown	sub	2 18	25	19	Sheerness Dockyard	sub	1 24 16
Mayagassy	add	3 26	15 1/2	12	Shoreham Harbour	sub	2 23 18
Middleham	add	1 54	17	12 1/2	Silloth	sub	2 4 26
Milford Haven Entrance	add	4 29	21 1/2	16 1/2	Southampton	sub	3 22 13
Minchhamel	add	4 40	32 1/2	24 1/2	Southend	sub	1 32 15 1/2
Montrose	add	0 29	14	11	Southwold	sub	3 45 6 1/2
Monmouth	sub	2 21	27	21	Spurn Head	add	3 28 18 1/2
Nash Point	add	4 41	33	25	Start Point	add	3 58 15
Naze	sub	2 13	12 1/2	10	Sturton	add	2 10 7 1/2
Neath	add	4 33	23 1/2	13 1/2	Stockton	add	2 4 11
Needles Point	sub	4 6	7 1/2	5	Stonchwen	sub	0 39 14
Newcastle on Tyne	add	1 22	44	11 1/2	Stonoway	add	5 14 13 1/2
Newhaven	sub	2 44	29	14	Stramiet	sub	1 55 9 1/2
Newport (Dristol Channel)	add	5 24	38	29	Stromness	sub	4 47 10
Newport (Cardigan)	add	5 22	12	9	Sunderland	add	1 29 14 1/2
Newquay (Low m)	add	3 4	21 1/2	15 1/2	Sutton Bridge	add	4 31 20 1/2
Newquay (Llanidan)	add	5 49	13	13	Swansea	sub	5 30 6 1/2
Norfolk	sub	1 31	15 1/2	11	Swansea Bay	add	4 18 27 1/2
North Shields	add	1 6	14 1/2	11	Tees River Bar	add	1 54 15
North Sunderland	add	0 39	15	11 1/2	Tay River Bar	add	0 19 16
Oban	add	3 52	13	9 1/2	Teddington Lock	add	1 27 13
Orfordness	sub	2 49	8	6 1/2	Tenby	add	4 16 13
Ostende	sub	1 45	15	12	Tenby	add	3 59 25 1/2
Paristow	add	3 35	23	16 1/2	Thurso	sub	5 16 13 1/2
Pembroke Dockyard	add	4 34	22 1/2	17	Tobemary	add	3 57 14 1/2
Penzance	add	2 54	16 1/2	12 1/2	Torbay	add	4 16 13 1/2
Peterhead	sub	1 17	11 1/2	9 1/2	Troon	sub	1 49 10
Plsmouth Breakwater	add	3 56	15 1/2	12	Pruro	add	3 27 10
Poole	sub	5 0	6 1/2	4 1/2	Tynemouth Bar	add	1 11 13 1/2
Port Carlisle	sub	1 35	20	14	Ushant	add	2 8 20
Port Harlington	sub	2 29	25	19	Valentia Harbour	add	2 17 11 1/2
Port Mado	add	5 54	15 1/2	10 1/2	Waterford Harbour	add	4 36 13 1/2
Port Patrick	sub	2 28	15	12	Weston super Mare	add	5 8 37
Port Talbot	add	4 20	29	18 1/2	Wexford	add	5 49 5
Portsmouth	add	5 24	42	32 1/2	Whiteby	add	1 49 15
Portland Bill	add	4 47	9	6 1/2	Whitehaven	sub	2 30 26
Portland Breakwater	add	5 13	6 1/2	4 1/2	Wick	sub	2 24 10
Portsmouth Dockyard	sub	2 13	13 1/2	10 1/2	Wisbech	add	5 32 15 1/2
Preston	sub	2 27	17	10	Woolwich	sub	0 18 20 1/2
Putney Bridge	add	0 33			Workington	sub	2 40 25 1/2
Pwllheli Bar	sub	5 49	14 1/2	20 1/2	Worms Head	add	4 20 25 1/2
Queensferry	add	0 53	18	14	Yarmouth Road	sub	4 50 6
Queentown	add	3 33	12	9 1/2	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	sub	3 52 7
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	sub	2 29	20 1/2	16	Ymuden	add	1 41 5 1/2
Ramsgate Harbour	sub	2 20	15	12	Youghal	add	3 37 12 1/2

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 8th

Time of high water at London Bridge 2h 46m Morn
 Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen 1 56 Morn

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 9th

Time of high water at London Bridge 2h 31m Morn
 Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Aberdeen 5 46 Morn

It may happen that the tide interval to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be

taken in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time the resulting difference will be the preceding day afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used Sometimes the sum high water at London Bridge + tide interval will exceed 24 hours in this case the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen January 19th aft

Time of high water at London Bridge on January 20th 0h 47m Morn

+ 24 hours = 24 47

Subtract tide interval 0 12

Time of high water at Aberdeen Jan 19th aft 55 After

54 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N and 60° S.

To use the table. In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column and under the required latitude in the heading there will be found the local apparent time of sunset. Subtracting, this from 24^{h} will give the local apparent time of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator if the declination North in the first column be considered South and *vice versa*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea level at Greenwich computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is $34'$. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement though in some tables the instant when the upper limb or edge of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

DECLINATION	LATITUDE											
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
24 N	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15
22	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55
21	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38
20	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23
19	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 44	8 59	9 10
18	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57
17	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45
16	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34
15	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23
14	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13
13	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3
12	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53
11	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44
10	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35
9	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26
8	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17
7	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9
6	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1
5	6 2	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52
4	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44
3	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36
2	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28
1 N	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 21
0	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13
1 S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5
2	6 2	6 1	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 53	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 48
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 40
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 17
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 4
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 30
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17
20	6 1	5 42	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal as would be expected that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be interred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that it is earlier.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Wrath	+66	+50	+34	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-36	-21	-1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+38	+20	+11	-5	-20	-23	-10	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	+0	+8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+22	+16	+8	+2	+1	+6	+4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+25	+22	+18	+13	+9	+5	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Colchester	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	-2
Dover	-7	-6	-6	-6	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7
Southampton	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Plymouth	+12	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

This Table similar to the preceding can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Wrath	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Wick	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+8	-10	-28	-32
Inverness	-20	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	-2	-17	-20
Aberdeen	-26	-14	+0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Glasgow	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Newcastle	-13	7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Belfast	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Liverpool	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+7	+3	+2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Holyhead	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Birmingham	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+1	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Colchester	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-7	-4	-5	-5	-6
Dover	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Southampton	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Plymouth	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a straight line across the map the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR
OUT OF THE MERIDIAN

TABLE I

Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time
H M		H M	H M		H M	H M		H M
0 0	-1 0 32+	12 0	4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0
0 10	-1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	-0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19-	20 10
0 20	-1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	-0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10-	20 20
0 30	-1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	-0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58-	20 30
0 40	-1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	-0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45-	20 40
0 50	-1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	-0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30-	20 50
1 0	-1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11-	21 0
1 10	-1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	-0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51-	21 10
1 20	-1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	-0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27-	21 20
1 30	-1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0-	21 30
1 40	-1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29-	21 40
1 50	-1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55-	21 50
2 0	-1 5 35+	14 0	6 0	-0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16-	22 0
2 10	-1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 34-	22 10
2 20	-1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	-0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44-	22 20
2 30	-1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	-0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51-	22 30
2 40	-1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	-0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53-	22 40
2 50	-1 2 25+	14 50	6 50	-0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49-	22 50
3 0	-1 1 25+	15 0	7 0	-0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39-	23 0
3 10	-1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	-0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24-	23 10
3 20	-0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	-0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2+	23 20
3 30	-0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	-0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 31-	23 30
3 40	-0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0-	23 40
3 50	-0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37-	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19-	23 50
4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32-	24 0

The sign on the left hand side of the correction is to be used when the argument is on the left and *vice versa* + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude and - that it is to be subtracted

TABLE II

Local Sidereal Time	Altitude														Local Sidereal Time	
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65		70
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	12 30	
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	13 0	
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30	
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	14 0	
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	14 30	
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	15 0	
3 30	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 25	15 30	
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	16 0	
4 30	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 38	0 46	16 30	
5 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 0	17 0	
5 30	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	1 0	1 17	17 30	
6 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 28	18 0	
6 30	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 50	1 1	1 15	1 37	18 30	
7 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 44	0 54	1 5	1 20	1 42	19 0	
7 30	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 44	19 30	
8 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 8	1 17	1 38	20 0	
8 30	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 57	1 11	1 31	20 30	
9 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 8	1 20	21 0	
9 30	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 53	1 8	22 0	
10 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	22 30
10 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	23 0
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	23 30
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude

TABLE III (1924.)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
H												
0	1 9	1 6	0 58	0 49	0 40	0 36	0 37	0 44	0 54	1 5	1 16	1 27
2	1 6	1 8	1 4	0 56	0 47	0 39	0 35	0 37	0 43	0 52	1 4	1 22
4	1 1	1 8	1 9	1 5	0 57	0 47	0 40	0 36	0 37	0 42	0 50	1 11
6	0 56	1 6	1 12	1 13	1 8	0 59	0 50	0 42	0 37	0 36	0 40	0 47
8	0 52	1 2	1 11	1 17	1 17	1 11	1 3	0 52	0 43	0 37	0 34	0 37
10	0 51	0 58	1 7	1 17	1 22	1 20	1 14	1 5	0 54	0 44	0 36	0 33
12	0 51	0 54	1 2	1 11	1 20	1 24	1 23	1 16	1 6	0 55	0 44	0 36
14	0 50	0 52	0 56	1 4	1 13	1 21	1 25	1 23	1 17	1 8	0 56	0 45
16	0 50	0 52	0 51	0 55	1 3	1 13	1 20	1 24	1 23	1 18	1 10	0 50
18	1 4	0 54	0 48	0 47	0 52	1 1	1 10	1 18	1 23	1 24	1 20	1 13
20	1 8	0 50	0 49	0 43	0 43	0 49	0 57	1 8	1 17	1 21	1 26	1 23
22	1 9	1 2	0 53	0 43	0 38	0 40	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 16	1 24	1 27
24	1 9	1 6	0 58	0 49	0 40	0 36	0 37	0 44	0 54	1 5	1 16	1 24

The corrections in Tables II and III are always to be added or subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND VICE VERSA

The length of a Sidereal day is 23^h 56^m 4^s 09^{ms} of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is therefore equivalent to 59^m 50^s 17^{ms} of Mean Time and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1^h 0^m 9^s 86^{ms} of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9^s 83^{ms} per hour on the sidereal clock and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9^s 86^{ms} per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—acceleration and retardation—are tabulated below for the convenience (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand if it is considered to be Sidereal Time its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtraction, the retardation.

Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation
m	hours	m	R	R	min	R	min	R	seconds	R	seconds	R
0 96	1	0 983	0 16	1	0 16	5 09	31	5 08	1	0 00	31	0 08
0 19 71	2	0 19 66	0 33	2	0 33	5 26	32	5 24	2	0 01	32	0 09
0 29 57	3	0 29 49	0 49	3	0 49	5 42	33	5 41	3	0 01	33	0 09
0 39 43	4	0 39 32	0 66	4	0 66	5 59	34	5 57	4	0 01	34	0 09
0 49 28	5	0 49 15	0 82	5	0 82	5 75	35	5 73	5	0 01	35	0 10
0 59 14	6	0 58 98	0 99	6	0 98	5 51	36	5 50	6	0 02	36	0 10
1 9 00	7	1 8 81	1 15	7	1 15	6 08	37	6 06	7	0 02	37	0 10
1 18 85	8	1 18 64	1 31	8	1 31	6 24	38	6 23	8	0 02	38	0 10
1 28 71	9	1 28 47	1 48	9	1 47	6 41	39	6 39	9	0 02	39	0 11
1 38 56	10	1 38 30	1 64	10	1 64	6 57	40	6 55	10	0 03	40	0 11
1 48 42	11	1 48 13	1 81	11	1 80	6 74	41	6 72	11	0 03	41	0 11
1 58 28	12	1 57 95	1 97	12	1 97	6 50	42	6 48	12	0 03	42	0 11
2 8 13	13	2 7 78	2 14	13	2 13	7 06	43	7 04	13	0 04	43	0 12
2 17 90	14	2 17 61	2 30	14	2 29	7 23	44	7 21	14	0 04	44	0 12
2 27 75	15	2 27 44	2 46	15	2 46	7 39	45	7 37	15	0 04	45	0 12
2 37 50	16	2 37 27	2 63	16	2 62	7 56	46	7 54	16	0 04	46	0 12
2 47 36	17	2 47 10	2 79	17	2 78	7 72	47	7 70	17	0 05	47	0 13
2 57 22	18	2 56 93	2 96	18	2 95	7 89	48	7 86	18	0 05	48	0 13
3 7 7	19	3 6 76	3 12	19	3 11	8 05	49	8 03	19	0 05	49	0 13
3 17 13	20	3 16 59	3 29	20	3 28	8 21	50	8 19	20	0 05	50	0 14
3 26 99	21	3 26 42	3 45	21	3 44	8 38	51	8 36	21	0 06	51	0 14
3 36 84	22	3 36 25	3 61	22	3 60	8 54	52	8 52	22	0 06	52	0 14
3 46 70	23	3 46 08	3 78	23	3 77	8 71	53	8 68	23	0 06	53	0 15
3 56 56	24	3 55 51	3 94	24	3 93	8 87	54	8 85	24	0 07	54	0 15
		4 11	25	4 10	9 04	55	9 01	25	0 07	55	0 15	
		4 27	26	4 26	9 20	56	9 17	26	0 07	56	0 15	
		4 44	27	4 42	9 36	57	9 34	27	0 07	57	0 16	
		4 60	28	4 59	9 53	58	9 50	28	0 08	58	0 16	
		4 76	29	4 75	9 69	59	9 67	29	0 08	59	0 16	
		4 93	30	4 91	9 86	60	9 83	30	0 08	60	0 16	

See p 77

See p 77

ECLIPSES IN 1924.

In the year 1924 there will be *five* Eclipses three of the *Sun* and two of the *Moon*. All of the Solar Eclipses are partial and visible only from regions round either the North or South Pole and they are not of interest as subjects for observation. The Lunar Eclipses are total but neither of them will be seen throughout all its phases from Greenwich.

I A Total Eclipse of the Moon in the afternoon of February 20. At Greenwich only the latter part of the Eclipse will be visible for the Moon will not rise there until 17h 23m which is 26 minutes after the end of totality. The complete phenomenon will be visible from the western part of the Pacific Ocean Australia and Asia.

Moon enters Penumbra	Feb 20d 13h 15m
Shadow	14h 18m
Middle of Eclipse	16h 8m
Moon leaves Shadow	17h 58m
Penumbra	19h 1m

II A Partial Eclipse of the Sun in the afternoon of March 5. Invisible at Greenwich. This Eclipse will be seen only from a region round the South Pole and in no case will more than three fifths of the Sun's diameter be obscured. At the Cape of Good Hope a partial eclipse will be partly visible. At greatest phase which will happen at 16h 57m by Greenwich Time one fifth of the diameter will be hidden and the Sun will set as the eclipse ends.

III A Partial Eclipse of the Sun in the evening of July 31. Scarcely a fifth of the Sun's diameter at greatest will be obscured and this can only be seen from a region in the Antarctic Ocean south of New Zealand and South America in which there is no inhabited land.

IV A Total Eclipse of the Moon in the evening of August 14. Visible generally the Eclipse will be visible from the Eastern hemisphere except its western part where the beginning will not be seen. The Moon will rise at Greenwich at 19h 20m almost totally eclipsed.

Moon enters Penumbra	Aug 14d 17h 32m
Shadow	18h 31m
Middle of Eclipse	20h 20m
Moon leaves Shadow	22h 9m
Penumbra	23h 7m

The first contact of the Shadow with the Moon's limb will take place at a point 84° to the East of the North Point and the last contact at 110° to the West.

V A Partial Eclipse of the Sun in the morning of August 30. Invisible at Greenwich. This Eclipse will be visible from Russia in Asia the northern part of China and Japan where it happens near sunset. It is also visible from northern Sweden part of Iceland and Greenland, where the Eclipse will happen at sunrise but the magnitude of Greatest Eclipse is only 0.426, and the event is unimportant.

Eclipse begins Aug 30d 6h 50 4m in longitude 41° 35' W latitude 71° 49' N. Greatest Eclipse Aug 30d 8h 22 5m in longitude 173° 5' E latitude 71° 32' N. Eclipse ends Aug 30d 9h 55 0m in longitude 129° 23' E, latitude 41° 5' N.

VI The Planet Mercury will be in Transit across the Sun's disc during the night (Greenwich) of May 7. The end of the Transit may be seen from Greenwich for it will happen more than an hour after the Sun has risen there on May 8. The following are Greenwich Times of geocentric phases that is to say as they would be seen from the centre of the Earth. 1st and second contacts seen from Greenwich will happen about 80 seconds earlier than the times given; the third and fourth about 30 seconds later than the geocentric times.

Ingress external contact	May 7d 21h 44m 4s
internal	7d 21h 47m 4s
Egress distance of centres 124 8	8d 1h 41m 28s
Egress internal contact	May 8d 5h 35m 41s
external	8d 5h 38m 41s

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D) and of Reappearance (R) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1924. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table adding if the place is East of Greenwich and subtracting if it is West. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way or in other words the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From January to the Opposition of Jupiter (June 5) the eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I and sometimes II disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances after occultation (Oc. I) are given the satellite referred to being that (and opposite page).

Date (G.T.)	Satellite and Phase	Date (G.T.)	Satellite and Phase	Date (G.T.)	Satellite and Phase	Date (G.T.)	Satellite and Phase	Date (G.T.)	Satellite and Phase
Jan 11 4	III D	1m 11 4	I D	May 11 4	I D	Jan 11 4	I D	Jul 11 4	I D
1 7 13	III D	3 2 0	I D	11 26	I D	12 23 8	I D	28 23 37	I D
16 5 12	I D	3 5 22	Oc. R	8 3 8	I D	19 21 11	I R	1 16	I R
		6 3 32	II D	12 0 25	I D	19 22 31	I Oc	6 19 55	I R
Feb 6 3 1	III D	10 3 54	I D	12 3 17	Oc. P	20 1 2	I I	13 21 50	I I
6 5 8	III R	19 0 16	I D	19 2 18	I D	26 20 23	II Oc	22 18 22	II D
8 5 22	I D	19 3 26	Oc. R	25 21 37	II D	26 23 48	II R	22 20 51	II R
24 3 37	I D	24 22 33	III D	26 0 33	Oc. R	28 21 25	I I	24 18 5	III D
27 1 26	II D	25 0 52	III I	27 10 40	I D			24 20 43	III P
27 3 48	II R	26 2 0	I D	28 1 5	Oc. R	July 5 20 27	I Oc	29 20 8	I I
		26 5 13	Oc. R			5 23 19	I R	29 21 0	II D
Mar 2 5 30	I D	May 2 0 13	II D	2 0 13	II D	12 18 11	III D	14 18 27	I R
2 4 0	II D	1 0 33	II D	2 2 49	Oc. R	12 20 43	III R	23 18 11	II D
18 3 45	III D	2 4 33	Oc. R	4 0 34	I D	19 23 10	III D	27 20 42	II I
20 2 45	III R	2 2 30	III D	4 2 48	Oc. R	20 0 43	III R		
20 4 59	III R	2 4 50	III R	6 22 20	III Oc	21 20 59	III R	6 18 4	III D
30 0 58	II D	3 4 2	I D	7 0 45	III R	21 21 37	I R	7 18 40	I I
30 1 20	II R	4 22 31	I D	12 20 47	I Oc	28 23 31	I R	18 17 53	II P

Day	Star	Mag	Dis- appear- ance (C T)	Angle from N Point	Re- appear- ance (C T)	Angle from N Point	Day	Star	Mag	Dis- appear- ance (C T)	Angle from N Point	Re- appear- ance (C T)	Angle from N Point
Jan							Aug						
8	20 Capricorn	5	17 34	106	18 25	217	12	1 Sagittar	5	21 31	136	22 16	211
9	1 Aquarii	5	17 57	56	19 2	261	13	57 Sagittar	6	0 57	5	1 14	234
10	10 Aquarii	5	19 48	113	20 33	203	14	44 Capricorn	6	20 23	27	21 5	208
17	+ 15 637	48	16 27	0	16 44	331	14	45 Capricorn	5	20 37	121	21 26	212
17	85 Iauri	6	16 40	117	17 32	212	15	1 Capricorn	2	20 4	2	2 49	215
17	Aldebaran	1	19 36	17	20 19	314	22-23	61 Iauri	3	23 48	62	24 45	269
18	115 Tau	5	19 52	36	20 50	305	22-23	61 Iauri	4	23 53	38	24 40	292
28	1 Virgins	4	2 9	202	2 13	209	23	81 Iauri	5	0 58	140	1 14	178
Feb							23	+ 15° 637	4	1 20	246	1 24	339
11	1 Ceti	4	20 51	115	21 44	213	23	85 Iauri	6	0 1	116	2 13	211
12	1 Iauri	4	20 7	139	20 42	190	23	Aldebaran	1	4 7	22	4 56	205
13	7 Iauri	3	20 17	73	21 37	266	25	19 B (Cm)	6	2 31	80	3 36	263
14	71 Iauri	4	6 19	130	1 1	218	26	Venus	-4	12 18	170	12 42	207
14	61 Iauri	4	1 23	56	2 13	294	Sept						
14	61 Iauri	4	1 23	56	2 13	294	1	1 Virgins	2	18 36	129	19 32	271
16	74 B (Cm)	6	16 50	101	18 8	252	1	21 Sagittar	5	21 15	142	21 55	213
17	1 Gemmor	5	16 46	40	17 26	322	9	57 Sagittar	6	21 50	67	23 7	260
17	5 Cancer	5	4 57	151	5 30	230	12-13	1 Aquarii	5	23 35	70	24 50	241
20	18 Leonis	5	3 40	101	4 41	297	16	1 Ceti	4	3	0	20 52	248
20	18 Leonis	5	3 40	101	5 11	229	18	+ 12° 473	6	0 17	56	1 29	261
21	49 Leonis	5	0 40	104	1 53	302	18	1 Iauri	4	4 59	137	5 35	190
Mar							18	+ 14 657	5	9 22	4	22 16	333
1	+ 19° 5312	5	4		4 42	311	19	1 Iauri	3	9 4	50	5 53	214
1	+ 14° 657	5	23 18	41	23 59	307	19	+ 16° 672	5	22 5	46	22 53	289
22	1 Virgins	5	3 21	179	3 48	225	24	61 Iauri	5	1 15	45	1 53	321
22	46 Virgins	6	3 25	49	3 55	356	25	Venus	-3			2 38	299
23	- 7° 3728	6	2 11	113	3 22	294	Oct						
Apr							16	Aldebaran	1	19 37	42	20 22	291
8	Aldebaran	1	20 47	41	21 33	308	17	115 Iauri	5	20 21	111	21 8	228
9	115 Iauri	5	21 44	50	22 30	309	17-18	120 Iauri	5	23 36	42	24 34	293
10	19 B (Cm)	6	19 36	44	20 26	321	21	1 Iauri	4	7 3	29	10 3	270
14	18 Leonis	5	22 59	151	23 51	240	22	0 Cancer	5	7 0	57	1 49	221
15	49 Leonis	5	20 13	138	21 21	266	Nov						
19	72 Virgins	6	1 3	122	3 23	217	2	1 Sagittar	5	1		17 3	307
19	1 Virgins	4	3 16	95	4 15	305	4	45 Capricorn	5	17 28	50	18 40	272
30	27 Piscium	5			4 17	268	5	Mars	-0	20 3	352	20 23	323
May							8	26 Ceti	6	0 16	26	17 28	240
9	1 Gemmor	5	19 17	166	19 48	216	8	33 Ceti	6	21 19	1	21 56	305
16	46 Virgins	6	0 8	112	1 4	323	10	1 Ceti	4	20 1	45	21 9	267
16-17	- 7° 3728	6	23 4	222	24 14	294	11	1 Iauri	4	18 39	114	19 25	206
June							12	1 Iauri	3	18 50	125	19 27	202
12	1 Virgins	2	0 46	61			12	75 Iauri	5	23 47	98	1 2	229
12-13	1 Virgins	4	23 30	165	24 8	237	15	71 Orionis	5	1 4	141	4 54	219
19	1 Sagittar	5	1 38	139	2 17	204	16	1 Gemmor	5	21 56	103	22 57	257
21	44 Capricorn	6	0 23	60	1 30	273	30	0 Capricorn	5	17 52	37	18 45	294
29	Aldebaran	1	15 20	76	16 20	274	Dec						
July							6	26 Ceti	6	0 10	125	0 45	192
4	61 Iauri	5	19 34	97	20 30	293	7	1 Ceti	4	17 8	89	18 11	223
12	49 Librae	5	21 48	157	22 32	233	9	+ 14° 657	5	19 24	112	20 19	209
24	12 Ceti	4	3 32	100	4 36	212	14	1 Gemmor	5	0 39	147	7 23	235
Aug							28	6 Capricorn	4	18 9	70		
12	19 Sagittar	5	0 9	100	1 11	240	29	1 Aquarii	4	19 7	118	19 48	201

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. 6.5) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left hand side of the Moon reappearances on the West. The exact position is shown by the angle from N Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0 to 360. Occultations of Aldebaran on several occasions are to be noted also those of Venus and Mars. The well known binary star γ Virgins is occulted on two occasions, but on both the star is very near the horizon. BD + 14° 657 and - 7° 3728 are also double stars.

of the preceding line. From June 5 to October 4 satellites I, II and III disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances by occultation are given (I, Oc.) the reappearance at eclipse being in the following line. There are no eclipses of Satellite IV in the list. In alternate periods of about 3 years this satellite is not eclipsed nor occulted nor is it seen in transit across the disc of the planet. The present period of non eclipses began at the end of the year 1922. The first eclipse of the next period will be on February 19 1925.

The Stellar System

THE objects of the sky Sun Moon Planets stars appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere and the estimate will be less generous if stars of magnitude 6.0 and no fainter are included which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300 of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under estimate of the number of stars already photographed and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure though a 1,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope whose object glass has 40 inches diameter will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

It is believed that the mass of the stars we see as separate entities are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words the stellar universe is considerably flattened on both sides the median plane being marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. This follows from star gauges or counts which show that the stars are more dense in the direction of the central plane called the Galactic plane than elsewhere. On either side of this the stars lie thick but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases until at its poles they are relatively few. The Milky Way is seen to consist of clouds of faint stars of star clusters other than globular and gaseous nebulae (see p. 64). It is also the location of an early type of stars known as Wolf Rayet and Novae. This galaxy was formerly pictured as a jumble made up of these bodies surrounding the lens shaped system of stars and at a distance from the Sun of the order of 3,000 or 4,000 light years. The Sun is not supposed to be precisely central, but nearly so. A recent description (Shapley) of the structure of the universe dispenses with the idea of an actual globe and affirms that the members of these classes, and also the globular clusters, which are not seen within the limits of the Milky Way, form an aggregation which is named the Galactic system. A class of objects, known as White or Spiral Nebulae (see p. 64) which are seen in directions other than Galactic, and are very distant, may not form part of this aggrega-

tion, but may be "Island Universes, though this is a matter for discussion. The size of the Galactic system is almost conjectural, but according to Prof. Harlow Shapley its greatest diameter is of the order of 300,000 light years and its dimension at right angles to the galactic plane a twentieth of this so that the aggregation is extremely flattened. An opposite view estimates the dimensions at about a tenth of these. The great majority of the nearest stars to the Sun are members of a local flattened cloud or cluster which has a greatest diameter of the order of 6,000 light years. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations sharing with them the diurnal motion but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic Equator or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

SIZE OF THE STARS

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets and obviously it is impossible to estimate the size of a star from its brightness as we see it for this depends on its distance and on its intrinsic brightness which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. A recent theory of stellar evolution (*q.v.*) involves the idea that the stars are of very different size and luminosity some being known as giants others as 'dwarfs'. It has been found with some probability that the surface brightness of a star has a relation to its spectrum (*v. infra*) and assuming this, the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area which last is shown by its spectrum. A more direct way has however lately been found and by utilizing an optical principle proposed many years ago by Fresnel and elaborated in dependency by Michelson later an apparatus known as an 'interferometer' has been invented and constructed for the purpose. With this the angular diameter of Betelgeuse, the well known red star in Orion has been measured as 0.047 and adopting 0.018 as the parallax the diameter of this star is found to be 240 million miles. The diameter of Antares, measured in the same way, was found to be 0.054 in angular measure which corresponds to 19 million miles linear. Antares was similarly found to have an angular diameter of 0.040 and since 0.030 is an extreme value of its parallax its diameter is at least 120 million miles and may be much larger. It is satisfactory that these angular diameters agree closely with the value derived from consideration of the assumed surface brightness of each star.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (see p. 71) the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS

STAR	Mag	Light Received	Spectrum	Distance in Light Years	Luminosity	STAR	Mag	Spectrum	Distance in Light Years	Luminosity
Sun	-26.7	100	A	8.3	30	Proxima Centauri	11.0	—	4.2	0.0001
Antares	-0.9	52	K	465	45,000	α Centauri*	0.3	—	4.3	1.3
α Centauri	0.3	24	G	4.3	1.3	Munich 15040	9.4	M	6.2	0.0005
Vega	0.1	21	A	35	100	γ Indi	4.7	K	7.0	0.06
Capella	0.2	19	G	48	170	β Andromedæ	7.6	M	7.9	0.0054
Arcturus	0.2	19	K	43	150	Sirius*	-1.6	A	8.6	30
Rigel	0.3	17	B	465	14,800	γ Ceti	3.6	K	10.2	0.35
Procyon*	0.5	15	B	10.5	6.6	α Centauri	9.2	K	10.2	0.0022
Achernar	0.6	13	B	34	62	Procyon*	3.8	K	10.5	0.31
β Centauri	0.9	12	A	16	330	β Centauri	0.5	F	10.5	6.6
Altair	0.9	10	A	16	11	γ Cygni	5.6	K	10.6	0.06
Betelgeuse	0.9	10	Ma	155	1,000	α Ullrich 9352	7.4	M	11.2	0.013
Aldebaran	1.1	9	K	59	69	Starve 2164*	8.8	M	11.2	0.0036
Spica	1.2	8	B	325	3,300	γ Comberbridge	8.1	M	11.6	0.0073
Antares	1.2	8	Map	112	390	Van Maanen's	12.3	M	13.6	0.0002

The last column of each table shows the brightness in respect of distance compared with that of our Sun which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude -26.57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brighter component of a binary or multiple system. The first star in the list seems to be physically connected with the α Centauri system. Munich 15040. The proper motion of this star is 3.3 per year is the greatest known. It is probably the smallest star known. The distance of γ Indi is from a recent spectroscopic determination.

distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0.1). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent *m* by reversing the formula if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax as this quantity is called consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the stars with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude. In stars intrinsically brilliant for example in certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to iron is very weak whilst in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted and by help of the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum and hence its distance. These methods are now being pursued with vigour, and by means of these and some other less direct methods the distances of parallax of more than 3,000 individual stars are now known. If by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels which is about

twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year is taken as the base line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 60 and 61. To express these large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros. Another unit is the *parsec* or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1 (parallax = one second). This is 3.26 times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Sironian* which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

STAR SPECTRA

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them. The spectral types being named by the letters O B A F G K M N. The stars of the first two classes O and B have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen and have some affinity to planetary nebulae. Stars whose spectra range between A and K—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—K to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear fine but numerous and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group K to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes M (and N) is the existence of a considerable number of flutings and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and a Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (See Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION

It is realised that the spectrum of a star shows not only the materials of which it is composed but also its physical condition. Stars of the M

type are of low temperature, whereas those of A and B are hot stars. This has led to hypotheses of stellar evolution, but whereas it has been supposed that each star passed through stages from hot to cold as indicated by the order of spectra shown above, a recent theory affirms that a star begins its existence as a large cool body (Giant star type M) and after increasing in temperature and density through the types K, G, F, A, B, passes with diminishing temperature and decreasing volume in reverse order through the types to become a Dwarf Star of the M type. This theory which resembles in some respects one propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer is in its present form the result of researches on stellar masses and magnitudes by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton U.S.A.

STELLAR MOTION

Many if not all of the so called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative

to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that, they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun and with it the Earth and planets is moving, through space with a speed of 19.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type K and C are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together sometimes easily separable into individual stars others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light the latter are called nebula and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as shining fluid. A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No in New General Catalogue	Messier or Herschel's Number	R.A. 1900	Declination 1900	Constellation	Appearance
		h m s			
224	M 31	0 38 +40 50		Andromeda	Very brilliant oval nebula visible to naked eye
503	M 33	1 29 +29 38		Andromeda	A large nebula.
669 & 884	M 33 34	2 15 +56 45		Perseus	Fine double cluster visible to naked eye
1952	M 1	5 30 +22 0		Taurus	The well known Crab Nebula of Lord Rosse
1976	M 42	5 31 - 5 27		Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye
2070		5 39 -69 10		Dorado	(Great Looped nebula—visible to naked eye)
2099	M 37	5 47 +32 30		Auriga	A fine cluster of stars
2168	M 35	6 4 +24 20		Gemini	Magnificent cluster of stars
2632	M 44	8 35 +20 15		Cancer	Called The Beehive, or the Beehive—visible to naked eye
3372		10 42 -59 16		Aigis	Great nebula surrounding η Aigis
5194	M 51	13 26 +47 35		Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula
5272	M 3	13 38 +28 45		Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars
6205	M 13	16 39 +36 35		Hercules	Very fine cluster of stars visible to naked eye
6494	M 23	17 52 - 19 0		Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars
6543	H IV 37	17 59 +66 35		Draco	Bright planetary nebula
6720	M 57	18 51 +32 55		Lyra	Pearl-shaped ring of bright incandescence
6853	M 27	19 56 +22 30		Aquila	Large nebula formed like a dumb-bell or Hour Glass
7089	M 2	21 29 - 1 10		Aquarius	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26 +11 49		Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars

Besides the obvious separation into these two classes there is further subdivision. There are loose clusters of stars of which the Pleiades is the best known example and there are globular clusters whose character is described by their name. Among the nebulae there are some that are small regular in outline and show a uniform disc of light known as planetary nebulae and analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscopic divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula made by Huggins in 1864 showed a spectrum of one bright line only which indicated that these bodies or at least some of them are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulae

with continuous spectrum are called 'white' nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra which are green or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail and it is found that the white nebulae are as a rule of a spiral form and that there are many thousands of them. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority. The great nebula in Andromeda is a notable example of the spiral class. Its spectrum is perfectly continuous unmarked by any lines or bands either bright or dark, and its shape is that of a convoluted mass seen edge-wise. The position of these bodies and the method of their distribution in space have already been mentioned (see p. 62). The larger gaseous nebulae lie mostly in the Milky Way and the smaller the so called planetary and stellar nebulae though they do not do so entirely, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky roughly at right angles to the Galaxy.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1924.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
2 6	2 19	2 11	2 24	3 19	1 11	1 23	3 12	1 5	2 17
5 3	5 16	5 8	5 21	6 15	4 7	4 20	6 9	4 1	5 14
7 24	8 13	8 5	8 18	9 12	7 4	7 17	9 6	6 22	8 11
10 21	11 10	11 2	11 15	12 9	10 1	10 14	12 3	9 19	11 8
13 18	14 7	13 23	14 12	15 6	12 22	13 11	14 23	12 16	14 5
16 14	17 3	16 20	17 8	18 3	15 19	16 8	17 20	15 13	17 2
19 11	19 24	19 16	20 5	20 23	18 16	19 4	20 17	18 9	19 22
22 8	22 21	22 13	23 2	23 20	21 12	22 1	23 14	21 6	22 19
25 5	25 18	25 10	25 23	26 17	24 9	24 22	26 11	24 3	25 16
28 2	28 14	28 7	28 20	29 14	27 6	27 19	29 8	26 24	28 13
30 22		31 4			30 3	30 16		29 21	31 10

These times are approximately the middle of minimum plus

VARIABLE STARS

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3h. 37m., Declination 40° 39' N.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 9 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyrae type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of long period (about 330 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most famous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2h. 16m., Declination 3° 19' S) will be at maximum at the end of January 1924, and again at the end of December. This star remains at naked-eye visibility for about three months, and there will be opportunity for its observation at the end of the year though precise details are uncertain.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids those of longer period being the brighter.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New Stars" can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs

only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration or as an alternative theory a mass of dark nebulous gas may by some means have become incandescent. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short lived for there follows a rapid fall and in a few months the object emits, perhaps 1 per cent of its light whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. As these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations. The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with unchanged lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (12 in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1848. In the year 1923 a New Star or a rapid increase and decrease of brightness of a star in Cygnus was reported also a sudden brightening of β Ceti but these were not observed sufficiently to be placed permanently on record.

Discoverer	Date	Magnitude at Max.	Constellation
1. Hind	1848 April 28	5.0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2.0	Corona Borealis
3. Schmidt	1876, Nov. 24	3.0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson	1892, Jan. 24	4.0	Auriga.
5. Fleming	1898, March	4.7	Sagittarius
6. Anderson	1901, Feb. 21	0.8	Perseus
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5.1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5.0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3.9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1912, Jan. 1	5.4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet	1912, June 8	> 1.0	Aquila.
12. Denning	1920, Aug. 20	2.8	Cygnus.

The Solar System.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and so far as human knowledge goes is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets or asteroids circulating round him at varying distances in oval shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move at varying distances from the Sun in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system with details of their sizes, distances from their primary and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis or the length of the day of the planet is added where this is known.

THE SUN

The surface of the Sun seen in a telescope presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice grains or willow leaves. On this surface black spots appear sporadically, and around these are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Associated with the faculae there are brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectroheliograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere. Modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time between certain exhibitions of its variations and the appearance of sun spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which

envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as minimum approaches. From measures of their position the latitude and longitude of the spot on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed. Elements necessary for this computation are given on page 2 of each month. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots. They cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days, the average period of the Sun's rotation with respect to the Earth being 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ days because of the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a sidereal rotation in less than 25 days whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. As may be inferred from the table below the cycle is now about at its minimum. There was a small spot in a high solar latitude in June, 1922, which is always a precursor of a new cycle and the appearance of a group in 25° S in September 1923, and of others later may establish the minimum about the middle of the year 1923.

DATES OF SUN SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805 2	1870 6	1810 6	1867 2
1816 4	1883 9	1823 3	1878 9
1829 9	1894 1	1833 9	1886 6
1837 2	1906 1	1843 5	1901 7
1848 1	1917 7	1856 0	1913 1
1860 1			

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Some times these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscopy. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. Occasional streamers of the corona have been followed to a greater length than this. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this line of totality because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse on June 29, 1927, which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North West Yorkshire.

MERCURY

• Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 26° or as large as 28° . The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun like the Moon with respect to the Earth or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West (See pp. 20 and 71).

VENUS

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury except that being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury and extend to 47° . The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud laden atmosphere very few markings are visible and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus or in other words that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from or before New. There will be occasions of this kind on May 25 and Aug. 7 1924, and Venus will be brilliantly visible as an evening star in the spring months of the year and as a lustrous morning star in the summer and autumnal months (See p. 12).

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. There will be an exceptionally bright Opposition in August 1924 (see p. 32). Mars like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form or is gibbous only to the extent of one eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his

rotation period to be well ascertained. There are, besides white spots at the poles of rotation these are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named 'canals' perhaps a little unfortunately as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest found in the early years of the 19th century are—Ceres 485 miles, Pallas 304 miles, Juno 128 miles and Vesta 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably and an average may be taken as 1600 days or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35° whilst that of Juno is only 13° . One of these small bodies named Iros at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2½ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. Eros will be in Opposition on March 31 1924 and nearest the Earth on March 5, when the distance will be about 33 million miles. There will be a very close approach in 1931 when the distance will be about one half of this.

JUPITER

The next planet in order from the Sun Jupiter is the largest in the system and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density however is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies

which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV, which escapes under some circumstances (see p. 59).

The surface of Jupiter presents features of interest because of their varying, changes though at the same time they possess considerable permanence. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this but the first modern observation was by the Rev W. P. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years. A curious bay or hollow in this belt has been visible since 1831, and if we accept this as identical with the one now intermittently perceptible (which includes the red spot) then the rotation of this object during the 89 years from 1831 to 1920 was $9^h 55^m 36^s$ from about 78 500 rotations.

In the early months of 1919 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in the S side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared, and the red spot seemed almost obliterated. The south tropical disturbance visible since 1901, consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter and situated in the usually bright zone between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt apparently disappeared. The apparition of 1919-20 was again remarkable. The features mentioned above, the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow, and the S Tropical disturbance had all reappeared, and the Red Spot though without its colour, was well defined.

At the opening of the year 1924 the position of the latter object will be approximately 150° , or a little more than 4 hours preceding the zero meridian (System II) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued the values above given will increase at the rate of about 2° , or 3 minutes per month. There is much to repay a careful study of the position of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes. The transit of the zero meridian (II) of the planet on various dates in 1924 will be as under in astronomical time —

1924		1924	
Feb	9	June	6
"	11	"	8
Mar	9	July	3
"	11	"	7
Apr	7	"	11
"	11	"	15
May	8	Sept	1
"	10	Oct	2

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $9^h 55^m 40^s$.

Note — Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I, which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h 50^m 30^s$. System II applies to the temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h 55^m 40^s$.

It is to be remembered that in March, 1924, the Red Spot will come to the Central Meridian of Jupiter about 4.15m before the times given in the foregoing list, and that this interval of the precedence of the spot will probably increase by about 3 minutes per month.

SATURN

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites situated outside the rings, some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655. Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (see table p. 70) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September 1848. The most distant Phoebe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter VIII and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787, the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde.

THE MOON

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite. The one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239 000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the Earth but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and con-

sequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature. In the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles and her rate of motion through the firmament $13^{\circ} 10' 35''$ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around the sky is 27d 7h 43m 11s, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is 29d 12h 44m 3s. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief seas, plains, mountain ranges, ring plains, and crater pits.

Attempts have been made to interpret some small variations in certain of the lunar features as seasonal changes due to the change of temperature of the Moon, but observations made during lunar eclipses, when presumably the Moon suffers considerable change of temperature, gives no support to this view.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses but there is the difference that the phase for lunar eclipse is the same for all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 36 it is explained why the Full Moon, near the time of the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the in gathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS

Wedge shaped Valley of the Alps—Near the central line of disc towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad.

Apennines—An extensive mountain range some what similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length 450 miles. Highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Arctarchus—A lunar crater in N E quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the sun rounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W N W limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N to S and 354 miles E to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis—lies S of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Lunae, formerly suspected of change. This mare is visible to naked eye.

Clavius—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 242 miles in diameter. Situated on S limb.

Tycho—towards S limb. Has been called 'the metropolitan crater of the Moon'. A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS

In addition to the planets there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits and return at intervals which, in the case of those that have been observed, range from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radius of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles	Yrs Days	Days	°	Miles		d h m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864,000	333 432	25 9 7
Mercury ☿	0 39	36 0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0 04	58 42 ?
Venus ♀	0 72	67 2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0 83	23 21 ?
Earth ☿	1 00	92 9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927 000	1 00	23 56
Mars ♂	1 52	141 5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0 11	24 37 1/2
Jupiter ♃	5 20	483 3	11 314	399	1 19	86,700 000	318	9 50
Saturn ♄	9 54	886 1	29 167	378	2 30	82,800 000	95	9 56
Uranus ♅	19 19	1,782 8	84 6	370	0 46	75,100 000	45	10 14 1/2
Neptune ♆	30 07	2,793 5	164 280	367 1/2	1 47	67,200 000	17	10 28
						30,000		10 49
						33,000		?

The comets in the following list (except Schorr) have already been seen at least once since discovery. The approximate time of next perihelion passage, calculated from that of their last appearance is given in the second column —

Name	Last Appearance	Period in Years
Encke	1924 Nov	1921 3 30
Brooks	1925 Mar	1921 7 10
Schorr	" June	1928 6 73
Faye	" Aug	1920 7 41
Wolf	" Oct	1928 6 79
Tempel Swift	" Oct	1908 5 68
Tempel (a)	" Nov	1925 5 17
Borrelly	" Nov	1928 6 91

The dates of perihelion passage of the following comets which are said to be periodic, but (except Tempel's) have not been seen to return, may fall about this time — Tempel (1867) 6 yrs
E Swift (1894) 5 9 yrs Swift (1899), 8 5 yrs
Barnard (1892), 6 3 yrs Swift (1895) 7 2 yrs
Denning (1881), 8 6 yrs Brooks (1886), 5 6 yrs
Tempel's comet was last seen in 1879.

It is noteworthy that only one comet was discovered in the year 1923 (up to November). There are usually five or six.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian named respectively from the planets Saturn Uranus and Neptune for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 was November 1922 but the period is uncertain by 2 or 3 years. It is therefore possible that it may reappear in 1924.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets tails are generally

directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors falling

No	Epoch 1923	Radiant Point R. A. Dec	Name of Shower
1	January 2-4	230°+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	337°+56	♄ Cepheids
3	Feb 19-March 1	155°+14	♈ Leonids
4	March 1-4	166°+4	♈ Leonids
5	March 13-24	161°+58	♄ Ursids Maj
6	March 17-18	310°+78	♈ Cepheids
7	April 20-22	271°+33	♈ Iridids
8	April 30	201°+59	♄ Draconids
9	May 1-6	338°-2	♈ Aquarids
10	May 18-26	246°+29	♄ Herculis
11	May 30-June 4	330°+22	♈ Pegasids
12	June 2-10	253°-28	♄ Scorpiids
13	June 27-30	228°+58	♄ Draconids
14	June 27-30	245°+64	♈ Draconids
15	July 7-11	343°+12	♄ Pegasids
16	July 19-Aug. 10	303°-10	♄ Capricornids
17	July 25-30	339°-11	♄ Aquarids
18	August 10-12	45°+57	♄ Perseids
19	August 20-25	201°+60	♄ Draconids
20	Aug 21-Sept 2	252°+63	♄ Draconids
21	September 3-16	61°+36	♄ Perseids
22	September 4-14	348°+2	♈ Piscids
23	September 27	4°+28	♄ Andromedids
24	October 11-24	42°+21	♄ Arietids
25	October 17-24	22°+15	♄ Orionids
26	November 3-6	61°+35	♄ Perseids
27	Nov 13-15	150°+23	♄ Leonids
28	Nov 14-25	64°+22	♄ Taurids
29	Nov 17-23	25°+43	♄ Andromedids
30	Nov 25-Dec 4	155°+39	♄ Ursids Maj
31	Dec 1-14	108°+33	♄ Gemindis
32	Dec 18-21	161°+58	♄ Ursids Maj
33	Dec 18-28	194°+68	♄ Draconids

stars or fire balls which are all the same class of object the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1926 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on

THE SATELLITES

NAME	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution D H M	NAME	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution D H M
<i>The Earth</i>				<i>Saturn</i>			
Luna		238,840	27 7 43	Mimas	12	117,000	0 22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus	12	157,000	1 8 53
Phobos	14	5 850	0 7 39	Iethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Deimos	13	14,650	1 6 18	Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea	10	332,000	4 12 25
V Unnamed	13	112,500	0 11 57½	Titan	8½	771,000	15 22 41
I Io	5½	261,000	1 18 27½	Themis	17	906,000	30 20 24
II Europa	5½	415,000	3 13 13½	Hyperion	16	934,000	21 6 39
III Ganymede	5	664,000	7 3 42½	Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
IV Callisto	6	1,167,000	16 16 32	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	546 12 0
V Unnamed	14	7,126,000	250 14 40	<i>Uranus</i>			
VII Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260 1 24	Ariel	16	120,000	2 12 29
VIII Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738 21 36	Umbriel	16½	167,000	4 3 27
IX. Unnamed	18½	24,940,000	745 0 0	Titania	14½	273,000	8 16 56
				Oberon	14½	365,000	13 11 7
				<i>Neptune</i>			
				Unnamed	13	222,500	5 21 3

June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 22, 1921, but the attraction of Jupiter had so disturbed the comet's orbit that it passed outside the earth's path by about two million miles, and the expectation of a brilliant meteoric shower was not realized. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium and nickel being in large proportion.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

THE AURORA BOREALIS

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches and condensations, a feature being the prominent bright line in the green in its spectrum which is identified with a faint yellow green line to be observed in the background of the sky on nights when no auroral display is visible. Its chief manifestations occur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun spots which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27½ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

ALPARKI DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1924

Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis
Jan 13	38° 16'	+10° 85'	April 18	42° 88'	+11° 31'	July 23	38° 26'	+9° 56'	Oct 27	34° 77'	+10° 71'
Feb 14	40° 30'	+11° 53'	May 20	42° 18'	+10° 55'	Aug 24	36° 42'	+9° 64'	Nov 28	35° 17'	+11° 54'
Mar 17	42° 14'	+11° 71'	June 21	40° 39'	+9° 88'	Sept 25	35° 20'	+9° 05'	Dec 30	36° 38'	+12° 48'

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

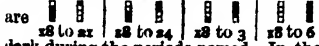
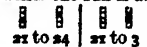
ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1924

Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus
Jan 11	0.017	0.867	April 10	0.625	0.568	July 9	0.983	0.026	Oct 7	0.860	0.633
Feb 10	0.694	0.794	May 10	0.006	0.391	Aug 8	0.605	0.284	Nov 6	0.983	0.745
Mar 11	0.954	0.697	June 9	0.491	0.135	Sept 7	0.042	0.488	Dec 6	0.709	0.832

When the above numbers are less than 0.500 the planet is *homed*, when greater than 0.500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached when it is full.

Stellar Magnitude—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th, and so on, and from this it follows that a 1st magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the brightness of the fainter stars is shown by the larger numbers but this is quite reasonable since the word 'first' implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0 and a star 2½ times as bright as zero of negative magnitude, i.e. -1 and so on. The use of fractional magnitudes corresponding to brightnesses interpolated between these integral multiples at once suggests itself. Capella and Vega which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star magnitude 1 are mag 0.2 and 0.1 respectively (zero magnitude). The brightness of the planets is shown in these pages according to this system.

Duration of Light and Darkness—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 12h to 6h. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours and a division is left unblackened if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year

are  one of each pair being used according as it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these reduce to 

Wireless Time-Signals Throughout the World

	Wave Length.	G O T of Signals (approximately)			Description of Signals *
		Metres	A m.	A m.	
Paris (Eiffel Tower)	s 2,600		9 28 to 9 30	10 45 to 10 49	FR { "Rhythmic or "Vernier signals are also sent at 10h 0m and 22h 0m. For description see publication mentioned below Rhythmic Signals at 20h A Signals at 9h 0m os, 21m os, 41m os, with intermediate warnings as described below in footnote Rhythmic signals at 8h B (and on wave length 22500 simultaneously) Dashes each of 1 sec duration at 21h 58m os, 22 and 4s, preceded respectively by series of T (—), M (—) and O (—) Similarly at 21h, 59m, 22h 0m Rhythmic signals Similar to Moscow at 19h 31m, 41m, 51m Also Rhythmic signals at 19h 61m os to 19h 13m 49s Dots each sec 13h 58m to 14h 0m, with omissions before 13h 59m and 14h 0m.
Bordeaux	c 23,400		9 0	10 45 to 10 49	
Lyons	c 15,500		9 0	10 45 to 10 49	
Nauen	c 3,100	0 0, 12 0			Dashes each of 1 sec duration at 21h 58m os, 22 and 4s, preceded respectively by series of T (—), M (—) and O (—) Similarly at 21h, 59m, 22h 0m Rhythmic signals Similar to Moscow at 19h 31m, 41m, 51m Also Rhythmic signals at 19h 61m os to 19h 13m 49s Dots each sec 13h 58m to 14h 0m, with omissions before 13h 59m and 14h 0m.
Moscow	s 5,100	22 0			
Petrograd	s 1,700	19 0			
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	s 600	14 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os (or 16h 55m os) to 2h 59m 49s, omitting 29th and last 5 seconds of each minute Dash at 3h 0m os, and at 17h 0m os (signal) Procedure as at Washington, &c Dash at 10h 0m os and 18h 0m os (signal). B [in, dashes between Dots, 1h 56m os 57m, 58m, 59m, 2h 0m Warn Dashes every 2 secs, 20h 59m 30s to 21h 0m os B [with omissions B [2h 0m os, with omissions Warning Dots at even seconds, 1h 56m os to 2h 55m os, 57m os, 59m os, with series of G (—) O (—) and X (—) preceding each respectively Dashes 12h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os with warnings between Dots each second, 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Great Lakes	s 1,988	— 17 0			
Annapolis	c 17,443	3 0, 17 0			
Washington (Arlington)	s 2,650	3 0, 17 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Key West	s 1,988	3 0, 17 0			
New Orleans	s 1,832	— 17 0			
Colon (Panama)	s 1,620	10 0, 18 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Balboa (Panama)	c 10,100	10 0, 18 0			
Rio de Janeiro	c 1,800	0 0, 14 0			
Buenos Aires	c 1,000	2 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Cape Town	c 600	27 0			
Lourenco Marques	c 600	8 0, 19 0			
Calcutta	c 2,000	1 30, 13 30			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Hong Kong	c 2,000	22 0, 13 0			
Shanghai	c 600	3 0, 9 0			
Funabashi (Japan)	c 4,000	12 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Choshi	c 600	12 0			
Kavite (Philippine Is.)	s 2,700	3 0, 14 0			
Batavia	c 600	1 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Surabaya	c 600	2 10			
Malabar	c 8,800	1 0			
Perth	s 600	3 0, 15 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Melbourne	c 600	2 30, 14 30			
Adelaide	c 2,600	2 0, 14 0			
Awanui	c 2,000	3 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Wellington	c 600	0 0			
Honolulu (Pearl Harb.)	c 15,500	6 0, 20 0			
San Francisco	s 1,988	20 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Eureka	s 2,650	20 0			
San Diego	s 1,988	20 0			
North Head	s 2,700	1 0			Dots each second from 2h 55m os to 3h 0m os, omitting secs 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute Dots at 1h 01m os, 1m os, 2m os, 3m os, 4m os warning signals similar to Shanghai Dots at 2h 101m os, 12m os, 14m os, with B [warning signals between B B Dashes 10h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os Dashes, 9h 01m os, 11m, 21m, 41m and 51m os, with As for San Francisco [warnings between
Valparaiso	c 1,000	1 0			
Mexico City	c 1,200	1 0, 19 0			

* For more complete descriptions of these signals reference may be made to the Admiralty List of Wireless Signals 1923. This list is subject to alterations made after date of that publication.

When signals are sent twice in the day as indicated in the third column, or when the description applies to more than one place, the times in this column are to be read, *mutatis mutandis*.

1 Signals A consist of (a) a series of dashes (—) from 20h 44m os to about 20h 44m 55s, with a () at 20h 45m os (first Time signal) (e) and (2) Similar series of (—) and (—) from 20h 45m os, and 20h 46m os, and 20h 47m os respectively with dots for time signals at 20h 47m os and 20h 48m os, the beginning of the dot (about 1 sec) being the time.

Signals B are in accordance with the resolution of the International Time Conference of 1922 and consist of a series of the letter X (Morse —) from 9h 57m os to 9h 57m 50s followed by letter O (—) ending 9h 58m os, (preparatory signals), a series of the letter N (—) the dot being made at every tenth second of the minute 9h, followed by O ending 9h 59m os and a series of letter G (—) ending with O at 9h 59m os. The end of the third dash of the O gives the time. In other cases when the signal is a Dash the beginning gives the time.

s = Spark. c = Continuous wave

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1922-1923

73

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and Kew)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1922 to September 1923 inclusive

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL			PRESSURE (Sea Lev.)		WIND	SUNSHINE
	Mean	Diff from normal 1881-1915.	Days	Amount	Diff from normal 1881-1915.	Mean	Diff from normal 1881-1915.	Prevalent Direction	Percent avg.
	F	°		inches	inches	inches	inches		
1922 October	49.9	1.3 below	10	0.94	1.47 below	30.05	0.11 above	NE	33
" November	43.3	1.7 "	8	1.32	0.79 "	30.22	0.26 "	NW	8
" December	43.9	2.6 above	19	2.98	0.84 above	29.85	0.08 below	SW	14
1923 January	42.0*	2.4 "	14	1.16	0.46 below	30.20	0.15 above	W	9
" February	44.3	3.6 "	23	2.69	1.23 above	29.62	0.38 below	SW	16
" March	45.9	2.8 "	15	2.06	0.43 "	30.04	0.11 above	NE	18
" April	48.6	0.4 "	10	1.29	0.08 below	29.77	0.19 below	NE E	25
" May	52.9	1.2 below	18	2.23	0.62 above	29.93	0.07 "	W	32
" June	57.2	2.5 "	9	0.47	1.43 below	30.15	0.13 above	NW	22
" July	67.4	4.2 above	11	3.03	0.84 above	30.01	0.01 "	SW	47
" August	63.4	0.9 "	10	1.56	0.71 below	29.95	0.03 below	SW	54
" September	57.8	0.4 below	12	1.04	0.61 "	30.00	0.04 "		45
* Probable									

* Probable

Temperature and Rainfall since 1877

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL			
	HIGHEST AND COLDEST DAYS SINCE 1877 (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)				BRITISH ISLES			
	SHADE MAX (Fah)		SHADE MIN (Fah)		Max in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.		LONDON (if amount in square)	
	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Amount	Date	Place	Total for the Year
1877	88.2	July 31	23.5	Mar 1	4.98	Oct 14	Skye	28.17
1878	85.8	June 26	22.2	Dec 25	4.24	Aug 15	Newport Mon	34.08
1879	80.6	July 30	27.7	Dec 7	4.05	Oct 2	Little Langdale	33.82
1880	85.1	July 26	23.2	Jan 27	4.75	Nov 13	Seathwaite	36.48
1881	87.1	July 25	23.7	Jan 27	5.12	Dec 14	Skye	27.90
1882	81.0	Aug 6	22.2	Dec 11	4.52	May 24	Seathwaite	27.14
1883	85.1	Aug 21	20.6	Mar 24	5.27	May 18	Glen na Smol	24.40
1884	94.2	Aug 11	22.5	Nov 25	6.78	May 8	Seathwaite	20.35
1885	90.2	July 26	22.3	Jan 22	4.62	Feb 26	Seathwaite	26.64
1886	86.8	July 6	15.6	Jan 7	4.20	Dec 26	Little Bredy	27.01
1887	92.2	July 4	15.5	Jan 2	4.93	Sept 1	Galway	19.22
1888	80.7	Aug 10	18.4	Feb 2	5.20	Oct 27	Wythburn	27.74
1889	86.6	Aug 1	18.7	Mar 4	4.45	Sept 2	Romford	23.85
1890	82.8	Aug 5	23.1	Mar 4	7.29	Oct 2	Ben Nevis	21.23
1891	86.1	July 27	22.0	Jan 10	6.14	Aug 24	Seathwaite	28.15
1892	85.9	June 10	17.6	Dec 27	5.80	Sept 18	Seathwaite	22.61
1893	95.1	Aug 18	13.9	Jan 5	4.96	Feb 13	Seathwaite	10.80
1894	86.0	July 6	12.8	Jan 5	7.74	Feb 6	Ben Nevis	27.94
1895	87.3	Sept 24	6.9	Feb 8	4.83	June 26	Churchstoke	21.47
1896	91.1	July 14	24.3	Feb 25	4.59	Dec 29	Seathwaite	23.52
1897	90.2	June 24	23.3	Feb 24	8.03	Nov 12	Seathwaite	22.86
1898	92.1	Sept 8	26.1	Feb 21	6.70	Sept 7	Morpeth	17.69
1899	90.0	Aug 15	19.3	Dec 16	5.22	Jan 18	Borrowdale	22.54
1900	94.0	July 16	18.0	Feb 9	5.40	July 12	Ilkley	23.26
1901	87.9	July 19	20.4	Feb 14	5.66	Nov 19	Dungeoan Ghyll	22.17
1902	86.1	July 14	24.3	Feb 26	5.92	May 27	Ben Nevis	20.84
1903	87.5	July 11	23.6	Jan 29	4.78	Jan 29	Ben Nevis	26.10
1904	91.0	Aug 4	22.3	Nov 26	5.62	Nov 8	Armbleside	20.65
1905	87.2	July 26	19.5	Jan 1	5.72	Aug 25	Glen na Smol	22.07
1906	94.3	Aug 31	19.8	Dec 30	6.15	Jan 26	Borrowdale	24.26
1907	82.7	Sept 25	22.4	Jan 24	4.86	Oct 16	Kingsbridge	23.02
1908	84.0	July 3	22.1	Dec 30	4.80	Oct 19	Treharnes	23.67
1909	86.2	Aug 12	23.6	Jan 5	6.45	Feb 2	Loch Quoich	22.75
1910	82.2	June 20	20.3	Jan 27	4.52	Aug 26	Borrowdale	25.26
1911	90.0	Aug 9	21.6	Feb 1	7.00	Oct 29	Borrowdale	24.79
1912	100.0	July 12	19.1	Jan 29	7.32	Aug 26	Brundall	27.88
1913	87.1	June 17	24.2	Feb 3	6.06	Sept 17	Doncaster	22.41
1914	92.1	July 1	23.0	Jan 24	6.35	Jan 24	Staddon	26.72
1915	87.2	June 8	22.3	Jan 23	7.06	Sept 25	Dalcross	32.18
1916	83.9	July 31	22.4	Dec 19	8.20	Oct 11	Kinlochquoich	34.02
1917	93.2	June 17	17.2	Dec 19	9.56	June 28	Bruton	30.05
1918	89.8	Aug 22	18.5	Jan 9	4.95	Sept 15	Longlas	26.09
1919	87.5	Aug 12	23.5	Feb 9	4.50	April 10	Corran	26.21
1920	86.5	May 2	16.7	Dec 12	6.82	Feb 6	Dungeoan Ghyll	23.59
1921	94.0	July 12	26.3	Nov 13	6.10	Jan 8	Dungeoan Ghyll	14.60
1922	90.6	May 24	24.4	Jan 24	4.70	Aug 7	Doncaster (Carr House Hos)	25.60
1923	92.2	July 12	24.4	Dec 9				27.7

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761	1787	1778	1789	1795								
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1868	1874	1885	1891	1901	1912
1762	1773	1779	1790									
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	1904	1913
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791								
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	1905	1914
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799							
1804	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	1906	1915
1755	1760	1777	1783	1794	1800							
1805	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1900	1911	1919	1930
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797								
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	1910	1921
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798							
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1911	1922

LEAP YEARS 1756 TO 1952

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1764	1792	1804	1832	1850	1888							
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932					
1772		1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936					
1776		1816	1844	1872		1912	1940					
1780		1820	1848	1876		1916	1944					
1784	1784	1824	1852	1880		1920	1948					
1788	1788	1828	1856	1884		1924	1952					

NOTE—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example.—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 2	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6	Sunday 7
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6	Sunday 7	Monday 8
Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6	Sunday 7	Monday 8	Tuesday 9
Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6	Sunday 7	Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday 10
Friday 5	Saturday 6	Sunday 7	Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday 10	Thursday 11
Saturday 6	Sunday 7	Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday 10	Thursday 11	Friday 12
Sunday 7	Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday 10	Thursday 11	Friday 12	Saturday 13
Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday 10	Thursday 11	Friday 12	Saturday 13	Sunday 14
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 10	Thursday 11	Friday 12	Saturday 13	Sunday 14	Monday 15
Wednesday 10	Thursday 11	Friday 12	Saturday 13	Sunday 14	Monday 15	Tuesday 16
Thursday 11	Friday 12	Saturday 13	Sunday 14	Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17
Friday 12	Saturday 13	Sunday 14	Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17	Thursday 18
Saturday 13	Sunday 14	Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17	Thursday 18	Friday 19
Sunday 14	Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17	Thursday 18	Friday 19	Saturday 20
Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17	Thursday 18	Friday 19	Saturday 20	Sunday 21
Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17	Thursday 18	Friday 19	Saturday 20	Sunday 21	Monday 22
Wednesday 17	Thursday 18	Friday 19	Saturday 20	Sunday 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23
Thursday 18	Friday 19	Saturday 20	Sunday 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24
Friday 19	Saturday 20	Sunday 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24	Thursday 25
Saturday 20	Sunday 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24	Thursday 25	Friday 26
Sunday 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24	Thursday 25	Friday 26	Saturday 27
Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24	Thursday 25	Friday 26	Saturday 27	Sunday 28
Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24	Thursday 25	Friday 26	Saturday 27	Sunday 28	Monday 29
Wednesday 24	Thursday 25	Friday 26	Saturday 27	Sunday 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30
Thursday 25	Friday 26	Saturday 27	Sunday 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday 31
Friday 26	Saturday 27	Sunday 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday 31	Thursday 31
Saturday 27	Sunday 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31
Sunday 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31
Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	Sunday 31
Tuesday 30	Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	Sunday 31	Monday 31
Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	Sunday 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan 1 to Sept 2. From Sept 14 to Dec 31 same as 1780 (Sept 3-18 were omitted).

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7900.0 miles and the diameter of the equatorial circle 7926.7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle but the supposed deviation from circularity was small and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre or to write with more precision the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern and *vice versa*. The dates when the Sun is in the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic are called the Equinoxes, and on these date day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (see p. 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity on the North Pole of the Earth moves in a curve roughly spiral about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms

are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon but occur later the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus at London Bridge the highest or spring tide occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases the north point shown by astronomical observations in other words the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the *Magnetic Variation* or more generally *Magnetic Declination*, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ greater whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres and are known as the *Magnetic Poles*. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73° longitude 100° W., the South is in latitude 72° longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London

Year	
1580	11 15 East
1665	1 30 West
1765	20 0 West
1800	24 0 West

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1921, 1922 and 1923 are provisional.

Year	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West	Horizontal Magnetic Force in (Greenwich)	Mean Inclination or Dip at (Greenwich)
1900	0 29 0	1846	67 8 5
1910	15 41 2	1855	66 52 6
1917	14 37 0	18477	66 52 0
1919	14 28 2	18454	66 53 3
1920	14 8 6	18454	66 53 6
1921	13 57 6	18 49	66 52 0
1922	13 46 6	18 49	66 51 9
1923	13 35 6	18449	66 51 5

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West and returns the range at Greenwich being about $12'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10h and again about 12h throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 12h and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of sun spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation and on the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting.

MAGNETIC STORMS

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. These storms generally occur when there is a large spot on the Sun, but there was a magnetic disturbance on March 24, 1923, apparently one of a series at intervals of 27 days (approx.), such

as often occur when no solar outburst was visible. It is suggested that this was associated with a rotation of the Sun that had been previously active (Gortle, *Brit Assoc.*, 1923).

GRAVITY

It is deduced as a consequence of Newton's laws that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two hundredth part or in other words a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes 1 swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places— g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre seconds L is given in centimetres.

	g	L
Equator	978 05	99 097
Latitude 45°	980 63	99 359
(Greenwich)	981 21	99 418
Edinburgh	981 60	99 457
Pole	983 23	99 622

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P) which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km. A violent earthquake in Japan on Sept. 1, 1923, was, with others, recorded in England.

Greenwich Mean Time

ALTHOUGH from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant but that of the apparent or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22 which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which the meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian such as that of Greenwich is chosen and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time or more usually Greenwich Mean Time arises (see *Zonal Standard Time* p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at noon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from 0 to 23. There is therefore no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in astronomical tables but January 1st 22h is the equivalent of January 2nd 2h a.m. in ordinary parlance and January 1st 9h in astronomy is recognised as being January 2nd 9h p.m. of ordinary life or at 23h according to the system used in these pages. The abbreviation G.M.T. indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon except when otherwise stated. A change in this system is shortly to be made, and in the *Nautical Almanac* for 1925 the Astronomical Day begins at midnight the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1922. This is generally called Greenwich Civil Time, and is indicated by the letters G.C.T. but the *Nautical Almanac* does not make this distinction.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete

rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9.83 seconds of mean time. As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (see page 57) it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. 2 of each month. In actual observatory practice time is measured and the standard clock is regulated by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (see below). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing, the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south and comparison of this with the known time of transit (stars R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing, the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

Ex-10 find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12h 5m 53s Sidereal time on Aug. 15

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on	11 11 11
August 15 (from page 31)	12 53
	9 34 28

(Interval from Noon in Sid. Time	2 31 25
Retardation for 2h is 19.66"	
(page 57) " 31m " 5.08"	25
" 25s " 0.7s	

Corresponding Mean Time	2 31 0
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Summer Time

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as a war measure the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed known as the Summer Time Act (1916) the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." Summer Time was therefore used in certain periods (see below) in accordance with Orders in Council issued in each year. In the year 1922 a Bill was passed which ordained that Summer Time shall last from 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April or if that day is Easter Day the day next following the second Saturday in April until 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September which took effect in 1923. Considerable public feeling was shown against the curtailment of the period so early in September and as the Act of 1922 is an annual one it is not impossible that there may be some modification.

1916	May 22d 2h	to Oct. 1d 2h
1917	April 8d 2h	to Sept. 17d 2h
1918	Mar 24d 2h	to Sept. 30d 2h
1919	Mar 30d 2h	to Sept. 29d 2h
1920	Mar 28d 2h	to Oct. 25d 2h
1921	April 3d 2h	to Oct. 3d 2h
1922	Mar 26d 2h	to Oct. 8d 2h
1923	April 2d 2h	to Sept. 16d 2h

The hour being Greenwich Civil in each case. The Act (1922) applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (See p. 78, note.)

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time" when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain was to be interpreted unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian*. Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil which is divided into three zones and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or slow on
Greenwich Time

12 hrs F	Fiji Islands
11½ " F	New Zealand
11 " F	New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E, Marshall Is., Nauru
10 " F	Victoria New South Wales Queens land Tasmania New Guinea, Lord Howe Is. Caroline Is., west of 154° E, Marianne Is. (except Guam)
9½ " F	South Australia, Northern Terri- tory of Australia
9 " F	Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.)
8 " F	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong Philippine Is. Formosa and Pescadores Is. North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia
7 " F	French Indo China, Hainan and Pakhoi Siam Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements
6½ " F	Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½ " F	India (except Ceylon and Portu- guese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5 " F	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India
4 " F	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion
3 " F	French Somaliland Madagascar, Italian Somaliland Eritrea
2½ " F	British East Africa, Uganda
2 " F	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria Rou- mania Russia Egypt Rhodesia and Union of South Africa Por- tuguese East Africa, Cyprus Fin- land Palestine
1 hr F	Sweden, Norway Denmark Cer- many, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Serbia, Malta, Czechoslo- vakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroun, Belgian Congo Portuguese West

* Summer Time is the legal time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See p. 77)

Fast or Slow on
Greenwich Time

	Africa, South West Africa, Angola, Libya, Sardinia
Greenwich Time	Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey Morocco Gold Coast (Jan-Aug).
1 hr S	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Li- beria, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., (Anary Is., Mametania)
2 hrs S	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Linnad Is. (Brazil)
3 " S	Eastern Brazil
4 " S	New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guade- loupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Pierre Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana, Venezuela
4½ " S	Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30' W., New Brunswick (Western)
5 " S	Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil
6 " S	Central Zones of Canada and United States and Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras
7 " S	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States
8 " S	British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington
9 " S	Yukon, Sitka
10 " S	Low Archipelago, Marquesas Aus- tral and Society Is., Samoa
10½ " S	Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11 " S	Tutulla (Samoa)
11½ " S	Apia (Samoa)

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 11½ hours slow on Greenwich is used. The time of Aden 2½ hours fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East European; that 1 hour fast is called Mid European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points—

- (1) Lat 60° S, long 180°
- (2) " 51½° S, long 180°
- (3) " 45° S, long 172° W
- (4) " 15½° S, long 172½° W
- (5) " 5° S, long 180°
- (6) " 48° N, long 180°
- (7) " 51½° N, long 170° E
- (8) " 65° N, long 169° W

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat 70° N, long 180°

THE AGE OF THE EARTH

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World" such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 30,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radioactive substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as the *rhode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1911) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

(GEOLOGICAL PERIODS)

- I **Azoic** ("Without Life") containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II **Eozoic** ("Dawn of Life") characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III **Palaozoic** ("Old Life") or PRIMARY containing traces of extinct animal life —
 1. **Cambrian** exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc. — the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii **Ordovician**, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii **Silurian**, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S. Wales.
 - iv **Devonian** or **Old Red Sandstone** from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v **Carboniferous** including **Coal Measures**, **Millstone Grit** and **Mountain Limestone**.
 - vi **Permian** from the Russian province of **Perm**, where these strata are widespread.
- IV **Mesozoic** ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY with intermediate forms of animal life —
 - i **Triassic**, from the **three** (tri) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii **Jurassic**, typically displayed in the **Jura Mountains**.
 - iii **Cretaceous** from the **chalky** nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V **Cainozoic** ("New Life") or TERTIARY containing forms of existing life —
 - i **Pocene**, the **dawn** or beginning of **new** forms of life, i.e. existing species.
 - ii **Oligocene**, containing a **few** still existing species.
 - iii **Miocene**, containing a **minority** of existing species — less than 50 per cent.
 - iv **Pliocene**, the fossil remains show a **majority** of still existing species.
- VI **Quaternary** ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY
 - i **Pleistocene** or **Glacial**, the **greatest number** of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii **Recent** or **Post Glacial**.Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice sheet (VI 1). Traces of human life are first found in V iv.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubouat at Trimi, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (see Geological Period, ante) about midway between the Orang utan and Man in development.

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trimi remains is shown in the conflict of authority as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Pildown Skull.—Discovered in 1912 at Pildown Sussex and ascribed to primitive man (*Eoanthropos*) of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1856 in the Neanderthal Ravine near Dusseldorf Rhinish Prussia, and others found at Spy Belgium in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brux and Brunn, Moravia, and at Gallely Hill, Northfleet Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION

The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. This may be better understood when it is remembered that while races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century A.D. there were races in Oceania still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages. Dates appended to the various stages are necessarily conjectural and they are based on parallel discoveries of remains of extinct or still existing animal life.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence against predatory mammals and for the slaughter of animals for food while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as **Polithic** (or Dawn of the Stone Age) and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period known as **Paleolithic** (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments from the chipped leaf shape forms, known as **Chellean** (from Chelles Seine et Marne France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow heads and spear heads, flat on one side, known as **Mousterian** (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 20,000 B.C., when **Neolithic**

(or New Stone Age), weapons polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil—(Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Mesopotamia) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere during (or before) that of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Bronze Age—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements of cast bronze superseded the more primitive polished stone weapons, while utensils and ornaments of the same alloy replaced those of wood or horn or bone. The designs and decorations of the Bronze Age suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, (Chaldea, Assyria and Egypt about 4,000 B.C. in South Eastern Europe about 2,000 B.C. spreading over the rest of Europe from 1,000 B.C. to 100 A.D. by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age. The later Iron Age has developed into the *Steel Age* and the transition from iron to steel marks a stage in the progress of civilization at least as great as that from the Bronze to the Iron Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

Abyssinian—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing, at a again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic" post.)

Armenian—The Armenians marked their succession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical—The Christians of Western Europe

made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Arch-bishop of Armagh published his *Annals of the Bible*, and Ussher's Notation was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or more rarely A.C. (Ante Christum) and A.D. (Anno Domini), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3762 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The date of the Nativity of Christ does not in fact correspond with A.D., but is placed in an earlier year from B.C. 4 to B.C. 9 A.D. (Christian Era) calendar giving the days of the week of any year in the Christian Era, was given on pp. 98-9 of the 1921 issue.

Coptic—In the Coptic Calendar which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each followed in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic calendar immediately precedes the leap year of the Julian calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284 August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic calendar for the year 1640 and part of 1641 is appended—

Year 1640	A.D. 1923	Year 1640	A.D. 1924
Tut	Sept. 12	Bunah	June 8
Babab	Oct. 12	Ahah	July 8
Hatur	Nov. 11	Masii	August 7
Kihak	Dec. 11	Complement	
	A.D. 1924	11 days	Sept. 6-10
Tubah	Jan. 10		
Amshu	Feb. 9	Tut	Sept. 11
Barmahat	March 10	Babab	Oct. 11
Barmudah	April 9	Hatur	Nov. 10
Bashuns	May 9	Kihak	Dec. 10

Hindu—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning, there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era* which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India known as the *Vikram Samvat Era* prevalent in Western India began on 23 February 57 B.C. The year 1923 A.D. is therefore the year 1979 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1923 A.D. is 1844 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhist* reckoned

from the death of Buddha in 543 B C (the actual date being 487 B C) and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana the founder of their faith in 527 B C

Japanese and Chinese—Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe

Jewish—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B C or year 954 of the Jewish Period, and the epoch of starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B C 3761. Thus the year 1924 A D is *Annu Mundi* 5684. 5 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5684-5685 is appended—

(A M 5684 and part of A M 5685)

A M 5684.		A D 1923	
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept 11	
"	2 " and day	" 12	
"	3 Fast of Gedaliah	" 13	
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	" 20	
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles	" 25	
"	16 " and day	" 26	
"	21 Hoshana Rabba	Oct 1	
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly	" 2	
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law	" 3	
Marheshvan	1 New Moon	" 11	
Kislev	1 New Moon	Nov 9	
"	25 Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple	Dec 3	
Tebet	1 New Moon	" 9	
"	10 Fast of Tebet	" 18	
		A D 1924	
Shebat	1 New Moon	Jan 7	
Adar I	1 New Moon	Feb 6	
Adar II	1 New Moon	Mar 7	
"	13 Fast of Esther	" 19	
"	14 Purim	" 20	
"	15 Shushan Purim	" 21	
Nisan	1 New Moon	April 5	
"	15 Festival of the Passover	" 19	
"	16 " and day	" 20	
"	21 " 7th day	" 25	
"	22 " 8th day	" 26	
Iyar	1 New Moon	May 5	
Sivan	1 New Moon	June 3	
"	6 Pentecost Feast of Weeks	" 8	
"	7 " and day	" 9	
Tammuz	1 New Moon	July 3	
"	18 Fast of Tammuz	" 20	
Ab	1 New Moon	Aug 1	
"	10 Fast of Ab	" 10	
Ellul	1 New Moon	" 11	
A M 5685			
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept 29	
"	2 " and day	" 30	
"	3 Fast of Gedaliah	Oct 1	
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	" 8	
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles	" 13	
"	16 " and day	" 14	
"	21 Hoshana Rabba	" 19	
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly	" 20	
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law	" 21	
Marheshvan	1 New Moon	" 29	
Kislev	1 New Moon	Nov 28	
"	25 Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple	Dec 22	
Tebet	1 New Moon	" 28	

Note—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadian—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad

from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the flight but is 12th July, 622 A D. This Calendar is purely lunar and the year consists of 12 months each of 29 or of 30 days, making the year either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, compared with the Solar Year by 20 or 22 days. The year 1924 is therefore 1342-3 of the Hegira, a calendar for which year is appended—

Year of Hegira		A D 1923	
1342	Muharram	August 14	
	Saphar	September 13	
	Rabia I	October 12	
	Rabia II	November 11	
	Jomada I	December 10	
	Jomada II	January 9	
	Rajab	February 7	
	Shahab III	March 8	
	Ramadan	April 6	
	Shawwal	May 6	
	Dulkaada	June 4	
	Dulhagga	July 4	
1343	Muharram	August 2	
	Saphar	September 1	
	Rabia I	October 30	
	Rabia II	October 30	
	Jomada I	November 28	
	Jomada II	December 28	

Olympiads—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in four years, the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Coroebus 776 B C

Persian—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III to the throne on 10th June 632 A D. The year 1924 is, therefore, 1293 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March

Roman—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the foundation of Rome which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B C and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A U C (*Anno Urbis Condite*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution established by Romulus who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length. This was altered and developed (see pp. 8 and 48) into the famous Julian Calendar which by a slight alteration (see p. 8a) became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends by which name the first of each month was known, (2) the Nones (*nine* days before the Ides the first and last being counted) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October and on the fifth day in each of the other months and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 13th or 15th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januariæ*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS

The Day, Week and Month—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis by the moon to revolve round the earth and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight except when the *Twenty-four Hours* reckoning is employed. The 24 hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M. and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day*, see p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox which is 365.2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days but every year the date of which is divisible by 4 without remainder is *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days except the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style—In the Julian Calendar the centennial years were all leap years and for this reason towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (see above). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th and that only every fourth (instead of every) end century year should be a leap year. This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain and Portugal in 1582, by Prussia the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days 1700-1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919. The difference between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after 1900).

New Year's Day—The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) commenced with March 25, Lady Day or 'The Feast of the Annunciation' until 1751. But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days while the 'Financial Year' is still reckoned as commencing on 'Old Lady Day' April 5. Scotland in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1613, Russia 1719, Tuscany 1752.

Golden Number—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer found that 235 Lunations are very nearly though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that it was ordered to be engraved in letters of gold on a marble tablet which was placed in one of the temples at Athens. The cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle* and the number indicating the position of any year in this cycle is called the *Golden Number of the Year*.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. This definition which is copied from an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II, cap. 23 p. 751) requires further explanation, and in the action of the preamble to the Act dealing with Easter it speaks of 'tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared.' These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens but a hypothetical Moon on whose phases the date of Easter depends. The lunations of the 'Calendar Moon' consist of thirty or twenty nine days alternately with some modifications and the artificial Moon is accounted to be 'full on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice and the tables are arranged so that there is close agreement between the times of Full Moon of the Calendar and of the real Full Moon, but the difference though small, sometimes is in the year 1923, causes an apparent uncertainty. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A reform of the calendar that would cause Easter day to fall on a fixed date has frequently been proposed. A committee of the International Astronomical Union comprising members of the Roman Church which met at Rome in 1922 and another under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva in August, 1923 to discuss this reform, but the change is still in abeyance.

Epect—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year thus indicating, the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle—A period of twenty eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period—"A period of 7980 Julian years proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$). —*New English Dictionary*

Roman Indiction—A period of fifteen years instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A. If the second, B, the third C and so on. Leap year requires two letters the first for Jan. 1-Feb. 29, the second from March 1-Dec. 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS

- B C**
 10,000 Era of cultivation of the soil
 6000 Eastern civilization centred at Nippur
 5000 The first Pharaoh (Menes) ruling in Egypt
 4000 Golden Invasion of British Isles
 3700 Sargon I ruling in Mesopotamia
 2500 Beginnings of Chinese history
 2100 First Babylonian Empire (Hammurabi)
 1900 Abraham leader of Semitic peoples
 1750 First Chinese writings
 1450 Hittites captured Nineveh
 1300 Moses leader of Semitic peoples
 1100 Babylon captured by Tiglath Pileser I
 900 Homeric poems in circulation
 800 Phoenicians founded Carthage
 790 Ethiopian conquest of Egypt
 753 Foundation of Rome
 650 Greek colonization of Cyrene
 590 Captivity of the Jews in Babylon
 559 Death of Solon
 551 Birth of Confucius
 539 Babylon captured by Cyrus
 530 Jerusalem rebuilt by Ezra
 530 Hanno sailed from Carthage to Senegal
 500 Brython invasion of Britain
 500 Death of Pythagoras
 490 Battle of Marathon
 490 Persians crossed the Hellespont
 488 Death of Mithridates
 487 Death of Buddha
 480 Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis
 479 Battle of Plataea
 456 Death of Aeschylus
 447 Death of Themistocles
 431 Outbreak of Peloponnesian War
 431 Death of Phidias
 429 Death of Pericles
 424 Death of Herodotus
 415 Athenian expedition to Syracuse
 406 Death of Sophocles
 406 Death of Euripides
 404 Death of Alcibiades
 401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand
 401 Death of Thucydides
 399 Death of Socrates
 390 Rome sacked by Gauls under Brennus
 380 Death of Aristophanes
 377 Death of Hippocrates
 357 Death of Xenophon
 347 Death of Plato
 332 Alexander's conquest of Egypt
 336 Defeat of Porus by Alexander
 323 Death of Alexander
 323 Death of Diogenes
 323 Death of Demosthenes
 322 Death of Aristotle
 281 Italy invaded by Pyrrhus
 270 Death of Zeno
 264 First war of Rome against Carthage
 221 Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator
 219 Second war of Rome against Carthage
 212 Death of Archimedes
 146 Destruction of Carthage and Corinth
 123 Death of Polybius
 80 Roman conquest of Gaul
 55 Julius Caesar raided Britain
 48 Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia
 44 Assassination of Julius Caesar
 43 Death of Cicero
 31 Defeat of Anthony at Actium
 27 Augustus Caesar in power at Rome
 19 Death of Virgil
 8 Death of Horace
 4 The Nativity of Christ (see also p 80)

A.D.

- 9 Defeat of Varus by Arminius
 17 Death of Juvénat
 17 Death of Ovid
 19 The Crucifixion
 43 Roman conquest of South Britain
 46 Conversion of St Paul at Damascus
 51 Caratacus captured and sent to Rome
 59 Suetonius Paulinus occupied Anglesey
 61 British revolt under Boadicea
 67 Buddhism introduced into China
 70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus
 79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum
 79 Foundation of Eborac (York)
 82 Agricola's campaign in Caledonia
 100 Death of Josephus
 120 Hadrian's Wall built Tyne to Solway
 120 Death of Plutarch
 135 Death of Tacitus
 140 Wall of Pius built North to Clyde
 159 Ptolemy's Geography published
 260 Emperor Valerian captured at Antioch
 260 Emperor Claudius defeated Goths at Nish
 313 Constantine embraced Christianity
 323 Council of Nicaea and Nicene Creed
 326 Death of Arius
 328 Constantinople founded at Byzantium
 350 Christianity introduced into Britain
 410 Capture of Rome by Visigoths (Alaric)
 430 Anglo-Saxon raids into Britain
 432 St Patrick landed in Ireland
 439 Carthage captured by Vandals
 451 Attila defeated by Aetius
 455 Rome sacked by the Vandals
 492 Theodoric (Ostrogoth) became King of Italy
 500 Welsh defeated Saxons at Mt Badon
 544 Scythian invasion of India
 553 Italy reconquered by Justinian
 568 North Italy conquered by Lombards
 570 Birth of Muhammad
 577 Saxons defeated Welsh at Deorham
 597 St Augustine landed in England
 613 Anglo-Saxons defeated Welsh at Chester
 616 Persian conquest of Egypt
 622 The Hijra, or Flight of Muhammad
 634 Syria conquered by Omar
 638 Jerusalem occupied by Omar
 640 Alexandrian Library destroyed
 643 Othman became Caliph
 650 Saracen conquest of North Africa
 663 The Laws of Ine promulgated
 711 Saracens invaded Spain from Africa
 732 Charles Martel defeated Saracens
 735 Death of Bede Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
 741 Death of Charles Martel
 778 Offa's Dyke built, Dorset to Wye
 800 Charlemagne became Emperor of the West
 802 Egbert became King of Wessex
 866 Danish invasions of England
 878 Alfred's treaty with Guthrum the Dane
 912 Rolf the Northman invaded France
 935 Algiers founded by Muhammadan Arabs
 962 Otto I of Germany Western Emperor
 969 Cano founded by the Saracens
 982 Renewal of Danish invasions
 991 First payment of Gafol (Danegeld)
 1000 Viking voyages to North America
 1000 Norway conquered by Danes
 1011 Canterbury sacked by Danes
 1014 Scandinavians defeated at Clontarf
 1018 Lothians conquered by Scots
 1057 King Duncan murdered by Macbeth
 1066 Westminster Abbey dedicated
 1066 The Norman Conquest of England
 1086 Domesday Book completed

- 1095 The First Crusade
 1099 Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem
 1147 The Second Crusade
 1169 Saladin became Sultan of Egypt
 1172 Henry II landed in Ireland
 1187 Saladin captured Jerusalem
 1189 The Third Crusade
 1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa
 1202 The Fourth Crusade
 1204 Capture of Constantinople by Latins
 1206 Muhammadan State founded at Delhi
 1212 The Fifth (Children's) Crusade
 1214 Peking captured by Jenghiz Khan
 1215 Magna Carta signed at Runnymede
 1219 Mongol invasion of India
 1228 Sixth Crusade and capture of Jerusalem
 1240 Mongolian conquest of Russia
 1244 Jerusalem captured by Mongols
 1249 Oxford University founded
 1250 Mameluke conquest of Egypt
 1258 Baghdad destroyed by Hulagu Khan
 1261 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks
 1265 First representative Parliament in England
 1271 Travels of Marco Polo
 1284 Cambridge University founded
 1293 Death of Roger Bacon
 1300 Inca rule established in Peru
 1305 Removal of Papacy to Avignon
 1308 Death of Denis Scotus
 1321 Death of Dante
 1324 Death of Marco Polo
 1346 Battle of Cressy
 1348 The Black Death in Europe
 1348 Jacquerie movement in France
 1374 Death of Petrarch
 1375 Death of Boccaccio
 1377 Capture of Papacy to Rome
 1378 Peasants' Revolt at Avignon
 1381 Popular revolt in England (Wat Tyler)
 1384 Death of Wycliffe
 1399 Timurlane captured Delhi
 1400 Aztec rule established in Mexico
 1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer
 1410 Dawn of the Renaissance in Italy
 1411 University of St. Andrews founded
 1415 Huss burnt at Constance
 1415 Battle of Agincourt
 1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen
 1445 Cape Verde discovered by Portuguese
 1446 Books printed at Haarlem
 1450 University of Glasgow founded
 1453 Constantinople captured by Turks
 1455 Wars of the Roses in England
 1462 The Bible first printed at Mentz
 1468 Death of Gutenberg
 1471 Caxton set up his printing press
 1486 Diaz sailed round Cape of Good Hope
 1492 Columbus discovered West Indies
 1492 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India
 1494 University of Aberdeen founded
 1497 Cabot discovered Newfoundland
 1498 Death of Savonarola
 1499 Independence of Switzerland established
 1499 Ojeda discovered Venezuela
 1500 Portuguese landed in Brazil
 1500 Death of Bartholomew Diaz
 1506 Death of Columbus
 1512 Death of Amerigo Vesputcci
 1513 Pacific Ocean sighted by Balboa
 1517 Martin Luther at Wittenberg
 1519 Voyage of Magellan
 1520 Beginnings of the Reformation
 1520 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez
 1520 Death of Raphael
 1521 Belgrade captured by Turks
 1521 Diet of Worms
 1521 Death of Magellan
 1524 Death of Vasco da Gama
 1525 Mogul Empire established at Delhi
 1527 Rome sacked by the Germans
 1527 Death of Machiavelli
 1529 Death of Albert Durer
 1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks
 1530 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro
 1530 Death of Cardinal Wolsey
 1535 Miles Coverdale's Bible printed
 1535 Buenos Aires founded
 1539 Loyola founded the Jesuits
 1539 Dissolution of the English monasteries
 1540 Orrellia sailed down the Amazon
 1541 Valdivia's conquest of Chile
 1543 Death of Copernicus
 1545 Council of Trent
 1546 Death of Martin Luther
 1553 Willoughby discovered Novaya Zembla
 1555 Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford
 1556 Gramsci burnt at Oxford
 1558 Calais recaptured by France
 1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth
 1564 Birth of Shakespeare
 1564 Death of John Calvin
 1564 Death of Michelangelo
 1567 Revolt of the Netherlands
 1567 Turkish conquest of Egypt
 1569 Mercator's Map published
 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew
 1572 Death of John Knox
 1576 Death of Titian
 1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta
 1580 Death of Camoens
 1582 University of Edinburgh founded
 1583 Raleigh's expedition to Virginia
 1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada
 1589 Stocking frame invented
 1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan
 1591 Trinity College Dublin founded
 1592 Potatoes introduced into England
 1592 Death of Jasso
 1595 Death of Sir Francis Drake
 1596 Death of Edmund Spenser
 1599 East India Company founded
 1600 Netherlands East India Company founded
 1602 Union of England and Scotland
 1603 Cape captured by Netherlands
 1604 Death of Somnus
 1606 The Virginia Company founded
 1607 English settlement at Jamestown, Va
 1608 Champlain founded Quebec
 1609 Independence of the Netherlands
 1609 Exploration of the Hudson River
 1610 Moors driven out of Spain
 1610 Death of Henri IV of France
 1616 Death of Shakespeare
 1616 Death of Cervantes
 1618 The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
 1620 The Mayflower sailed to America
 1622 Nova Scotia settled by Scotsmen
 1622 Death of Thomas Baffin
 1623 Manhattan Island settled
 1626 Death of Francis Bacon
 1629 Parliament dissolved by Charles I
 1630 Death of Kepler
 1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lutten
 1634 Maryland settled by English emigrants
 1634 Death of Sir Edward Coke
 1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain
 1636 Rhode Island colonized by Roger Williams
 1637 Death of Ben Jonson
 1638 Japan excluded all foreigners
 1640 Charles I summoned "Long Parliament."

1640	Death of Rubens	1759	Death of Handel
1641	Massacre of the English in Ireland	1759	British Museum opened.
1642	"New England Confederation" formed	1761	Arkwright's spinning wheel patented
1642	Tasman discovered Tasmania	1762	Wedgwood pottery introduced
1642	Death of Galileo	1763	Cession of Canada by France
1642	Death of Richelieu	1764	James Watt's steam engine
1643	First discovered by Tasman	1764	Death of Hogarth
1643	Death of John Hampden	1765	American Stamp Act passed
1648	War of the Fronde in Paris	1766	First piano made in England
1649	Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall	1767	Hargreaves invented spinning jenny
1649	Drogheda sacked by Cromwell	1768	Royal Academy of Arts founded
1650	Cromwell's victory at Dunbar	1769	Captain Cook discovered New Zealand
1650	Cape colonized by Netherlands	1770	Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay
1652	Death of Inigo Jones	1771	Arkwright's steam power cotton mill
1655	Jamaica captured from Spanish	1773	The "Boston Tea Party"
1657	Death of William Harvey	1774	Death of Oliver Goldsmith
1658	Death of Oliver Cromwell	1775	Battle of Lexington
1660	Restoration of the British monarchy	1776	The Declaration of Independence
1660	Death of Velasquez	1778	Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau
1661	Bombay ceded to Great Britain	1778	Death of Earl of Chatham
1661	Death of Mazarin	1779	Death of David Garrick
1662	The Royal Society incorporated	1780	Invasion of the Carnatic
1664	The Plague of London	1781	Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown
1666	The Fire of London	1783	Peace signed by Britain and U.S.A.
1667	Death of Jeremy Taylor	1784	First balloon ascent in England
1669	Death of Rembrandt	1785	Arkwright's power loom invented
1670	Death of General Monk	1786	Death of Frederick the Great
1673	Death of Moliere	1788	Sydney N.S.W. established
1674	Death of John Milton	1788	Death of Clonsborough
1674	"New Amsterdam" became New York	1789	Washington inaugurated as first President
1675	Greenwich Observatory founded	1789	The storming of the Bastille
1679	The Habeas Corpus Act passed	1790	Death of Benjamin Franklin
1679	Death of Thomas Hobbes	1790	Death of Adam Smith
1682	William Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania	1791	Death of Mozart
1683	Lords defeated outside Vienna	1791	Death of John Wesley
1683	Death of Isaac Walton	1792	Republic established in France
1684	Death of Cornelli	1792	Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes	1793	Louis XVI. guillotined
1686	William Dampier landed in Australia	1793	Invention of the Cotton gin
1688	English revolution and flight of James II	1795	Napoleon's campaign in Italy
1688	Death of John Bunyan	1796	Vaccination introduced by Jenner
1690	Battle of the Boyne	1796	Death of Robert Burns
1696	First Insurance Company established	1798	Battle of the Nile
1698	Calcutta purchased from Amoyutob	1798	Discovery of the Bas Strait
1699	Death of Racine	1798	Rebellion in Ireland
1701	Prussia became a Kingdom	1799	Napoleon became First Consul
1701	Death of Dryden	1799	Battle of Senjougatam
1704	Gibraltar captured from Spain	1799	Geological map of England published
1704	Marlborough's victory at Blenheim	1799	Death of George Washington
1704	Death of John Locke	1800	Malta captured by British
1707	Death of Annusce	1801	Union of Great Britain and Ireland
1714	Hanoverian accession in Great Britain	1802	The London Docks opened.
1715	Death of Louis XIV. of France	1803	British settlement organized in Tasmania
1715	First Jacobite rising in Scotland	1803	The Louisiana Purchase
1718	Death of William Penn	1803	Steel pens invented
1720	The South Sea Bubble	1804	Napoleon became Emperor
1722	Death of Marlborough	1804	Death of Alexander Hamilton
1723	Death of Sir Christopher Wren	1804	Death of Immanuel Kant
1725	Death of Peter the Great	1805	Battles of Trafalgar, Ulm and Austerlitz
1727	Death of Newton	1805	Death of Schiller
1732	General Oglethorpe founded Georgia	1806	Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena
1732	Birth of George Washington	1806	Cape of Good Hope captured by British
1736	Nadir Shah invaded India	1806	Death of Pitt and C. Fox
1736	Death of Kahneuhet	1807	Gas illumination in London
1742	Calico printing begun at Glasgow	1807	Klinton's voyage in steamboat
1744	Death of Alexander Pope	1809	Death of Haydn
1745	Second Jacobite rising in Scotland	1810	Independence of Spanish South America
1745	Death of Sir Robert Walpole	1812	War between England and America
1746	Madras captured by British	1812	Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow
1750	Death of J. S. Bach	1814	Abdication of Napoleon
1752	Gregorian Calendar adopted in England	1814	Scott's "Waverley" published
1754	Death of Henry Fielding	1814	"The Times" printed by machinery
1755	Outbreak of the Seven Years War	1815	"The Hundred Days" ended at Waterloo
1757	Clive's victory at Plassey	1815	Death of Mennen
1759	Capture of Quebec by British	1816	Death of R. B. Sheridan

- 1817 Death of Kosciusko
 1817 Death of Jane Austen
 1819 First steam passage of the Atlantic
 1819 The first Factory Act passed
 1819 Death of Blücher
 1821 Death of Napoleon at St Helena
 1821 Revolt of Greece from Turkey
 1821 Death of John Keats
 1822 Discovery of Lake Chad
 1822 Death of Shelley
 1822 First mail steamer from Calais to Dover
 1823 The "Monroe Doctrine" first promulgated
 1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley
 1823 The National Gallery opened
 1824 Death of Byron at Missolonghi
 1824 Zoological Society of London founded
 1826 Death of Lindley Murray
 1827 Death of Lettstovén
 1827 Death of Voltaire
 1828 Repeal of the Test Acts in U K
 1828 Death of Schubert
 1829 Declaration of Greek Independence
 1829 Roman Catholic Relief Act, U K
 1829 Last execution for felony, U K
 1829 Omnibuses plying in London
 1829 Death of Sir Humphrey Davy
 1829 R. Observatory Cape of Hope, completed
 1830 France expelled the Bourbons
 1830 France occupied Algiers
 1830 Belgium separated from the Netherlands
 1830 First railway Liverpool to Manchester
 1831 Death of Hegel
 1831 The first Reform Bill
 1832 Death of Goethe
 1832 Death of Sir Walter Scott
 1833 Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament
 1833 'Tracts for the Times' published
 1833 Hansom cabs plying in London
 1834 Last lottery in England
 1834 Lucifer matches introduced
 1834 Death of Coleridge
 1834 Death of Charles Lamb
 1836 Orange Free State founded
 1837 City of Melbourne founded
 1838 The Great Western steamed to New York
 1838 Death of Halléstrand
 1838 Electric telegraph first constructed
 1840 Mehmet Ali became hereditary Khedive
 1840 Penny Postage inaugurated in U K
 1841 Travels of Dr Livingstone
 1841 New Zealand made a separate colony
 1841 Hong Kong captured from China
 1841 "Punch" first published
 1842 Income Tax reimposed in U K
 1843 First public telegraph line opened
 1843 Nasmyth's steam hammer invented
 1843 Death of Noah Webster
 1843 Death of Hallermeier
 1845 Texas annexed by United States
 1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws in U K
 1846 United States at War with Mexico
 1846 Invention of the sewing machine
 1846 Irish potato famine
 1846 Smithsonian Institute founded
 1847 Death of Mendelssohn
 1847 Death of Daniel O'Connell
 1848 Republics established in Paris and Rome
 1848 South African Republic founded
 1848 Discovery of gold in California
 1848 Death of George Stephenson
 1849 Death of Chopin
 1849 Death of Edgar Allan Poe
 1850 McClure penetrated the N.W. Passage
 1850 Pre-Raphaelite movement in England
 1850 Death of Wordsworth
 1850 Death of Honoré de Balzac
 1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel
 1851 The first International Exhibition
 1851 Discovery of gold in Australia
 1851 Death of J. W. W. Turner
 1852 Napoleon III became Emperor
 1852 Death of Wellington
 1852 Death of Kriebel
 1853 Advertisement duty repealed in U K
 1854 Outbreak of the Crimean War
 1855 Bessemer steel process patented
 1855 Death of Charlotte Brontë
 1856 Travels of Ibn Chailu
 1856 Death of Home
 1857 Sepoy mutiny in India
 1857 Fred Scott slavery decision
 1857 The first typewriter patented
 1857 Death of Comte
 1858 First Atlantic cable worked
 1858 Natural Selection promulgated
 1859 Franco-Austrian War
 1859 Death of Lord Macanlay
 1859 Death of Washington Irving
 1860 Anglo-French War with China
 1860 Jewish disabilities removed in U K
 1860 Death of Schopenhauer
 1861 Burke and Willis crossed Australia
 1861 Victor Emanuel became King of Italy
 1861 The American Civil War
 1861 Russian serfs emancipated
 1861 Paper duties repealed in U K
 1861 The Gatling gun invented
 1862 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C.
 1863 Sources of the Nile discovered
 1863 Death of W. M. Thackeray
 1863 Death of Stonewall Jackson
 1864 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark
 1864 Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico
 1864 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne
 1865 Japan reopened to foreigners
 1865 Surrender of Lee at Appomattox
 1865 Slavery abolished throughout U.S.A.
 1865 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln
 1865 Death of Richard Cobden
 1865 Death of Finke
 1866 Prussia and Italy defeated Austria
 1867 Confederation of Canada
 1867 Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
 1867 Emperor Maximilian shot
 1867 Anglo-Abyssinian War
 1867 Death of Michael Faraday
 1867 Death of Artemus Ward
 1868 Transportation from U.K. abolished
 1868 Whittaker's Almanack first published.
 1868 Death of Lord Brougham
 1869 The Suez Canal opened
 1870 Franco-Prussian War
 1870 Rome became the capital of Italy
 1870 Anti-septic surgery introduced
 1870 Death of Charles Dickens
 1870 Death of General R. F. Lee
 1870 Death of Alexandre Dumas
 1871 Feudalism abolished in Japan
 1871 Darwin's Descent of Man published
 1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles
 1872 Death of Mazzini
 1872 Death of Morse
 1873 Death of David Livingstone
 1876 New York-San Francisco railway opened
 1876 Death of James Ick (Lick Observatory)
 1877 Russo-Turkish War
 1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Indian Empress
 1877 The telephone invented
 1877 Death of Brigham Young
 1878 Treaty of Berlin, "Peace with Honour"

1878 Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Pinafore)
 1879 Stanley's exploration of Upper Congo
 1880 Death of George Eliot.
 1880 Death of Offenbach.
 1881 First Boer War
 1881 France occupied Tunis
 1881 Death of Thomas Carlyle
 1881 Married Women's Property Act passed
 1882 British troops landed in Egypt
 1882 Electric Lighting Act passed, U K
 1882 Death of Darwin
 1882 Death of Longfellow
 1882 Death of Gambetta
 1882 Death of Garibaldi
 1882 Death of Emerson
 1883 France occupied Longking
 1883 Death of Wagner
 1883 Death of Karl Marx
 1884 German settlement in New Guinea
 1885 Goubet's submarine boat launched
 1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum
 1885 Death of General Grant
 1885 Death of Victor Hugo
 1886 The first Irish Home Rule Bill
 1887 The Edison phonograph invented
 1889 Republic established in Brazil
 1889 Death of Robert Brown.
 1889 Death of Jefferson Davis
 1890 William II dismissed Bismarck
 1890 London Paris telephone inaugurated
 1890 First 'Tube' railway in London
 1890 Death of Sir Richard Burton
 1891 Death of C. S. Parnell
 1891 Death of J. R. Lowell
 1891 Death of von Moltke
 1892 Death of Tennyson
 1892 Death of Whitliff
 1892 Death of Ernest Rnan
 1893 The University of Wales founded
 1893 Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps
 1894 Sino Japanese War
 1894 Motor race Paris to Rouen
 1894 The Lower Bridge opened
 1894 Death of O. W. Holmes
 1894 Death of Rubinstein
 1895 The 'Röntgen Ray' discovered.
 1895 The Cinematograph patented
 1895 Abyssinians defeated Italians at Adowa.
 1896 The 'Daily Mail' first published
 1897 Hawaii annexed by U S A
 1898 Anglo Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan
 1898 Spanish American War
 1898 Wireless message I of W to Bournemouth
 1899 Peace Conference at the Hague
 1899 The Second Boer War
 1899 Guam annexed by U S A
 1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
 1900 Tutula annexed by U S A.

1900 First Zeppelin airship constructed
 1901 Australian Commonwealth inaugurated
 1901 Wireless message across the Atlantic
 1904 British Expedition to Tibet
 1904 Russo-Japanese War
 1905 Norway separated from Sweden
 1905 The Wrights motor aeroplane
 1908 Austria annexed Bosnia Herzegovina
 1908 Bulgaria became a Kingdom
 1909 Peary reached the North Pole
 1909 Blériot crossed the Channel in aeroplane
 1910 Republic declared in Portugal
 1910 Union of South Africa inaugurated
 1910 Paulhan flew from London to Manchester
 1911 Italo Turkish War
 1911 Amundsen reached the South Pole
 1912 Scott reached the South Pole
 1912 Republic established in China
 1912 The First Balkan War
 1912 France predominant in Morocco
 1913 Panama Canal completed by U S A
 1914 Assassination of Archduke at Sarajevo
 1914 Outbreak of the Great War
 1914 British Protectorate over Egypt
 1916 Irish rebellion in Dublin
 1917 Republic established in Russia
 1917 United States involved in Great War
 1917 British Armies captured Baghdad
 1917 British Armies occupied Palestine
 1917 Bolshevik régime established in Russia
 1918 Woman Franchise established in U K
 1918 Republics established in Germany
 1918 German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow
 1919 Peace concluded by Treaty of Versailles
 1919 Atlantic crossed by aeroplanes and airship
 1919 Aeroplane flight London to Australia
 1920 Aeroplane flight London to Capetown
 1920 First Assembly of the League of Nations.
 1920 Constantine restored to Greek throne
 1921 Stoppage of coal in U K (13 weeks)
 1921 Dominion Home Rule Conference on Ireland
 1921 Disarmament Conference at Washington
 1921 Conference of Nations at Geneva
 1922 Egypt became a Kingdom
 1922 Irish Free State inaugurated.
 1922 London Reparations Conference
 1922 Turkish reconquest of Smyrna.
 1922 Abdication of King Constantino
 1922 Fall of British Coalition Ministry
 1922 Labour in official opposition in U K
 1923 French occupation of the Ruhr
 1923 Barbot's double glide across Channel,
 1923 Disastrous eruption of Mount Etna.
 1923 Picuity of Tausanac (Allies and Turkey).
 1923 Italy occupied Corfu
 1923 Tokio and Yokohama earthquake
 1923 Military comp d'état in Spain
 1923 Imperial and Economic Conferences

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length miles	Depth feet	Width feet	Cost
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26 25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	10,000,000
Kronstadt-Petropav (Russia)	1890	16	80 50	280	5,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35 5	26	180	15,500,000
Panama (U S A)	1914	50 5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste Marie (U S A)	1855	1 6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste Marie (Canada)	1895	1 11	80 25	128	1,600,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	89,700,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26 75	14	100	5,000,000

† At the bottom.

† Reconstructed 1914

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69.17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles, these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION

Continent	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population
Europe	3 750 000	475 000 000
Asia	17 000 000	1,013 000 000
Africa	11 500 000	143 000 000
North America	8 000 000	146 000 000
South America	6 800 000	64 000 000
Oceania	3 450 000	8 500 000
Polar Regions	5 000 000	
	55 500 000	1 849 500 000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles). Russia is the second largest country (8,000,000 sq. miles). France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles. China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles. The United States with its Insular Jurisdiction, etc. covers 3,750,000 sq. miles. and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow. The numerical order being: (1) Yellow (2) White, (3) Black (4) Brown (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows—

Division	Area	Estimated Number
Mongolian	Asia	680 000 000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725 000 000
Negro	Africa	210 000 000
Semitic	North Africa	100 000 000
Malayan	Oceania, etc.	104 500 000
Red Indian, etc.	America	30 000 000
		1 849 500 000

* The Earth is a *Sphere* with a Northern and Southern Hemisphere. The Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere* of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology* with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*, the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography* of the lakes *Limnology* and of the mountains *Ornography* of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology* of their location *Ethnogeography* of extinct organic life *Paleontology* and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 10 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901.8 miles in 24 hours). The Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,000 miles an hour (594,000,000 miles in 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000 a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200 at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES

(500 000 inhabitants)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921)	7,476,168
New York, U.S.A. (1920)	5,620,048
BREITEN, Prussia (1910)	4,000,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
YOKO, Japan (1917)	2,173,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,000,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
Buenos Aires, Argentina (1918)	1,721,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,633,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,222
Tientsin, China	1,250,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
Sydney, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	926,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
Cairo, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	776,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897
MADRID, Spain (1920)	751,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	750,000
Boston U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
BRISSLES, Belgium (1920)	685,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	670,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	650,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Kobe, Japan (1922)	637,000
BANCKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Montreal (Canada) (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
KIOTO, Japan (1922)	591,000
Leipzig, Saxony (1910)	590,000
Pittsburgh U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
LYONS, France (1911)	544,000
Madras, India (1921)	523,951
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,221
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas), but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each—

Name	Area of Basin (sq miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges

Name	Range	Height in feet
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin Austen (K 2)	"	28,250
Kanchanganga I	"	28,146
" II	"	27,803
Makalu	"	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	"	24,633
Aconcagua	"	23,025
*Sahama	"	21,480
Chimborazo	"	20,498
Lullalluco	"	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	East Africa	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	"	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	"	18,464
Tollma	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlatpetl	"	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koestelau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenia	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruvenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* Volcanoes. In addition to those marked Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe; Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic; Hecia and Shapier Joku in Iceland; Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii; Tomboro in Japan; and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. Miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit. Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit. Netherlands)	"	286,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	"	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celbes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N Z (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N Z (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Iuzon (U S A)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	"	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U S A)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	34,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,100
Sakhalin (Russia Japan, &c)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
La Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (Norway)	"	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Leua	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
MacKenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambezi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are Niagara between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River; Iguazu, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the Yosemite Valley in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS

Ship	Tons	Dimensions (ft.)
Leviathan (a)	59,957	907 X 100 X 58
Majestic (a)	56,361	915 X 100 X 58
Berenjena (a)	52,386	883 X 98 X 57
Olympic (a)	46,439	852 X 98 X 59
Aquitanian (a)	45,647	868 X 97 X 49
Columbus (6)	35,000	750 X 83 X 48
Paris (a)	34,256	725 X 85 X 59
Homer (a)	34,359	751 X 83 X 48
Mauretania (a)	30,696	752 X 88 X 57
Empress of Scotland (a)	25,037	677 X 77 X 50
Caracciolo (a)	25,000	
Belgianland (a)	27,132	670 X 78 X 44
Adriatic (a)	24,544	709 X 75 X 52
Rotterdam (4)	24,149	650 X 77 X 43
Baltic (a)	23,884	709 X 75 X 50
George Washington (a)	23,788	699 X 78 X 50
France (a)	23,666	689 X 75 X 48
Deutschland (6)	22,000	602 X 79 X 51
Duno (a)	22,000	601 X 75 X 50
Albert Ballin (a)	22,000	602 X 79 X 51
Empress of Austria (a)	21,861	589 X 75 X 41
Julio Cesare (a)	21,657	602 X 76 X 21
Empress of Canada (a)	21,517	627 X 77 X 42
America (a)	21,144	668 X 74 X 47
Edric (a)	21,073	680 X 75 X 44
Elric (a)	21,066	680 X 75 X 44
Malaja (a)	20,700	600 X 73 X 48
Mooltan (a)	20,700	600 X 73 X 31
Ap Polonio (6)	20,576	637 X 72 X 39
Franconia (a)	20,000	601 X 73 X 40
Minnewaska (a)	20,000	600 X 80 X 49
Orama (a)	20,000	632 X 75 X 33
Cynthia (a)	19,730	600 X 73 X 40
Arion (a)	19,687	650 X 72 X 40
Acornia (a)	19,680	601 X 73 X 40
Samaria (a)	19,602	601 X 73 X 40
Armania (a)	19,524	650 X 72 X 40

(a) Brit. (a) U.S. (3) France (4) Neth. (5) Italy (6) Germ.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

Span	Country	Length, Miles
Lay	Scotland	2 73
Ohio	United States	2 —
Sydney (projected)	New South Wales	2 —
Sone (Dehli)	India	1 591
Victoria	Canada	1 320
Godavari	India	1 272
Forth	Scotland	1 1005
Missouri	United States	1 784
Queensborough	United States	1 740
Williamsburgh	United States	1 676
Mohandi	India	1 544
Manhattan	United States	1 520
Susquehanna	United States	1 345
Brooklyn	United States	1 245
Izart (Ganges)	India	1 367
Hardinge (Ganges)	India	1 207

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

Building	Height, Feet
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

A contributor to the *Guardian* estimates the adherents of the various Religions as under —

Religion	Number
Christian	610,000,000
Buddhist	483,000,000
Muhammadan	250,000,000
Hindu	200,000,000
Jews	11,000,000
Heathen	96,000,000

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS

Port	Entered Tons	Cleared Tons	Trade £
New York	8,884,527	8,996,354	1,280,445,770
London	13,132,222	6,814,501	*264,333,772
Liverpool	7,159,000	6,650,000	*248,200,149
Hamburg	*9,421,000	9,443,000	*380,320,000
Antwerp	10,419,051		*242,269,000
Manchester	1,240,000	839,606	*92,023,269
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034	*101,244,021
Marseilles	5,976,000	4,920,000	*164,610,000
Glasgow	1,227,780	2,561,790	*81,174,625
Montreal	1,968,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Bremen	1,511,000	1,506,000	116,460,000
Philadelphia	1,547,399	1,712,765	120,000,000
Hong Kong	13,948,083	13,904,534	*167,613,388
Havre	4,104,000	2,700,000	*108,324,000
Genoa	3,844,260	3,899,087	101,707,000
Kobe	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	2,039,572	2,312,659	185,030,963
Valencia	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco	604,553	561,968	119,639,455
Yokohama	3,450,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore	6,002,009	6,612,000	91,839,200
Buenos Aires	3,909,000		90,950,000
Orleans	1,910,000	1,142,000	86,145,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	1,337,740	995,854	64,039,112
Bristol	912,891	509,507	*71,486,779
Sydney & N.W.	2,361,883		76,910,000
Newcastle	4,375,921	5,595,152	*69,445,161
Grimsby	773,743	414,434	*58,835,505
Alexandria	2,527,436	2,499,557	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	5,599,000	6,163,000	*57,871,170
Leith	873,852	808,764	*45,714,250
Montevideo	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1922 figures; others 1920 or latest available.
† Pre-war year (1913)

THE SEVEN WONDERS

The Seven Wonders of the World are generally enumerated as follows —

- * The Pyramids
- * The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- * The Tomb of Mausolus
- * The Temple of Diana at Ephesus
- * The Colossus of Rhodes
- * The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias
- * The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria

* The Pyramids may be united from (airo) The Ephesus Room at the British Museum Bloomsbury contains the remains of the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus (the Temple of Diana of the Phrygians of Asia) (ix 28) the Mausoleum Room at the British Museum contains the remains of the tomb built at Halicarnassus for Mausolus in the 4th century B.C.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Of the 1,849,500,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the United States of America and in the British Dominions

Language	People
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1922-1923.)

FLAG	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (see tons and upwards)										SAILING VESSELS (see tons and upwards)										Grand Totals	
	STEEL		IRON		WOOD & COPE		TOTAL		STEEL		IRON		WOOD AND COPE		TOTAL		Gross Tons	No				
	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons						
United Kingdom	7,558	18,803,440	683	249,844	189	35,354	8,430	19,088,638	248	164,037	50	20,253	121	22,709	419	206,999	8,849	19,295,637				
Dominions	1,257	2,271,157	167	99,699	499	135,515	1,833	2,566,371	35	36,017	29	15,835	575	168,660	639	220,513	2,740	2,740,883				
Total British	8,815	21,074,597	850	349,543	598	190,869	10,163	21,655,009	283	200,054	79	36,088	696	191,369	1,058	427,513	11,589	21,046,520				
U S A	1,828	12,260,793	114	181,380	823	1,124,467	3,765	13,576,640	92	169,172	43	58,248	986	934,446	1,221	1,161,866	4,886	14,778,966				
— Sea	462	2,148,015	7	7,889	41	12,436	469	2,155,904	26	91,766						91,766	498	2,147,690				
Philippines	34	42,403	22	21,079	11	12,436	97	75,918								346	99	76,264				
Total U S A	3,224	14,451,211	143	210,348	864	1,146,903	4,331	15,808,162	118	260,958	43	58,248	988	934,794	1,149	1,233,998	5,436	17,026,466				
Argentina	144	144,045	22	12,880	7	4,663	173	161,588	25	12,827	5	3,566	13	3,574	43	19,967	216	181,555				
Belgium	258	562,066	5	1,988	7	7,020	270	571,074	3	6,751	1	1,423	1	229	5	8,403	275	579,477				
Brazil	314	433,533	30	33,616	5	2,295	349	469,444	9	4,423	5	7,443	36	11,261	5	23,127	399	492,571				
Chile	71	93,457	20	22,574	16	5,091	107	122,122					15	5,651	19	10,279	120	132,498				
China	95	156,424	16	18,267	23	13,697	134	188,386									134	162,982				
Cuba	33	45,046	7	5,377	9	4,756	49	55,179	4	3,513	3	2,249	9	1,736	16	7,498	85	62,677				
Denmark	524	918,936	44	25,112	54	19,094	622	963,122	25	19,144	14	18,491	161	37,361	200	74,996	822	1,028,356				
Finland	85	90,702	31	12,013	74	20,239	190	122,954	26	41,270	12	18,421	124	31,020	162	96,717	352	123,671				
France	1,415	3,205,259	137	97,645	171	234,478	1,723	3,375,382	116	32,950	6	8,175	249	67,285	371	368,410	2,094	3,643,792				
Germany	1,427	1,730,763	98	55,591	8	2,413	533	1,785,767	152	88,492	5	3,632	33	9,517	196	101,041	1,783	1,887,490				
Greece	241	595,988	108	67,132	4	4,484	361	657,664	2	4,440	1	1,022	15	5,541	18	10,593	370	666,127				
Italy	754	2,447,494	190	154,400	112	98,848	1,016	2,698,722	31	43,941	27	33,864	339	89,868	397	167,613	2,472	2,866,332				
Japan	1,201	3,214,691	81	110,085	744	262,122	2,026	3,586,918	48	9,953	1	1,152	15	4,123	64	125,228	2,602	3,592,915				
Netherlands	1,046	2,598,039	46	15,012	8	4,434	1,100	2,617,485	54	88,138	53	77,029	29	17,714	136	183,328	1,852	2,606,361				
Norway	1,310	2,249,686	142	87,740	264	80,254	1,716	2,417,060	54	8,232	5	9,686	35	15,528	44	32,846	74	100,261				
Peru	13	59,871	3	2,786	4	5,703	30	68,363	4	5,157	2	1,827	125	41,555	131	46,539	31	72,897				
Portugal	126	121,766	14	11,916	15	6,717	155	237,339	7	7,791	11	16,661	175	43,929	193	67,481	973	1,115,275				
Rumania	29	70,299	2	1,998					7	7,791	11	16,661	175	43,929	193	67,481	973	1,115,275				
Spain	503	1,065,026	160	122,372	107	43,998	1,122	1,040,032	19	10,845	14	16,660	190	41,898	223	75,343	1,345	1,115,275				
Sweden	650	835,190	269	160,844	223	43,998	1,122	1,040,032	2	3,766	6	6,036	4	1,244	12	11,046	53	70,311				
Uruguay	31	65,966	6	3,220	4	1,714	41	65,205	2	2,219	1	1,909	125	49,015	150	56,143	133	1,046,815				
Other Countries	727	851,966	210	117,195	48	18,511	985	987,672	24	22,219	1	1,009	36	11,313	49	30,344	197	329,132				
Country not Recorded	104	239,568	31	30,416	13	8,804	148	278,786														
Grand Total	23,250	57,402,894	2,625	1,725,073	3,380	2,212,985	29,555	61,342,952	966	1,049,986	299	328,579	3,415	594,269	4,080	3,027,834	33,935	64,370,786				

A considerable number of vessel which are not yet completed, appear in the Register Book and are therefore included in this Table. Reamers and tug boats are included in the sailing vessels, but are not included in the steamers and motor vessels. The Japanese sailing vessels are not included in the sailing vessels, but are included in the steamers and motor vessels. The Japanese sailing vessels are not included in the sailing vessels, but are included in the steamers and motor vessels.

Area and Population of the Principal Countries

COUNTRY	Sq. Miles	POPULATION		VITAL STATISTICS		Capital	Population of Capital
		Total	Per Sq. Mile	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000		
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	30			Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	6,000,000	21			Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50			Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,041	8,700,000	7	42.1	21.6	Buenos Aires	1,721,500
Armenia	20,600	1,250,000	97			Erivan	90,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	24.9	9.9	Canberra	
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31.4	21.9	Vienna	1,841,386
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23.7	15.2	Brussels	775,039
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4			La Paz	111,000
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9			Pio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	40,000	5,000,000	125	40.3	26.4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	8,800,000	2	39.4	30.4	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	3,800,000	13	37.2	31.1	Santiago	500,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97			Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	6,000,000	12			Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	485,000	21	43.8	26.1	San José	55,000
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	49	34.4	11.2	Havana	364,000
Czechoslovakia	54,900	13,600,000	244	38.43	25.65	Praque	676,700
Denmark	15,000	3,300,000	220	25.8	12.9	Copenhagen	666,159
Dominica	19,300	900,000	46			San Domingo	38,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37.1	20.5	Quito	80,000
Egypt	363,181	13,000,000	31			Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23.1	13.7	London	7,476,168
Estonia	18,000	1,250,000	70	26.5	18.5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,400,000	21	28.5	16.2	Helsingfors	200,208
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18.7	18.4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	172,270	60,000,000	348	29.8	16.2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	42,000	7,000,000	167			Athens	550,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,000,000	37			Guatemala	116,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245			Port au Prince	125,000
Honduras	44,275	674,000	13	26.7	17.6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	8,000,000	206			Budapest	1,184,616
India	1,803,000	320,000,000	158		30.9	Delhi	233,000
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	134	20.0	17.6	See page 550	
Italy	120,450	39,000,000	319	31.3	19.2	Rome	691,314
Japan	236,000	80,000,000	339	34.2	21.9	Tokio	2,204,000
Latvia	41,000	2,000,000	48			Riga	280,000
Liberia	48,000	2,000,000	40			Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	20,000	2,000,000	100			Kovno	100,000
Luxemburg	1,000	270,000	270			Luxemburg	40,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21			Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,030,000	550	27.8	12.8	The Hague	366,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,350,000	11	23.3	8.7	Wellington	111,000
Newfoundland	162,750	270,000	2	28.8	10.6	St. John's	33,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12			Managua	28,000
Norway	125,000	2,700,000	21	25.9	13.2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	440,000	13	29.1	14.2	Panama	67,000
Paraguay	75,700	800,000	10	37.5	10.3	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16			Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	5,500,000	13			Lima	176,487
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	30.1	13.3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30.7	19.4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46.2	23.4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	8,000,000	136,000,000	17			Moscow	1,200,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	41.5	23.7	San Salvador	80,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21.7	15.4	Edinburgh	420,281
Siam	200,000	9,000,000	45			Bangkok	541,000
South Africa	795,300	8,000,000	10	28.3	11.1	Pretoria	42,000
Spain	196,700	21,750,000	110	21.4	12.5	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23.8	13.8	Stockholm	423,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22.7	14.3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16			Lhassa	30,000
Turkey	210,000	13,000,000	61			Angora	65,000
United States	3,087,000	95,000,000	31	22.3	14.2	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,200	10,000,000	14				
Uruguay	72,800	1,400,000	15	31.7	14.5	Monte Video	400,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32.8	22.1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,806,712	296	22.7	12.8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137			Belgrade	120,000

Rulers of the Principal Countries.

93

COUNTRY	RULER	Born	Acceded
Abyssinia	Waizera Zauditu, <i>Empress</i>	1876	Sept 27 1916
Afghanistan	Amanullah Khan <i>Amir</i>	June 1, 1872	Feb 20, 1919
Albania	Council of Regents		
Argentina Republic	Dr Marcelo de Alvear, <i>President</i>		Oct 12, 1922
Austria	Dr M Hainisch <i>President</i>		Nov 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i>	April 8, 1875	Dec 17, 1909
Bhutan	Tgyen Wangchuk <i>Maharaja</i>		1907
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra <i>President</i>		1921
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes <i>President</i>		Nov 15 1922
British Dominions	George V, <i>King Emperor</i>	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III <i>Tsar</i>	Jan 30, 1894	Oct 4 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, <i>President</i>		Dec 21, 1920
China	Isao Kun <i>President</i>		Oct 10 1923
(Colombia)	General Pedro Nel Ospina, <i>President</i>		Aug 7 1922
(Congo Free State)	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i>	April 8, 1875	Dec 17 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta <i>President</i>		May 8, 1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, <i>President</i>		May 20 1921
(Czechoslovakia)	Thomas G Masaryk, <i>President</i>		Nov 14 1918
Denmark	Christian X <i>King</i>	Sept 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos <i>Prov President</i>		1923
Ecuador	José Luis Llamajo <i>President</i>		Sept 1 1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad <i>King</i>	Mar 26 1868	Mar 16, 1922
Estonia	Constantine Pacts <i>President</i>		
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg <i>President</i>	1865	July 25, 1919
France	Alexandre Millerand <i>President</i>	1859	Sept 23 1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert <i>President</i>	Feb 4 1870	Feb 11 1919
Greece	George II <i>King</i>	July 7 1890	Sept 27 1922
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana <i>President</i>		Dec 9, 1921
Haiti	Mouis Boine <i>President</i>		May 15 1922
Hejaz	El Hussein ibn Ali <i>King</i>		June 5 1916
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierrez <i>President</i>		Feb 1 1920
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy <i>Governor</i>	1867	Mar 1 1920
Iceland	Christian X <i>King of Denmark & Iceland</i>	Sept 26 1870	May 14, 1912
India	(Emperor)	June 3 1865	May 6 1920
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III, <i>King</i>	Nov 11 1869	July 29 1900
Japan	Yoshihito <i>Emperor</i> (Pr Hirohito, <i>Reg</i>)	Jul, 31 1879	July 30, 1912
Ketak	Abdullah <i>Emir</i>		April 1921
Kowit	Salim ibn Mubarak <i>Sultan</i>		
Jatvia	Jahnis Ischakste <i>President</i>		
Liberia	C D B King <i>President</i>		Jan 1 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, <i>Prince</i>	Oct 5 1840	Nov 12 1858
Lithuania	A Stulginskis <i>President</i>		May 15 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan 23, 1896	Jan 15 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Reisal, <i>King</i>		Aug 23 1921
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon <i>President</i>		Dec 1 1920
Monaco	Louis <i>Prince</i>	July 12, 1870	June 26 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, <i>Sultan</i>		Aug 18, 1922
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i>	June 30 1906	Dec 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina <i>Queen</i>	Aug 31 1880	Nov 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Bartolomé Martinez <i>President</i>		1923
Norway	Haakon VII, <i>King</i>	Aug 3, 1872	Nov 18, 1905
Onian	Seyyid Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	1886	Oct 5 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras <i>President</i>		Oct 1, 1920
Paraguay	Eusebio Ayala <i>President</i>		
Persia	Ahmed Mirza <i>Shah</i>	June 29 1898	July 17 1909
Peru	Augusto B Leguia <i>President</i>		Aug 9, 1919
Poland	M Wojciehowski <i>President</i>	1865	Dec 20, 1922
Portugal	Manoel Leixia Gomes, <i>President</i>		Oct 6 1923
Rome See of	Pius XI, <i>Pope</i>	May 31, 1857	Feb 6 1922
Rumania	Kerdinand <i>King</i>	Aug 24 1865	Oct 10 1914
Russia	Vladimir I U Lenin, <i>Bolshevik President</i>	Apr 23 1870	Nov 7, 1917
Salvador	Alfonso Quinonez Molina, <i>President</i>		Mar 1 1923
Serbia, see Yugo Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI <i>King</i>	Jan 1, 1880	Oct 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII <i>King</i>	May 17 1886	May 17 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V <i>King</i>	June 16, 1858	Dec 8, 1907
Switzerland	M Chuard, <i>President</i>		Jan 1 1924
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal <i>President</i>		1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, <i>President</i>	July 4, 1872	Aug 3 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato <i>President</i>		Mar 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez <i>President</i>		May 3 1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, <i>Imam</i>		
Yugo Slavia	Alexander II, <i>King</i>	Dec 17, 1888	Aug 16, 1921

The League of Nations.

ONE of the results of the Great War was the formation of a League of Nations with a covenant and a Charter of XXVI Articles.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to War.

'by the prescription of open just and honourable relations between Nations

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one another.

The territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by Article X of the Covenant.

In case of any dispute between members likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquiry and agree not to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council such award to be made within a reasonable time and such report to be made within six months of the submission of the matter in dispute.

Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations, while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership with its privileges and obligations. If the invitation be refused and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war on every member of the League and shall be so dealt with. If the invitation be refused by States that are not members the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to avert hostilities and to settle the dispute.

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives, for the suppression of the "White Slave" traffic, for the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition for the freedom of communications and trade between members and for the prevention and control of disease.

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America 1913-21 but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U.S. and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 1920.

The Council of the League consists of representatives of the British Dominions, France, Italy and Japan together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the

Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League. Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies June 28, 1919 such signatories being indicated by an asterisk (*) in the following list but the United States, Ecuador and The Hejaz (whose representatives signed the Treaty) did not send delegates to Geneva.

The following Nations were represented at the First Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva Dec. 1920

Argentina	*Ghana	*Poland
*Australia	*Haiti	Portugal
*Belgium	*Honduras	*Rumania
Bolivia	*India	Salvador
*Brazil	*Italy	*Siam
*Canada	*Japan	Spain
Chile	*Iberia	Sweden
*China	Netherlands	Switzerland
*Colombia	*New Zealand	*Union of South
*Cuba	*Nicaragua	Africa
*Czechoslovakia	Norway	*United Kingdom
Denmark	Panama	dom
*France	Paraguay	Luxemburg
*Greece	Peru	Venezuela
	*Slovenia	*Yugo Slavia

The following Nations have since been admitted -

Albania	Esthonia	Irish Free State
Austria	Finland	Lithuania
Belgium	Germany	Luxembourg
Costa Rica	Hungary	

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two thirds of the Assembly.

Any member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

In May 1923 the League had a membership of 52 States. The budget of the League estimates the expenditure for 1922 at 20,873,945 Gold Francs (at par of exchange £222 730) 100 overable from the Nations in agreed proportions.

Members of the Council: Paul Hymans (Belgium), Gaston de (Cuba, Brazil), Wellington Koo (China), Léon Bourgeois (France), The Earl of Balfour (Great Britain), The Marquis Imperiali (Italy), Viscount K. Ishii (Japan), Quiñones de Leou (Spain).

Secretary General: Hon. Sir Eric Drummond K.C.M.G. C.B. (and entertainment allowance £6,000) £4,000

Under-Secretaries General: Dr. Mazo Nitrobo, Prof. Attilio

Financial Director: Sir Herbert B. Ames, 11 D Dir., International Lab. Office, Clifton Robins London Office, 26, Buckingham Gate S.W. 1

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1 - President, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. Chairman of Executive Committee Prof. Gilbert Murray, General Sec., J. C. Maxwell Garnett

London Representatives of British Dominions.

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>High Commissioner, etc</i>	<i>Address in London</i>
<i>Irish Free State</i>	James MacNeill, <i>High Commissioner</i>	York House, Regent St. S W 1
<i>British India</i>	Dabiba Merwanji Dalal, C I E, <i>High Commissioner</i>	48 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1
<i>Australian Commonwealth</i>	Pt Hon Sir Joseph Cook, G C M G, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Australia House, Strand, W C 2
<i>New South Wales</i>	Hon Sir F. A. Coghlan, K C M G, <i>Agent Gen</i>	Australia House Strand, W C 2
<i>Queensland</i>	Hon J. A. Fihelly, <i>Agent Gen</i>	409 Strand W C 2
<i>South Australia</i>	Hon Sh. E. Lucas, <i>Agent Gen</i>	Australia House Strand W C 2
<i>Tasmania</i>	Hon A. H. Ashbolt, <i>Agent Gen</i>	Australia House Strand W C 2
<i>Victoria</i>	Hon John McWhae, <i>Agent Gen</i>	Melbourne Place Strand W C 2
<i>Western Australia</i>	Hon H. P. Colebatch C M G, <i>Agent Gen</i>	Savoy House Strand, W C 2
<i>Dominion of Canada</i>	P. C. Tarkin, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Kinnaird House Pall Mall East, S W 1
<i>British Columbia</i>	R. C. Wade, K C, <i>Agent Gen</i>	1 Regent Street W W 1
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	J. Howard, <i>Agent Gen</i>	57A Pall Mall S W 1
<i>Ontario</i>	William C. Noxon, <i>Agent Gen</i>	163 Strand, W C 2
<i>Quebec</i>	1st Col J. P. Pelletier, <i>Agent Gen</i>	38 Kin,sway W C 2
<i>Newfoundland</i>	Capt V. Gordon (acting), <i>High Commr</i>	58 Victoria Street S W 1
<i>New Zealand</i>	Hon Sir James Allen, K C B, <i>High Commr</i>	413 Strand, W C 2
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	Hon Sir F. H. Walton, K C M G, <i>High Commr</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S W 1
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>	The Secretary Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street E C 2
<i>British North Borneo</i>	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street F C 4
<i>Malay States</i>	Advisory Council	Millbank House S W 1
<i>Sarawak</i>	Sudan Govt Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W C 2
<i>Sudan Government</i>		
<i>Crown Colonies</i>	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank Westminster, S W 1
<i>Protectorates</i>	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office S W 1

H. A. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>Trade Commissioner</i>	<i>Address</i>
<i>Canada</i>	R. W. Dalton £1,200 to £1,500	248 St. James Street Montreal
	F. W. Field £800 to £1,000	24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto
	L. B. G. S. Beale £600 to £800	703 Union Bank Building Winnipeg
<i>Newfoundland</i>	R. W. Dalton	(See Canada)
<i>Australia</i>	S. W. McGregor £1,200 to £1,500	Commerce House Flinders Street Melbourne
	A. Simpson £600 to £800	89 Pitt Street Sydney
<i>New Zealand</i>	N. Elmslie £800 to £1,000	P. O. Box 369, 11 Grey Street, Wellington
<i>South Africa</i>	W. G. Wickham £1,200 to £1,500	P. O. Box 899 Coldfields Buildings Eloff Street Johannesburg
	Maj G. Fetherston, D S O, M C £600 to £800	P. O. Box 1346 Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town
<i>East Africa</i>	Col W. H. Franklin, C M R D S O £800 to £1,000	P. O. Box 220 Roma Bldg, Govt Road Nairobi
<i>India and Ceylon</i>	T. M. Ainscough, O B E £1,700	P. O. Box 683 6 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta
<i>British West Indies</i>	Officer in Charge, A. W. H. Hall £800 to £1,000	11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad
<i>Straits Settlements</i>	Officer in Charge, F. W. Colman £800 to £1,000	H. M. Trade Commissioner's Office Singapore

NOTE—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in CANADA (at Calgary and Edmonton, Alta, Vancouver, B C, St. John, N B, Halifax, N S, and Quebec), at St. John's, Nfld., in AUSTRALIA (at Adelaide, S A, and Perth, W A.), in SOUTH AFRICA (at Port Elizabeth, Cape, and at Bulawayo, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates not otherwise represented.

Embassies	Ambassadors	Address of Embassy
Belgium	Rt. Hon Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	a Rue de Spa, Brussels
Brazil	Rt. Hon Sir John A. C. Milley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	Rio de Janeiro (Paris 39, Faubourg St. Honoré)
France	Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1922)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin
Germany	Rt. Hon Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome
Italy	Rt. Hon Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	Tokyo
Japan	Rt. Hon Sir C. N. E. Eliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1920)	4 Court Quay, Petrograd
Russia	(Vacant)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo
Spain	Rt. Hon Sir Eamé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1919)	Constantinople (Madrid 1300, Connecticut Avenue Washington, D.C.)
Turkey	Rt. Hon Sir H. Pumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920)	
United States	Rt. Hon Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1920)	
	<i>Envoys, Ministers, &c.</i>	<i>Address of Legation.</i>
	<i>Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary</i>	<i>Adis Ababa</i>
	<i>Ch. d'Aff. Chargé d'Affaires, Consul General</i>	<i>Kabul</i>
Abyssinia	C. F. W. Russell (P.C., M.P., & C.G. 1920)	<i>Duizzo</i>
Afghanistan	Lt. Col. F. H. Humphrys, C.I.E. (E.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>314 Reconquista, Buenos Aires</i>
Argentina	H. C. A. Eyres (F.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>3 Metternichgasse, Vienna</i>
	Sh. Bellily F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (E.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>La Paz</i>
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers Douglas, C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1921)	<i>Sofia</i>
Bolivia	William E. O'Reilly (E.E. & M.P., C.G. 1920)	<i>Santiago</i>
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1921)	<i>Peking</i>
Chile	Arthur C. Grant Duff (E.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>285, Carrera 6A, Bogotá</i>
China	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (F.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>500 Panama</i>
Colombia	W. Seeds (F.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1923)	<i>San Juan de Dios</i>
Costa Rica	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (F.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1923)	<i>III. Plunovská 12, Prague</i>
Cuba	G. D. N. Hagardorn, E. (Chargé d'Affaires, & C.G. 1921)	<i>Biedgde 26, Copenhagen</i>
Czechoslovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (F.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1921)	<i>Santo Domingo</i>
Denmark	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (F.E. & M.P., 1921)	<i>See Peru</i>
Dominica	Darrell Wilson (Chargé d'Affaires, 1922)	<i>Cano</i>
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervy (F.E. & M.P., 1923)	<i>Reval</i>
Egypt	Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) (High Commissioner)	<i>Helsingfors</i>
Ethiopia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (F.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>Athens</i>
Finland	Ernest A. Keune, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1921)	<i>Guatemala</i>
Greece	(F.E. & M.P.,)	<i>Port au Prince</i>
Guatemala	(E.E. & M.P., & C.G.)	<i>See Guatemala.</i>
Haiti	J. E. M. Carvell (Chargé d'Affaires, 1923)	<i>I. Iárnok utca 5, Buda Pest</i>
Honduras	(E.E. & M.P., & C.G.)	<i>Basteja bulw, 6, Riga</i>
Hungary	Thomas B. Hohler, C.B. C.M.G. (F.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1921)	<i>Monrovia</i>
Latvia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (F.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>Vilna</i>
Libania	Francis O. Meara (Cons. Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires, 1923)	<i>See Belgium</i>
Lithuania	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (F.E. & M.P., 1922)	
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1922)	
Mexico	H. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Chargé des Archives, 1919)	[Mexico 4A, Calle de l'Hermano,
Morocco	M. Arnold Robertson, C.M.G. (Agent, & C.C. 1921)	Tangeri
Netherlands	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.V.G., C.B. (L.L. & M.P., 1921)	12, Hooge Westeinde, The Hague
Nicaragua	(F.E. & M.P., & C.G.)	<i>See Guatemala</i>
Norway	Hon. E. O. Lindley, C.B. C.M.G. (F.E. & M.P., 1923)	<i>Christiania</i>
Panama	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (F.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1923)	<i>Panama</i>
Paraguay	Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M.P., 1922)	<i>See Argentina</i>
Peru	Sir P. L. Loran, Bart., C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1921)	<i>Tehran</i>
Poland	Lord Herbert Hervy (E.E. & M.P., 1923)	<i>Lima</i>
	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1921)	17 Nowy Swiat, Warsaw
Portugal	Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco do Borja, Lisbon
Rhineland	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (High Commissioner, 1921)	
Rumania	Sir H. G. Deing, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1920)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest
Salvador	(E.E. & M.P., & C.G.)	<i>See Guatemala</i>
Siam	Robert Hyde Greg (F.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>Bangkok</i>
Sweden	Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E., M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1919)	<i>Laboratorlegatan Diplomat</i>
Switzerland	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1922)	<i>staden, Stockholm</i>
Uruguay	Sir C. G. Mallet, C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., & C.G. 1919)	50 Thunstrasse, Beine
Vatican	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (E.E. & M.P., 1922)	1282 Calle Freinta y Ires, Monte Video
Venezuela	(E.E. & M.P.,)	<i>The Vatican, Rome</i>
Yugo-Slavia	Sir C. A. Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1919)	<i>Caracas</i>
		<i>Belgrade</i>

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London 97

Embassies	Ambassadors and Embassies	Consulate General
American	Mr F B Kellogg 4 Grosvenor Gdns S W 1	18 Cavendish Square W 1
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23 Belgrave Square S W 1	37, Bedford Square W C 1
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama 19 Up Brook St W 1	20, South Place Finsbury, E C 1
French	Count de Saint Aulaire Albert Gate Hyde Park W 1	51, Bedford Square, W C 1
German	Dr Friedrich Schamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, Marchesi della Torretta 20 Grosvenor Sq W 1	21A Bedford Place W C 1
Italian	Baron G Hayashi 37 Portman Square W 1	14 Queen Victoria Street E C 4
Japanese	(K Rakovsky Agent, 128, New Bond St, W 1	1, Broad Street Place E C 1
Russian	Senor Don A Meiry del Val 1 Grosvenor Gardens S W 1	128 New Bond Street W 1
Spanish	(Not yet appointed) 69 Portland Place W 1	40, Trinity Square E C 3
Turkish	<i>Legations</i>	
Afghan	Sardar Abdul Hathi Khan 42 Grosvenor Place S W 1	(None)
Albanian	H E Mohamed Komtza 8 Onslow Gdns S W 7	34, St James's Street S W 1
Argentinian	Senor Don Evaristo Uriburu 26 Park Lane	7, Gower Street, W C 1
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein 18 Belgrave Square, S W 1	(None)
Polivian	Senor Don Albert Cutierrez 73 Up Portland St	20 Copthall Avenue E C 1
Bulgarian	Monsieur D Stancloff 51 Queen's Gate S W 7	(None)
Chilian	Senor Don A Edwards, 22 Grosvenor Sq, W 1	94 Gracechurch Street E C 3
Chinese	(Vacant) 49 Portland Place, W 1	31 Eaton Square S W 1
Colombian	Senor Dr Don I C Marques 10 De Vere Gardens W 8	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row W C 1
Costa Rican	(P G Harrison <i>Consul General</i>)	7, Crosby Square E C 3
Cuban	Gen C Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace Regents Park N W 1	46 Kingsway, W C 1
Czecho Slovak	Dr Vojtech Mastny 8 Grosvenor Place S W 1	8 Grosvenor Place, S W 1
Danish	Count Iloben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29 Mount Street, S W 1	8 Byward Street E C 3
Dominican	Senor Don E Caseaux <i>Cons Gen</i>	19 St Dunstan's Hill E C 2
Ecuadorian	Senor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide	23 College Hill, Cannon St E C 4
Egyptian	Abdel Aziz Elzatt Pasha	
Esthonian	Dr Oskar Kallas 167 Queen's Gate S W 7	167 Queen's Gate S W 7
Finnish	Monsieur D Donner 2 Moreton Gdns S W 5	57 Gordon Square W C 1
French	Monsieur D Carmanos 51 Up Brook St W 1	36 Gordon Square W C 1
Guatemalan	Senor Don Manuel Arroyo	11 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4
Haitian	M Jules Lizarre	76, Victoria Street S W 1
Hefar	Dr Nogi el O sil	(None)
Honduras	(A B Ryde <i>Consul General</i>)	4 Lloyd's Avenue E C 3
Hungarian	Count Ladislav Szapary 9 Prince's Gate S W 7	(None)
Iberian	M G W Bisseneek, 24 Clifton Gardens S W 5	329 High Holborn W C 1
Lithuanian	(Vacant)	27 Minerva Lane E C 3
Luxembourg	Monsieur Thomas Narmsevicius 10 Palace Gate (Vacant)	10 Palace Gate W 8
Mexican	(Office 48 Belgrave Square S W 1	37 Bedford Square W C 1
Monaco	(P Remien Javal <i>Cons Gen</i>)	25 Raven Road W 2
Netherlands	Jonkhoeur Dr R de Maere van Swinderen 32 Green Street W 1	37 Conduit Street W 1
Nicaraguan	Office 49 St James's Street S W 1	28, Langham Street W 1
Norwegian	M B Von Norway Hsc Cockspur St S W 1	65 Bishopsgate E C 1
Panama	(Vacant)	36 King Street E C 1
Panaguanayan	(Vacant)	23A Finsbury Pavement Hare E C 1
Perisan	Mirza Davood Khan Mittahes o Sallaneh, 100 MG 47 Bramham Gardens S W 5	14 Chiswell Hill Finsbury E C 1
Peruvian	Senor Don Dr Agustin G Ganoza 28 Holland Park W 1	4 Broad Street Place E C 1
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Sklimunt 47, Portland 12 Gloucester	36 37 Queen St Chertside E C 4
Portuguese	Senhor 121 Place W 1	1 Upper Montague Street W C 1
Rumanian	Monsieur N Titulescu, 4 Cromwell Place S W 7	12 Tavistock St Gordon Sq W C 1
Salvadorian	Senor Dr Don A Arguello Louel	4 Cromwell Place S W 7
San Marino	(Commendatore M A Jameson <i>Cons Gen</i>)	7 Union Court E C 1
Serbian	See Yugo Slavian	17-19 Cockspur Street, S W 1
Siamese	Phya Prabha Karavone 23 Ashburn Pl S W 7	23 Ashburn Place S W 7
Swedish	Baron E K Palmstierna 27 Portland Pl W 1	229 High Holborn W C 1
Swiss	Monsieur C R Paravicini 32 Queen Anne St W 1	10 Upper Whitpoll Street W 1
Turkian	Dr N Stalhoway, 8 Kensington Mans, S W 5	3, Portland Place W 1
Uruguayan	Senor Don Federico Vidella, 3 Elvaston Place, 8 Kensington S W 7	55 57 Chancery Lane W C 1
Venezuelan	Senor Dr Don Diogenes Escalante Waldorf Hotel, W C 1	104, High Holborn, W C 1
Yugo Slavian	Dr M Gavrilovic 195, Queen's Gate, S W 7	195, Queen's Gate, S W 7

Name	DYNASTY	Age	Died	Age	Reign
<i>Saxons and Danes</i>					
ROBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Robert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II	Half brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANER	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HAROLD GODWINSON	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother in law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy</i>					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen Count of Blois by Adela fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet</i>					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda only daughter of Henry I his grandmother Matilda of Scotland was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Ethelbert	1141	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Second and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	55	50
RICHARD II	Second son of the Black Prince (eldest son of Edward III)	1377	Dep 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster</i>					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt fourth son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	Dep 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York</i>					
EDWARD IV	His grandfather was Richard son of Edmund fifth son of Edward III and his grandmother Anne was eldest and daughter of Henry third son of Edward III	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor</i>					
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund eldest son of Owen Tudor by Katharine widow of Henry V his mother Margaret Beaufort was great granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Kath of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Bolyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A D 1057 to 1603

Name	Began to Reign	Name	Began to Reign	Name	Began to Reign
Malcolm Canannmor	Apr 1057	Alexander III	July 8 1249	James IV	June 11, 1488
Donald Ban	Nov 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar 10 1286	James V	Sept 9 1513
Duncan	May 1094	John Balliol	Nov 17 1292	Mary	Dec 16, 1542
Donald Ban 1st	Nov 1095	Robert I (Bruce)	May 27 1306	James and Mary	Apr 24 1568
Edgar	Sept 1097	David II	June 7 1329	Mary	Dec 5, 1560
Alexander I	Jan 8 1107	Robert II (Stewart)	Feb 22 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I	April 27 1124	Robert III	April 12 1390	Mary	Feb 10 1567
Malcolm (Maudslaw)	May 24 1153	James I	April 4 1406	James VI	July 29 1567
William (The Lion)	Dec 9 1165	James II	Feb 20 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I, March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II	Dec 4 1214	James III	Aug 3 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603

99

Name	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Reign
<i>The House of Stuart</i>					
JAMES I (VI of Scot)	Son of Mary Queen of Scots and dau of James IV and Margaret dau of Hen VII	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I	1625	Beh 1649	48	24
<i>Commonwealth declared May 19 1649</i>					
Oliver Cromwell	Lord Protector 1653-8	Richard Cromwell	Lord Protector 1658-9		
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII of Scot)	Second son of Charles I (died Sept 16 1701)	1685	Dec 1688	68	3
WILLIAM III	Son of William Prince of Orange by Mary daughter of Charles I	1689	1702	51	13
MARY II	11th daughter of James II		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover</i>					
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia daughter of Elizabeth daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III (Regent from February 5 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i>					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor</i>					
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (inter alia) the eldest km. of Wessex (see p 98) Alfred the Great (see p 98) and William the Conqueror (see p 98) also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b 742 d 814) Lodovig the Cid (b 1030 d 1099) the Emperor Barbarossa (b 1123 d 1190) and St Louis King of France (b 1215 d 1270)

The Presidents of the United States of America

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires. The next election will take place on Tuesday Nov 4 1924

Name	State	Party	Born	Years of Office	Died	Age
1 GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va	Fed	1732	1789-1797	1799	67
2 John Adams	Mass		1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3 Thomas Jefferson	Va	Dem Rep	1743	1801-1809	1826	83
4 James Madison	Va		1751	1809-1817	1836	85
5 James Monroe	Va		1758	1817-1825	1831	73
6 John Quincy Adams	Mass		1767	1825-1829	1848	80
7 Andrew Jackson	Tenn	Dem	1767	1829-1837	1845	78
8 Martin Van Buren	N.Y.		1782	1837-1841	1862	79
9 William Henry Harrison	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April 1841	1841	68
10 John Tyler	Va		1790	1841-1845	1862	71
11 James Knox Polk	Tenn	Dem	1795	1845-1849	1849	53
12 Zachary Taylor	Tenn	Whig	1784	1849-1850	1850	65
13 Millard Fillmore	N.Y.		1800	1850-1853	1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem	1804	1853-1857	1869	64
15 James Buchanan	Penn		1791	1857-1861	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln	Ill	Rep	1809	1861-1865	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson	Tenn		1808	1865-1869	1875	66
18 Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill		1822	1869-1877	1885	63
19 Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio		1822	1877-1881	1893	70
20 James Abram Garfield	Ohio		1831	March-April 1881	1881	49
21 Chester Alan Arthur	N.Y.		1830	1881-1885	1886	56
22 Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem	1837	1885-1889	1908	71
23 Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	1833	1889-1893	1901	67
24 Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
25 William McKinley	Ohio	Rep	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
26 Theodore Roosevelt	N.Y.		1858	1901-1909	1919	60
27 William Howard Taft	Ohio		1857	1909-1913		
28 Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem	1856	1913-1921		
29 Warren G. Harding	Ohio	Rep	1865	1921-1923	1923	57
30 Calvin Coolidge	Mass	Rep	1892	1923-1925		

NOTES: -† Died in office ‡ Assassinated (a) Elected as Vice President

The Family of King George III

GEORGE III was the eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House St James's Square, June 4 1738, succeeded to the Throne (Oct 25, 1760, married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), and was crowned with her on Sept 22, 1761. The government was carried on from Feb 5, 1811 until the death of King George III, by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III died at Windsor Jan 29, 1820, his issue being —

1. GEORGE IV George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales born Aug 12 1762 married Princess Caroline of Brunswick succeeded to the Throne Jan 29 1820 and died without surviving issue June 26 1830.

2. Frederick Duke of York and Albany born Aug 16 1763 married Princess Friederica of Prussia was for many years Commander in Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan 5 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV William Duke of Clarence born Aug 21 1765 was Lord High Admiral of England married July 11 1818 Adelaide daughter of George Duke of Saxe-Meiningen by whom he had two daughters who predeceased him succeeded to the Throne June 26 1830 and died June 20 1837.

4. Charlotte Princess Royal born Sept 29 1766 married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward Duke of Kent born Nov 2 1767 married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and widow of Charles Prince of Leiningen) died Jan 23 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter Princess Victoria born May 24 1819 who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA June 20 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov 8 1768 died unmarried Sept 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth born May 22 1770 married Frederick Landgrave of Hesse and died without issue Jan 10 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER Ernest Duke of Cumberland born June 5 1771 married Frederica (daughter of Frederick I Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) succeeded as King of Hanover June 20 1837 (in death of William IV owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law) died Nov 28 1851.

9. Augustus Duke of Sussex born Jan 27 1773 died without succession April 24 1843.

10. Adolphus Duke of Cambridge born Feb 24 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse) see below.

11. Mary born April 25 1776 married William Frederick Duke of Gloucester died without issue April 30 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov 3 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius born Feb 23 1779 died May 3 1783.

14. Alfred born Sept 22 1780 died Aug 26, 1782.

15. Amelia born Aug 7 1783 died unmarried Nov 2 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H M ADOLPHUS

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE F born Feb 24 1774 died July 8, 1850.

1. H R H Prince George Duke of Cambridge, born March 26 1819, Field Marshal (Commander in Chief of the British Army 1856-1895 died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H R H Princess Augusta born July 19 1822 married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

3. H R H Princess Marie Adelaide born Nov 27 1833 married H H Francis Duke of Leck died Oct 27 1897 her issue being —

(1) H R H Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY) Col in Ch 13th/18th Mrs born at Kensington Palace May 26 1867 married July 6 1893 H R H Prince George of Wales Duke of York who succeeded to the Throne, May 6 1901 as KING GEORGE V (see House of Windsor p 102) crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey June 22 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge Marguerite Cambridge GCB GVO CMG born Aug. 13 1868 married Lady Margaret Grosvenor daughter of the Duke of Westminster their issue being (a) George Francis Hugh Cambridge Earl of Lifford, born 1895 married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings. (b) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge born 1897 married (1923) the Marquis of Worcester (see p 106). (c) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge born 1899 married (1919) Lt Col J F Gibbs MC. (d) Lord Frederick Charles Lifford Cambridge born 1907.

(3) H R H Prince Francis born Jan 7, 1870 died Oct 22 1910.

(4) Alexander Angus Frederick George Earl of Athlone GCB GCMG CVO DSO Governor General of the Union of South Africa born April 14 1874 married H P H Princess Alice of Albany (see Queen Victoria's Family p 101) then issue being (a) Lady Mary Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906. (b) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, Viscount Trematon born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H M KING CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK

born April 8 1818 died Jan 29 1906

1. H M KING CHRISTIAN VIII OF DENMARK born June 3 1843 married H R H Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway died May 14 1912.

2. H R H PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA) Col in Ch 15th/19th His born Dec 1 1844 married March 10 1863 H R H the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) crowned with King Edward VII at Westminster Abbey Aug 9 1902 (see p 101).

3. H R H PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I KING OF THE HELLENES) from June 6, 1863 born Dec 24 1845 married Oct 27, 1867, H R & I H the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika March 18 1913.

4. H R H PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov 26 1847 married Nov 9 1866 Alexander III Emperor of All the Russias.

5. H R H PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK born Sept 23 1853 married Dec 21, 1878, the Duke of Cumberland.

6. H R H PRINCE VIADIMIR OF DENMARK, born Oct 27 1858, married Oct 20, 1885 Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria

101

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of **H R H** the Duke of Kent, son of George III, was born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837 (crowned June 28, 1838, married Feb 10, 1840, Albert Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg, and Gotha Prince Consort (born Aug 26, 1819, died Dec 14, 1861), died Jan 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue —

1 **H R H Princess Victoria (Princess Royal)** born Nov 21, 1840 married Jan 25, 1858 Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor died Aug 5, 1901

2 **H M KING EDWARD VII**, *q v*

3 **H R H Princess Alice** born April 25, 1843 married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse died Dec 14, 1878. Issue —

(i) **Victoria** born April 5, 1863 married the late Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven P.C., G.C.B. (in and c) G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G. Personal A.D.C. to King George V (died Sept 11, 1922) having issue —

(a) **Alice (Princess Andrew of Greece)** born Feb 25, 1885

(b) **Lady Louisa Mountbatten (Countess of Sweden)** born July 13, 1889 married Nov 3, 1923, **H R H** The Crown Prince of Sweden

(c) **George Marquess of Milford Haven** K.C.V.O., born Nov 6, 1892, Lieutenant R.N. (see p. 107)

(d) **Lord Louis Mountbatten** C.V.O. born June 25, 1900, Sub-lieut. R.N. married July 18, 1922, **Edwina Cynthia Annetta** daughter of Lt. Col. Wilfrid Ashley M.C.

(e) **Elizabeth Iodorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia)** born Nov 1, 1864.

(ii) **Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia)** born July 11, 1866

(iv) **Prince Louis of Hesse** born Nov 25, 1868

(v) **Alix (Tsarina of Russia)** born June 6, 1874 died July 16, 1918

(vi) **Mary** born May 24, 1874, died Nov 15, 1878

4 **Admiral of the Fleet H R H Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh** born Aug. 6, 1844 married Jan 23, 1874, **Marie Alexandrovna** (died Oct. 25, 1900) only daughter of **Alexander II**, Emperor of Russia succeeded as **Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha** Aug. 22, 1893, died July 30, 1900

5 **H R H Princess Helena Victoria** G.B.E. born May 25, 1846 married July 5, 1866 to the late General **H R H Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein** (died Oct. 28, 1917) died June 9, 1923. Issue —

(i) **H R H Prince Christian Victor** G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867 died Oct. 29, 1900

(ii) **H R H Prince Albert** born Feb. 26, 1869

(iii) **H R H Princess Victoria** born May 3, 1870

(iv) **H R H Princess Marie Louise Augusta**, born Aug. 12, 1872

(v) **H R H Prince Harold**, born May 12, died May 20, 1876

6 **H R H Princess Louise** born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871 the Marquess of Lorne afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll & G.

7 **Field Marshal H R H Prince Arthur**, D.K.E. O.K. (ONNAUGH) K.G. K.T. K.P. P.C. G.M.B., G.C.S.I. G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O. (see also p. 246), born May 1, 1850 married March 13, 1879, **H R H the late Princess Louisa of Prussia** (died March 14, 1917). Issue —

(i) **H R H Princess Margaret** (born Jan 15, 1882 died May 1, 1920) married **H R H the Crown Prince of Sweden** G.C.B. G.C.V.O. leaving issue

(ii) **Major Gen H R H Prince Arthur**, K.G., K.T., I.C. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V born Jan 13, 1883 married Oct. 15, 1913 **H H the Duchess of Iffé**, having issue **Earl of Macduff** born Aug. 9, 1914

(iii) **H R H Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay)** born March 17, 1886 married Feb. 27, 1919, (Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay D.S.O.) R.N. having issue **Alexander Arthur Alfonso David** born Dec. 21, 1919

8 **H R H Prince Leopold** D.K.F.O.A.I.P.A.N.Y. K.C. K.T. P.C. & born April 7, 1853 married Princess **Helen of Waldeck** (died Sept. 1, 1922) died March 28, 1884. Issue —

(i) **Alice Mary**, born Feb. 25, 1883 married Feb. 10, 1924 **Prince Alexander of Teck (Earl of Athlone)** G.C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (see p. 100)

(ii) **Charles Edward Duke of Saxe-Coburg** Gotha born July 9, 1884

9 **H R H Princess Beatrice** born April 14, 1857 married July 23, 1885 **H R H Prince Henry of Battenberg** K.G. P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858 died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue —

(i) **Alexander, Marquess of Cambridge** G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady **Irene** Denison

(ii) **Victoria Eugénie** born Oct. 24, 1887 married May 31, 1906 **H M Alfonso XIII King of Spain**

(iii) **Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten** G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889, died April 23, 1922

(iv) **Maurice**, born Oct. 3, 1891, died of wounds received in action Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII

KING EDWARD VII, eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (**QUEEN ALEXANDRA**, see also p. 125), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX of Denmark, succeeded to the throne January 22, 1901, crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902, died May 6, 1910. Issue —

1 **H R H Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence**, born Jan. 8, 1864 died Jan. 14, 1892

2 **H M KING GEORGE V**, *q v*

3 **H R H Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar Princess Royal**, Col. in Ch. 4th-7th D.G., born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue —

(i) **H R H Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught)**, born May 17, 1881 married Oct. 15, 1913, to **H R H Prince Arthur** (see above)

(ii) **H R H Princess Maud** born April 3, 1863, married Oct. 15, 1923, **Lord (Marquess) of Southesk** (see p. 128)

4 **H R H Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga** Mary born July 6, 1868

5 **H R H Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (H M Queen of Norway)**, born Nov. 26, 1869 married July 22, 1896 to **Haakon VII KING OF NORWAY**. Issue —

H R H Olav Crown Prince of Norway born July 2, 1903

6 **H R H Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert**, born April 6, died April 7, 1871

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893 Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, born May 26, 1867 (see "Family of King George III," p 100), succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue —

1 **H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES** (EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID) Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Duke of Cornwall Duke of Rothesay Earl of Carrick Baron of Renfrew Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland High Steward of Windsor, KG, KT, GCSI, GCMG, GCL, GVO, GMBE, ISO, MC, FRSE, Personal ADC to H.M. the King Col Welch Guards (Col in Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highland Scots Fus., & Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt. Royal Wilt's Yeomanry and cadet corps of U.K. Captain RN Group Captain Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894.

2 **H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK** (ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE) Duke of York Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, KG, KCB, GVO, Col in Chief 11th Hussars Somerset LI. East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col 4th Bn

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders a Commander RN and Group Captain R.A.F. Personal ADC to H.M. the King born Dec 14, 1895 married April 26, 1923 Lady Elizabeth Bow Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York)

3 **H.R.H. PRINCESS MAIY** (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary) Col in Chief Royal Scots born April 25, 1897 married Feb 28, 1922 Viscount Lascelles, KG, DSO and has issue 1 son Hon. George Henry Hubert born Feb 7, 1923

4 **H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY** (Henry William Frederick Albert) KG, GVO, Lieut 10th Hussars born March 31, 1900

5 **H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE** (George Edward Alexander Edmund) a Midshipman RN born Dec 20, 1902

6 **H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN** born July 12, 1905, died Jan 18, 1919

The King's Household

The Lord Chamberlain The Earl of Cromer, G.C.F., GVO

The Lord Steward, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.F.

The Master of the Horse The Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B.

The Treasurer of the Household Col. Rt. Hon. George Gibbs, M.P.

The Comptroller of the Household, Major Henry Barnston, M.P.

The Vice Chamberlain Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.I.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office

Secretary of the Privy Purse Paymaster Genl.

Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.

Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse Clifford Longden, M.V.O.

Clerks Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O., Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.

H.M. Commissioner Bulmerist Major J. D. Ramsay

Land Steward Windsor, M. Conacher

Agent, Sandringham Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.

Treasurers Office

Deputy Treasurer to the King Ralph F. Harwood, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Establishment Officer

Assistant Accountant Master of the Household's Dept. G. W. Green (temporary)

Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept. Capt. R. Harwood

Accountant Pay Office G. D. Field

Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Bailein, M.V.O.

Royal Almonry

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1

Hered Grand Almoner The Marquess of Eglinton

High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells

Sub-Almoner Rev. Preb. J. J. Percival, M.A.

Secretary Laurence E. Jenner, M.A.

Assistant do. F. F. Ratcliffe

Private Secretary's Office

Private Secretary to the King The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, C.B., G.C.F., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Equerries in Waiting Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart, G.C.V.O., C.B., CMG, C.F.E., RN; Capt. Sir Brian Godfrey Faussett, K.C.V.O., CMG, RN; Col. (Lieut. Wigram), C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (and Assistant Private Secretary) Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O., Lt. Col. A. E. Friskin, D.S.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. J. Hardinge, M.C. (and Assistant Private Secretary).

Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Press Secretary F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.

Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Wilson

Clerks Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland,*

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The King's Archives

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Buckingham Palace

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 KBE, CB ADC. The Earl of Malmesbury
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 ford CB CMG DSO Brig. Gen. Marsden
 Newton F. Gascoigne, CMG DSO A. F.
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 Walter Kelsey, Edw. Koppel Wilford Lloyd
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 Brown Quentin A. new, DSO HVO W.
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 DSO TD Stanley Leonard Barry CMG
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 Jones t. C. CMG DSO B. E. Spragge DSO
 1 MacRae Gilstrap Charles H. Villiers Ray-
 mond Webber H. N. Schofield t. C. Rupert
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 Pollen (M. C. do W. Crookshank G. H. J.
 Skellington Smyth DSO B. Granville DSO
 Lord Herbert Scott CMG, DSO Hon. O. F.
 Vesey CBE Fryce Jones, DSO MVO M.
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 ker, CVO A. F. Tiddell MVO F. B. Iowse
 t. C. CBE *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.* Lt. Col.
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Member of the Guard Captain The Lord Hynton
 Lieutenant Col. Sir R. Hennell, CVO DSO
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 Wray, CB CMG MVO Lt. Col. C. R. Pas-
 selles OBE
Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State Rt.
 Hon. Sir Ltward Coschen Bart., GCB
 GCMG GVO
Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps Maj. (Gen. Sir
 John Haubury Williams, KCB KVO CMG
1st Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps C. Hubert
 Montgomery, CB CVO
Groom of the Robes Hon. Montague C. Eliot
 MVO OBE
Surveyor of the King's Pictures Lionel Cust
 CVO
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortes-
 cue CVO
Master of the King's Music Sir Walter Parratt
 KVO
Poet Laureate Robert Bridges D Litt
Constable & Gory of Windsor Castle Lt. Col. the
 Marquess of Cambridge GCB GVO CMG
Deputy do., The Viscount Esch. GCB, GVO
Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj. Gen. Sir G.
 Younghusband, KCMG, KCB, CB
Keepers of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman
 Oates, MVO, FSA

Ecclesiastical Household

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Deputy Clerk of the Closet Rev. Canon J. N.
 Dalton KVO, CMG, MA
Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison
 MVO MA Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes MVO,
 MA Rev. M. E. Kennedy, CVO MA, Rev.
 H. S. Wood, DD, Rev. J. C. Cox Edwards
 MA Rev. E. H. Goodwin, BA Rev. W. S.
 Harris MA Rev. Canon A. Mason, DD
 Rev. I. Wickins, MA Rev. Preb. Lord Wen-
 lock MA Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie,
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 L. Sheppard MA Rev. Canon S. Bickerteth
 DD Rev. Canon E. I. Lovett MA Rev. Canon
 A. F. Brook DD Rev. Canon I. G. Rogers, MC,
 BD Rev. B. O. F. Heywood MA Rev.
 Canon C. S. Woodward, MA Rev. P. Ingall
 Anderson MA Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw,
 MA Rev. Canon G. E. Newson Rev. Canon
 B. K. Cunningham, MA, Rev. G. A. Studdert
 (Cuneddy) M. C. MA Rev. E. H. Lalbot, MC, MA
 Rev. F. M. Walker LL.D. Rev. C. H. Aven-
 RD Rev. C. A. Allington DD Rev. Arch-
 deacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs MA Rev. T.
 H. Masters CBE MA Rev. C. J. Shebbear,
 MA Rev. F. W. Head MC MA Rev. T. W.
 Pym DSO MA Rev. W. E. Matthews DD
 Rev. B. F. Simpson, MA

Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapel Royal, The Bishop of London
Precentor of the Chapel Royal Rev. Prob. L. J.
 Percival, MA
Priests in Ordinary Rev. T. R. Hine Haycock
 MA Rev. W. J. Nixon MA Rev. W. P.
 Besley, MVO MA
Deputy Priests Rev. A. H. O. McNeheane Rev.
 G. H. Waide
Honorary Priests Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton MA
 Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell Bainbridge MA
Organist and Composer Edgar Stanley Roper,
 MVO
Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain Rev.
 Prob. L. J. Percival, MA
Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains Very Rev.
 A. V. Baillie CVO DD (Dean of Windsor)
 Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton KVO CMG MA
Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain Rev. A. Row-
 land Grant, MVO MA
Hampton Court—Chaplain Rev. A. C. Ingram MA

Medical Household

Physicians in Ordinary Sir P. D. Powell Bart.
 KVO MD The Lord Dawson of Penn,
 GVO KCMG CB MD Sir Humphry D.
 Rolleston KCB MD
Physicians Extraordinary Sir J. Farlow Bt.
 KVO MD Sir A. R. Mauley KVO MD
 F. Farquhar Buzzard, MD
Physician to Household Herbert French, CBE,
 MD, FRCS
Sergeant Surgeons Sir F. Freves Bt. GVO,
 CB LL.D., Sir R. H. Charles GVO, KCSI,
 FRCS
Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary Sir R. J. Godlee
 Bart. KVO MC Sir A. A. Bowly KCB,
 KCMG KVO FRCS Sir W. W. Cheyne
 Bt., KCMG, CB, FRCS Sir A. D. Bripp
 KVO, CB, MS, Sir Hugh M. Rigby,
 KVO, FRCS
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby,
 KVO FRCS
Surgeon Apothecary Sir F. S. Hewett KVO MD

Surgeons Apothecaries to the Household at Windsor
 W Fairbank CVO, OBE, MRCS
 H L Martyn MVO MB FRCS [MD
Do at Sandringham Sir Alan R Manby CVO
Surgeon Orchest in Ordinary Sir G Anderson
 Critchett, Bart KCVO FRCS Ed
Surgeon Orchest Extraordinary, Sir Richard R
 Cruise, CVO FRCS
Surgeon Orchest to the Household Col St W
 Lister, KCMG MB, FRCS
Laryngologist to the Household Sir Milson Rees
 CVO, FRCS Ed
Surgeon Dental Sir Hy Baldwin KCVO,
 MRCS L.D.S.
Anæsthetist to the Household

Coroner of the King's Household A W Mills
Master of the Household's Department
 (Board of Green Cloth Buckingham Palace)
Master of the Household Hon Sir Cecil Koppel
 CVO CMG CIE
Clerk to the Master of the Household
Clerk of the Cellars C Luxon
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W S Sands
 MVO
Inspector Windsor Castle, G F Miles MVO
Palace Steward, J T Warren
Chief Cook H Cédard and do L W Gower
Ceremonial Department
 St James's Palace

Comptroller, Col Hon George Clifton CVO
Chief Clerk Herbert A P Trandell MVO OBE
Clerks Jocelyn Godefroi Austin Hertallet (Resi-
 dent) G M Critchett A S Buchanan
Short-hand Writer and Typist Miss V de Gaury
Gentlemen Ushers Hon Sir Harry Stonor KCVO
 Horace West MVO Maj Hon Arthur Hay
 MVO, Lionel Cust CVO Percy Armytage,
 CVO Col Lord William Cecil CVO
 Hon Montague C Elliot MVO OBE Lt Col
 J C Brinton DSO MVO Capt C A L
 Irvine MVO OBE Vice Adm P Nelson
 Ward MVO Capt E M C Cooper Key CB
 MVO, RN Brig Gen G F Trotter CB
 CMG DSO, MVO Brig Gen M G Wilkin-
 son CB, CMG MVO Maj Berkeley Levett
 H P Hansell CVO Paymaster Rear Adm
 Sir H H Share BBE CB

Extra Gentlemen Ushers Thomas Kingscott,
 CVO Maj Gerald Ellis
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod Lieut Gen
 Sir William Pulteney Pulteney KCB
 KCMG KCVO DSO

Pages of Honour G B Godfrey Furssett the
 Earl of Ernc G C Gordon Lennox M E
 Adeane

Examiner of Plays George S Street
Bargemaster, W G East
Keeper of the Swans F T Iurk
Inspector of Holyrood Palace W Hunt
Caretaker St James's Palace G Grove
Showers of State Apartments Windsor Castle,
 E J Seymour VBE Capt H Wells, RFA
Sergeants-at-Arms Maj Ivan Martin CVO
 DSO Capt Ernest B Iowse VBE CBE Sir
 Walter M Gibson CVO ISO Sir Francis
 Morgan Bryant CVO CBE, ISO
Housekeepers Mrs. J Keating (Kensington
 Palace), Miss A Symonds (Hampton Court
 Palace).

Crown Equerries Department
Crown Equerry, Capt Hon Sir Charles Fitz-
 william CVO
Extra Equerries Rear Adm Hon Sir Hubert
 Brand, KCMG, KCVO, CB the Earl of

Cromer, GOIE CVO Brig Gen Sir Douglas
 Dawson CVO, CB, CMG Lt Col F
 Dugdale CVO Maj Gen Sir Henry Ewart
 Bart, CVO, KCB Maj F H W Feltham
 stonhaugh Capt Hon Sir Charles Fitzwilliam
 CVO, Capt Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue
 KCVO CMG RN Maj Gen Lord Edward
 Gleichen KCVO CB, CMG DSO Lt
 Col Hon Alwyne Greville CVO Lt Col
 A B Haig CVO Capt Lord Claud N
 Hamilton, CMG DSO, MVO Sir Edward
 Henry Bart CVO, KCB CSI Lt Col
 Sir George Holford CVO CIE CBE,
 Adm Sir Colin Keppel CIE, KCVO CB,
 DSO Hon Sir Derck Keppel CVO, CMG
 CIE Col Hon Sir Harry Legge, CVO
 Adm of the Fleet Hon Sir Hedworth Mux-
 son, KCVO Adm Sir Alfred Berkeley
 Milne Rt CVO KCB Rt Hon Sir
 Frederick Ponsonby CVO KCB Gen Rt
 Hon Sir Dighton Probyn VBE, CBE GCSI
 CVO ISO Lt Col Lord Stamfordham,
 CBE CIE, CVO KCSI, KCMG, ISO
 Col Sir Henry Streetfield CVO, CB CMG
 Maj Hon Sir John Ward KCVO Maj Gen
 Sir H D Watson KBE, CB, CMG CIE
 MVO Adm of the Fleet Lord Wester-
 Wemyss GCB CMG MVO
Supt Royal Mews London, Capt A Benbow
 MVO
Do do Windsor Capt D Hickey MVO
Storekeeper William Shackleton

Clerk
Hon Veterinary Surgeons Major F Hobday,
 CMG FRCS FRSE J Willett

CENTRAL CHANCERY
 OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
 St James's Palace S W
Registrar and Secretary Col Hon George
 Clifton CVO
Clerks Maj H H F Stockley MVO, OBE
 A C Nichols

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD
Lord Chamberlain The Marquess of Anglesey
Treasurer Sir E W Wallington KCVO CMG
Private Secretary Harry L Verney, CVO
Esquerry Lt Col Frank Dugdale CVO
Mistress of the Robes The Duchess of Devonshire
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess
 of Minto CI The Lady Amphilh GBE
 CI The Countess Fortescue CBE The
 Dowager Countess of Anlie GBE
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber The Dowager
 Countess of Bradford The Lady Jamington
 The Countess of Shaftesbury The Lady
 Desborough
Bedchamber Women The Lady Eva Dugdale
 The Lady Mary Forbes Prentiss The Lady
 Bertha Dawkins The Lady Joan Verney The
 Lady Elizabeth Dawson The Lady Cynthia
 olville

Maid of Honour Hon Ursula Lawley
Clerk Martin J Richards
 THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD
Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice Adm Sir Lionel
 Halsey CVO KCMG, KBE, CB
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J V Thomas,
 Bart CSI, CVO
Groom in Waiting Brig Gen G F Trotter CB,
 CMG, CBE DSO MVO
Assistant Private Sec., Capt A F Lascelles, MC
Esquerry, Capt Hon Piers W Leigh CIE,
 MVO OBE Lieut Hon Bruce A A Ogilvy,
 MVO MC Capt E D Metcalfe MVO,
 MC (temp)

Extra Equerries Vice Adm Sir Lionel Halsey, G C V O, K C M G, K C I E C B Capt Dudley North C S I, C M G, C V O R N
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson G C V O, K C M G O B, Sir Thomas Hoider Bart., M D, John Weir, M B
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K C V O, M B
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett K C V O, M D
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H Carter
Clerks F H Evans Charles R Warren

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Equerry, Wing Comdr Louis Gielg C V O
Lady in Waiting, The Lady Katherine Meade

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD

Mistress of the Robes The Duchess of Portland
Ladies of the Bedchamber The Dowager Countess of Arundel The Dowager Countess of Gosford The Marchioness of Lincolnshire
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber The Marchioness of Lansdowne The Marchioness of Salisbury The Countess of Derby
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon Charlotte Knollys
Maid of Honour The Hon Violet Marian
Lord Chamberlain The Earl Howe G C V O
Lord in Waiting The Viscount Knollys G C B G C V O K C M G I S O
Comptroller Gen Rt Hon Sir Dighton Macnaghen Probyn K C B G C S I G C V O I S O
Private Sec Col Sir Henry Streatfeild K C V O C B C M G
Equerries, Lt Col Sir George Lindsay Holford, K C V O C I E Maj Hon Sir John Hubert Ward, K C V O, Col Sir Henry Streatfeild K C V O C B, C M G Maj E Seymour, D S O, M V O, O B E
Honorary Domestic Chaplains Rev M F Kennedy C V O Ven Archdeacon F E Holmes Rev A R H Grant M V O B D
Surgeon in Ordinary Sir Frederickieves Bart G C V O, C B
Surgeon to the Household Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K C V O F R C S

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham Sir Alan Reeve Manby K C V O M D, F R C S
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K C V O, M D
Laryngologist Sir Wilson Rees C V O F R C S Ed
Bacteriologist, H R Spitta, M V O, M D
Clerks A G Smalley R H Short

HOUSEHOLD OF H M THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary George Arthur Ponsonby

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Equerry Col B W L McMahon C M G
Hon Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Equerry, Lt Col Sir Malcolm Donald Murray K C V O C B C I E
Equerry Lt Col Granville C D Gordon, D S O
Extra Equerries Maj Gen Sir Ronald Bertram Lane K C B K C V O Maj Berkeley Levett
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D Frapp, K C V O C B M S F R C S
Physician in Ordinary Col Sir Edward Worthington K C V O, C B, C M G C I F R A M O
Secretary Bertram Pearson Murray

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR

Equerry & Comptroller Maj Eric Bonham, M V O
Extra Equerry Capt Master of Sinclair

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Treasurer Victor S Corkran C V O
Equerry Lt Col F E Packe O B E
Extra Equerry Col Hon Francis L L Colborne M V O
Ladies in Waiting Miss Anne Annette Minnie Cochran Miss Bulteel Miss Francis Hay Newton (extra) Hon Mrs. Victor S Corkran (extra)
Physicians in Ordinary Sir J Williams Bt M D Sir Alfred Rice Oxley C B E, M D
Surgeons in Ordinary Fdgar Seymour, M V O M B D C Rice Oxley, M C M B

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII amounted to £470,000 in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14 1910 reported on July 7 and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations as modified by subsequent events are as under —

Their Majesties Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Duke of York	25,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,800	Princess Beatrice	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	King Edward VII's Daughters	18,000
		His Majesty's Younger Children	13,666
	£470,000		£163,666

The Peerage.

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords these titles being in a majority of instances though very far from all inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed a double index will be found in 'WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE'

Contractions—S. or I appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl Brit* or *U K*. When both titles are alike as in the case of Argyll, this stat is appended to the conjoined date below and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S or I implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses, b, signifies born s succeeded m, married w widower or widow d divorced M, minor

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS

ROYAL DUKES (3)—*Style* His Royal Highness the Duke of— *Addressed as* His, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness

- 1337 Cornwall, Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall (1337) Scottish *Eldest Son of His*
Duke of Rothesay (1308) K G b 1804 s 1910 (see p 102) (None)
1920 York, Albert Duke of York K G b 1895 (see p 102) (None)
1874 Connaught & Strathearn Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn
K G, Field Marshal b 1850, u (see p 102) Prince Arthur, b 1883



ARCHBISHOP—*Style* The Most Rev His Grace the Lord Archbishop of—
Addressed as My Lord Archbishop, or Your Grace

Trans

- 1903 Canterbury Randall Thomas Davidson, P C G C O (and (hann) D D b 1848 *Consec Bishop*
of Rochester 1891 *transl to Winchester 1895*
1909 York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, I C G C O (and (hann) D D b 1864 *Consecrated Bishop of*
Steyney 1901





DUKES—*Style* His Grace the Duke of— *Addressed as* My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take by courtesy their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward Lady Caroline &c



Created

- 1868 1 *Abbercon, James Albert Edward Hamilton K I (Brit Marq
and Scott Earl both Abercon) b 1860, s 1913, m
1901 8. Argyll, *Niall Diarmid Campbell (U K Duke Argyll), b 1872
1893 8. Atholl John George Stewart Murray P C K T, C C O, C B
D S O (Brit Earl Strange) b 1871 s 1917 m
1688 Beaufort Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset T D
b 1847, s 1899, m
1694 Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell K G K B E b 1858 s 1893 m
1711 Brandon. See Hamilton Scott Duke below
1663 8. Buccleuch & Queensberry (1706) John Charles Montagu Douglas
Scott, K T (Engl Earl Doncaster) b 1864 s 1914 m
1694 Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish K G, P C
G C M G, G C O b 1868 s 1908 m
1675 Grafton, Alfred William Matland FitzRoy b 1850 s 1918 m
1643 8. Hamilton Alfred Douglas Douglas Hamilton (Brit Duke
Brandon) b 1864 s 1895 m
1694 Leeds, George Godolphin Osborne (Scott Visct, Du Rillanc) b 1864
s 1895, m
1766 1. Lennox, Edward FitzGerald (Brit Visct Lennox) b 1802 s 1922 m
1675 8. Lennox. See Richmond and Gordon Engl Duke below
1711 Manchester, William Angus Drogo Montagu I C, b 1877 s 1892 m
1702 Marlborough, Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, K G
P C, T D, b 1871, s 1892, m
1707 8. Montrose, Douglas Bessford Malise Ronald Graham K T (Brit
Earl, Graham) b 1852 s 1874 m
1736 Newcastle (u. Lyme), Henry P A D Pelham Clinton, b 1864 s 79 m
1483 Norfolk, Bernard Marquise Fitzalan Howard b 1908
s 1917, m
1766 Northumberland, Alan Ian Percy, O B E, M V O b 80 s 1918 m
1716 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish
Bentinck, K G, P C, G C O, b 1857 s 1879 m
1675 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas Henry Gordon Lennox, K G
G C O, O B (Scott Duke Lennox), b 1845 s 1903 m
1707 8. Roxburgh, Henry Jno Innes Ker K T, M V O (U K Earl,
Innes), b 1876, s 1892, m

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title Name &c</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir</i>
1703	Rutland, Henry John Brinsley Mannes K C b 1852, s 1906, m	Mary of Granby, b 1886
1884	St Albans Chas Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, b 1870 s 98	Ld Osborne B, b 1874
1547	Somerset, Brig Gen Sh Edward H Seymour, K B E, C B, b 1860, s 1923 m	Lt Col Lord Seymour, D S O C B E, b 1882
1833	Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland Leveson Gower (Scott Earl Sutherland), b 1888 s 1923 m	Fredk N S L G, b 1874
1814	Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley K G G C V O (Irish Earl Mornington) b 1849 s 1900 m	Marquess Douro, b 1876
1874	Westminster, Hugh Richd Arthur Grosvenor G C V O, D S O b 1879 s 1899 m	Lord Arthur G b 1860

DUCHESSES IN HER OWN RIGHT

	1900 Fifth Alexandra Duchess (U R H Princess Arthur of Connaught), b 1891 s 1912 m	Earl of Macduff b 1914	
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	MARQUESSSES—Style The Most Hon the Marquess of — Addressed as My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the of is not used	
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1790	Aberdeen See Aberdeen Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1915	Aberdeen and Leaman John Campbell Gordon K R I C C M G, G C V O (Scott Earl Aberdeen) b 1847 1st Marquess m	Earl of Haddo C B I, b 1879
1876	Abergeenny Reynald William Brassey Nevill b 1853 s 1915	Lord Henry G I, b 1854
1821	Aberbury George W J C Trudench Bruce D S O T D b 1873	Earl of Cardigan b 1904
1831	Alba Arch Kennedy (Scott Earl Cassilis) b 1847 s 1870 m	Earl of Cassilis b 1872
1815	Anglemey Charles Henry Alex Inge b 1885 s 1905 m	Earl of Uxbridge, b 1922
1789	Arth Thomas Henry Thynne K G C B b 1862 s 1896 m	Visct Weymouth b 1905
1826	Bristol Frederick William Fane Hervey M V O b 1863 s 1907 m	Lord Walter H b 1865
1796	Bute John Crichton Stuart K R (Scott Earl Dumfriess) b 1881 s 1900 m	Earl of Dumfriess b 1907
1917	Cambidge Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus (ambidge G C B G C V O C M G, b 1868 1st Marquess m (see p 100)	Earl of Fifeham b 1895
1812	Candish John Charles Pratt b & s 1872 m	Earl of Blacknock, b 1899
1917	Carrisbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten G C V C b 1886 1st Marquess m (see p 102)	(None)
1815	Cholmondeley George Hoatio Charles Cholmondeley (Irish Viscount Cholmondeley) b 1883 s 1923 m	Earl of Rocksavage b 1919
1816	Conyngham Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U K Baron Minto) b 1890 s 1918 m	Lord Charles C b 1871
1911	Creeve Robt Orley A Cleeve Milnes I C K C C V O b 1858 1st Marquess m	(None)
1921	Crozon of Kelliston George Nathaniel (Crozon K G P C C I G C I holds Roy Vict Chan b 59 1st Marquess m	(None to Marquessate)
1791	*Donjall Edward Arthur Donald St George Hamilton Chichester (1st Baron Frobisher) b 1903 s 1904 m	Lord Henry FitzWarine C b 1834
1789	*Dowdshire, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Blundell Sandys Hill (Brit Earl Hillsborough) b 1804 s 1918	Lord Arthur F Hy H b 1895
1888	Duffield Jua Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton Temple Blackwood, P C, D S O (Irish Baron Duffield & Claneboone) b 1875 s 1918 m	Earl of Ava b 1909
1800	*Fitz John Henry Loftus (U K Baron Loftus) b 1851 s 1880 m	Lord George F, b 1854
1801	Fiter, William I Browlow Cecil, C M G C B E b 76 s 98 m	Lord Hughliet, b 1905
1800	*Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (U K Baron Kenlis) b 78 s 1894, m	Earl of Beective b 1902
1793	Hertford, George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron Connaught) b 1871 s 1912	It Col Lord Henry S D S O b 1878
1599	*Huntly Charles Gordon, P C (U K Baron Meldrum) b 1847 s 1863 m	Lieut Col Douglas C, D S O, b 1883
1784	Innesdovene, Henry Chas Keith Pitty Fitzmaurice K G I C C S I G C M C G C I holds Roy Vict Chan (Irish Earl Killy Scott Baron, Anne) b 1845 s 1866 m	Earl of Kerry D S O, M V O b 1872
1912	Lincolndure, Charles Robert Wynn Carrington, K G I O, K C M G (Irish Baron, Carrington), b 1843, 1st M m	It Col Hon Rupert C C V O b 1852 (to buy only)
1902	Lanithgow Victor Alexander John Hope C B E (Scott Earl Hopetoun), b 1887 s 1908, m	Earl of Hopetoun, b 1912
1816	*Londonderry, Charles Stewart Henry Van Tempest Stewart, K G, P O, M V O (U K Earl, Vane) b 1878 s 1915 m	Vict Castlereagh, b 1902
1701	*Lothian, Robt Schomberg Kerr (U K Baron Kerr), b 74 s 90	Philip Henry K, C B, b 82
1917	Mulford Haven, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K C V O, b 1892 s 1921, m (see p 102)	Earl of Medina, b 1919
1838	Normandy, Rev Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b 1846 s 1890 m	Earl of Mulgrave, b 1912

Created	Title Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1812	Northampton, William Bingham (Douglas Maclean) Compton D.S.O., b 1885 s 1913, m	Edward Robt Compton, b 1891
1823	*Ormonde, James Aithri Wellington Foley Butler (U K Baron, Ormonde), b 1849 s 1919, m	Fair of Ossory b 1890 Lord Cecil C. D., b 1898
1828	†Queenberry, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas b 1896 s 1920 m	
1789	Salisbury, James Fdward Hubert Gascoyne Cecil K G, P C G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. b 1861, s 1903 m	Viscount Cranborne b 93
1800	*Shigo, George Ullick Browne (U K Baron Mont Eagle), b 1856 s 1913 m	Earl of Altamont, b 1898 Maj Gen Sir C. T., K.C.B. D.S.O. b 1861
1787	*Townshend George John Patrick Dominic Townshend b 1916 s 1921, m	Lord Edward II b 1888 Lord William de la P B b 1905 [b 1873
1694	*Iweeddale Wm George Montagu Hay (U K Baron Iweeddale) b 1884, s 1911 m	Maj Charles S P M.V.O. [Lt Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, [C.G.C.F., G.O.C.E. b 1876
1789	*Waterford John Charles de la Ioei Beresford (Brit Baron Tyrone), b 1901 s 1911	Lord The Eldest youngest sons being of is not used (As Irish)
1551	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b 1862 s 1899 m	Earl of Haddo b 1879 Lord Norreys, b 1887
1892	Zelland, Lawrence Dundas K.T. P.O. b 1844, 1st Marq., m	Hon Bruce O.M.C. b 1845 Visc. Bury M.C. b 1882 Visc. Holmsdale M.C. b 96 Lord Willoughby de Eresby b 1907 Visc. Glerawly b 1894 Viscount Dunluce b 1911
EARLS—Style The Right Hon the Earl of— Addressed as My Lord The eldest sons of Earls take by courtesy their father's second title the styled the Hon the daughter's Lady Where marked * the		
1606	*Abercorn See Abercorn Irish Duke	
1682	Aberdeen See Aberdeen and Lennair (U K Marq.)	
1682	Abington, Montagu Arthur Bertie b 1836 s 1884 m	
1639	†Airlie David Lyolph Gore Wolcley Oslivy, M.C. b 93 s 1900 m	
1697	Albemarle Arnold A.C. Keppel K.C.V.O. C.B. V.D. b 58 s 94 m	
1826	*Ancheist, Hugh Ancheist b 1856 s 1910 m	
1892	Ancaster Gilbert H.C. H.C. Drummond Willoughby T.D. b 1867 s 1910 m	
1789	*Annesley Walter Beresford Annesley b 1861 s 1914, m	
1785	Antrim, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell b 1878 s 1918, m	
1761	*Arian Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.O., K.P. (U K Baron Sudley) b 1868 s 1901, m	Viscount Sudley b 1903 (None)
1730	Ashburnham Thomas Ashburnham b 1855, s 1913 m	
1917	Athlone Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge G.C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O. D.S.O. (Governor General of the Union of South Africa) b 1874 1st Earl, m (See p. 100)	Visc. Trenaton, b 1907 Lord Guineyse, b 1908 Rt Hon G.W.B. b 1853 Percy R.G.B. b 1904 Lord Aspley, D.S.O. M.P., [b 1895
1714	Aylesford Charles Wightwick Finch b 1851, s 1885 m	Viscount Borodale b 1905
1922	Balfour, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M. b 1848 1st Earl	Viscount Elmley b 1903 Hon Cecil L.C. b 1873 (None)
1800	†Bandon, James Francis Bernard K.P. b 1850 s 1877 m	Viscount Duncannon, b 1913
1772	*Bathurst Seymour Henry Bathurst C.M.G. b 1864 s 1892 m	Visc. Fumcaux, b 1907
1919	*Beatty David Beatty G.C.B., O.M. G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Admiral of the Fleet b 1871 1st Earl m	Viscount Newport b 1911
1815	*Beauchamp William Lygon K.G., P.O. C.M.G., b 1872 s 1891 m	
1797	Belmore, Armat Lowry Corry b 1870, s 1913	
1879	Berkeley, Randal Thos Mowbray Berkeley b 1865 s 1888 m	
1739	*Bessborough Vete Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (Brit Baron, Ponsonby) b 1880 s 1920 m	
1922	Birkenhead Frederick Edwin Smith P.C., b 1872 1st Earl m	
1815	Bradford Orlando Bridgeman b 1873 s 1915 m	
1677	Breadalbane, Charles William Campbell, M.C. b 1889 s 1923, m	Viscount Lay, b 1919
1746	Brooke. See Warwick.	
1868	Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine b 1850 s 1898, m	Lord Cairdross, b 1878
1746	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson O.B.E. b 1860 s 1885 m	Lord Hobart, b 1906 (None)
1920	*Buxton Sydney Charles Buxton P.C. G.C.M.G. b 1853 1st Earl, m	Viscount Chelsea b 1914
1800	*Cadogan Gerald Oakley Cadogan, O.B.E., b 1869 s 1915 m	Visc. Garmoyne b 1907
1878	*Cairns Wilfred Dallas Cairns C.M.G. b 1865 s 1905 m	Rev Hn Chas Sinclair b 65 Lt Col Hon Hubbard [D.S.O., M.C., b 1888
1543	†Cathness, Norman Macleod Buchan O.B.E. b 1862 s 1914 m	
1801	Caledon, Erik Jas Desmond Alexander b 1885 s 1898	
1831	Camperdown, George Alexander Phillips Haldane Duncan, b 1845 s 1918 m	
1661	Carlisle, George Joselyn L. Estrange Howard, b 1895, s 1912 m.	
1793	Carnarvon, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert b 1898, s 1923, m	Viscount Moipeth, b 1923 Auberon M.H.Y.M.H., b 1922
1830	B. Carmoath, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b 1883, s 1910, m	Bi-Gen. Hon A.E.D., G.S., [b 1851
1748	L. Carrick, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (U K Baron, Butler) b 1873, s 1909, m	Viscount Ikerrin, b 1903 (As U.K.)
1909	*Castille. See "Alles," U.K. Marquess	
1800	L. Castletown, Arthur Stuart, M.C., b 1889, s 1921 m.	Viscount Stuart, b 1921
1814	*Cathcart Geo. Cathcart (Scott Baron, Cathcart), b 1862, s 1911, m	Lord Greenock, b 1919
1847	†Cavan, General Frederick Rudolph Lambert, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.U.G.E.N., b 1865, s 1900, m	Capt. Hon. Lionel L., D.S.O., R.N., b 1873

Created	Title Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1837	* <i>Carador</i> , John Duncan Vaughan Campbell b 1900 s 1914	Hon Andrew C, b 1907
1658	<i>Chesterfield</i> , Edwyn F Scudamore Stanhope K G, P C, G C V O, b 1854, s 1887 m	Hon. Henry S S b 1855
1801	<i>Chichester</i> , Evelyn Brudenell Pelham O B E, b 1871, s 1905 m	Lord Pelham, b 1905
1803	* <i>Clancarty</i> , William Fredk Le Poer Trench (U K Visct Clancarty) b 1868, s 1891 m	Lord Kilconnel b 1891
1776	* <i>Clanwilliam</i> , Arthur Vesey Meade (U K Baron Clanwilliam) M C b 1873 s 1907, m	Lord Gillford, b 1914
1776	<i>Clarendon</i> , George Herbert Hyde Villiers b 1877 s 1914 m	Hon Hyde, b 1906
1793	<i>Clonmel</i> , Rupert Charles Scott b 1877 s 1898 m	Hon Dudley S, b 1853
1820	* <i>Cork & Orrery</i> (1660) Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (Brit Baron Boyle) b 1861 s 1904 m	Hon Robert J I B b 1864
1850	<i>Cottenham</i> , Mark Everard Pepys b 1903 s 1922	Hon John D I P, b 1907
1768	* <i>Courtoun</i> , James Walter Milles Stopford (Brit Baron Salford) b 1853 s 1914 m	Viscount Stopford, O B E, b 1877
1697	<i>Coventry</i> , George William Coventry P C b 1838 s 1843 m	Visct Deerhurst b 1865
1857	* <i>Cowley</i> , Christian Arthur Welllesley b 1890 s 1919 m	Viscount Darnley b 1921
1892	<i>Cranbrook</i> , John David Gathorne Hardy b 1900 s 1915	Hon Ralph G II, b 1901
1801	<i>Cullen</i> , William George Bradley Craven b 1897 s 1921 m	Visct Uffington b 1917
1398	* <i>Cygnet</i> , David Alexander Edward Lindsay P C K T (I K Baron Wigan) b 1871 s 1913 m	Lord Balmiel b 1900
1901	<i>Croiser</i> , Rowland Thomas Baring G O I L C V O b 1877 s 1917, m	Visct Errington b 1918
1633	S <i>Dalhousie</i> , Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U K Baron Ramsay) b 1878 s 1887 m	Lord Pamsay b 1904
1725	† <i>Dunlewy</i> , Ivo Fras Walter Bligh, b 1859 s 1900 m	Lord Clifton, b 1886
1711	<i>Dartmouth</i> , William Henenge Legge P C K T B I D b 51 s 91 m	Visct Lewisham b 1881
1866	<i>Dartley</i> , Anthony Lucius Dawson (Irish Baron Cremorne) b 1855 s 1920 m	(None to Haridom)
1761	* <i>De La Warr</i> , Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville b 1900 s 1915 m	Lord Buckhurst b 1921
1622	<i>Denbigh</i> , Rudolph Robert Basil Alostus Augustine Keilding, O V O (Irish Earl Desmond), b 1859 s 1892 m	Visct Keilding, O M G b 1885
1485	<i>Derby</i> , Edward George Villiers Stanley K G, P C C C B G C V O b 1865 s 1908 m	Lord Stanley, M C, M P, b 1894
1793	I <i>Desart</i> , Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe K P P C K C B (U K, Baron, Desart) b 1848 s 1898 m	(None) (As English, above)
1622	I <i>Desmond</i> See Denbigh <i>First Earl</i> (Dunbighand Desmond)	Rev Hon Henri C b 1872
1553	<i>Dixon</i> , Charles Pepys Countess b 1870 s 1904	(As Scottish)
1663	<i>Doncaster</i> See 'Buckcluch and Q' Scott Duke	
1800	I <i>Donoughmore</i> , Richard Walter John Hely Hutchinson K I P C (I K Visct Hutchinson) b 1875 s 1900 m	Viscount Suirdale b 1908
1661	† <i>Droghda</i> , Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore O M G b 1884 s 1908 m	Viscount Moore b 1910
1837	<i>Duch</i> , Berkeley Basil Moreton b 1834 s 1921 m	Lord Moreton, b 1875
1860	<i>Dudley</i> , William Humble Waid I C G C B G C M G, G C V O T D, b 1867 s 1885 m	Visct Ednam M C M I b (As British) 1894
1633	S <i>Dumfries & Bute</i> (1703) See Bute Brit Marq	Lord Cochrane, I 1886
1669	† <i>Dundonald</i> , Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochran K C B K G I O b 1852 s 1885 m	Viscount Fincastle b 1908
1866	S <i>Dunmore</i> , Alexander Edward Murray T C, D S O M V O (I K Baron, Dunmore) b 1871 s 1907 m	Windham Henry H Q, C B, D S O, b 1857
1822	I <i>Dunraven & Mount Earl</i> , Windham Thomas Wyndham Quin P C K P C M G, O B E T D (U K Bn Kenry) b 1841 s 71 m	Hon Frederick L b 1855
1833	<i>Durham</i> , John Geo Lambton K G, P C G C V O V D b 55 s 79 m	Mrs Owain Greates, b 1889
1643	S <i>Dysart</i> , William John Manners Tollenmache b 1859 s 1878 m	Goldon H b 1873
1837	<i>Fiftingham</i> , Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b 1866 s 1888 m	
1508	S <i>Elginton & Winton</i> (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U K Earl Winton) b 1860 s 1919 m	Lord Montgomerie b 1914
1733	I <i>Elmont</i> , Charles John Percival (Brit Baron Lovel & Holland) b 1858 s 1910 m	Freck J T P b 1873
1821	<i>Edin</i> , John Scott, b 1845 s 1854 m	Visct Encombe, b 1899
1633	S <i>Edin & Kincardine</i> (1647), Edward James Bruce, C M G (I K Baron, Elgin) b 1881 s 1917, m	Hon Robert Bruce b 1882
1846	<i>Ellesmere</i> , John Francis S Granville Egerton M V O b 1872 s 1914, m	Visct Brackley b 1915
1789	L <i>Enniskillen</i> , Lowry Egerton Cole, K P (U K Baron, Grenstead) b 1845 s 1886, m	Maj Viscount Cole, C M G, b 1876
1789	L <i>Erne</i> , John Henry George Orlinton (U K Baron, Fermanagh), b 1907, s 1914, m	Lt-Col Hon. George C, C V O, b 1874
1453	S <i>Erroll</i> , Charles Gore Hay, K T, G B. (U K Baron, Kilmarnock), b 1852 s 1891 m	Lord Kilmarnock, O M G b 1876
1661	<i>Essex</i> , Algernon George de Vere Capell, b 1884 s 1916, m	Viscount Malden, b 1906
1711	* <i>Ferrers</i> , Walter Knight Shirley, b 1864 s 1912, m	Visct Iamworth, b 1894

Created	Title Name &c	First Son or Heir
1868	<i>Peversham</i> Charles William Singsby Duncombe b 1906 s 1916, M	Hon David W E D b 1910
1688	* <i>Pinfall</i> Arthur James Francis Plunkett PC (U K Baron Pinfall), b 1859, s 1881 m	Lord Killen M C b 1896
1716	Win Chas De Mearon Wentworth 1st William, 1745 * <i>Titwilliam</i> , { K C V O G C B F, D S O (Irish Peer Fitzwilliam) b 1872, s 1902, m	Viscount Milton b 1910
1789	* <i>Fortescue</i> , Hugh Fortescue K C B A D C b 54 s 1905 m	Viscount Fribington, M C, b 1888
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> Charles William Francis Noel b 1850 s 1881 m	Viscount Campden O B E, T D b 1884
1623	* <i>Galloway</i> Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit Baron Stewart of Galloway) b 1892 s 1920	Alx David S, b 1914
1703	* <i>Glasgow</i> Patrick James Boyle D S O (U K Baron Larrie) b 1874, s 1915 m	Viscount Kelburn b 1910
1806	I <i>Gosford</i> , Archibald (Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson M C (U K Baron Worthingham) b 1877 s 1922 m	Viscount Acheson b 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	* <i>Graham</i> See Montrose Scott Duke	
1684	I <i>Granard</i> , Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes K C K P, G C V O (U K Baron Granard) b 1874 s 1889 m	Visct Forbes b 1915
1833	<i>Granville</i> , Granville G Leveson (Gowar G C V C b 1872 s } 1891 m	Capt Hon W L G 1 S O K N b 1880
1806	C I H Charles Robert Cicely b 1879 1917 m	Rev Harry Geo G b 1851
1752	C I H Frederick George North b 1876 s 1885 m	Lord North b 1902
1819	* <i>Haddington</i> George Bullie Hamilton M C b 1894 1917 m	Hon Chas Wm B H b 00
1919	* <i>Hart Don</i> , Las Haig K T G C B O M G C V O K C I F, Field Marshal b 1861 1st Earl m	Viscount Dawick b 1918
1898	<i>Halsbury</i> Harding, Goulburn (1st and K C b 1880 s 1921 m	Viscount Iverton b 1908
1754	<i>Hartwick</i> Charles Alexander York b 1869 s 1909 m	Hon Alfred F F b 1871
1812	<i>Harewood</i> Henry Ulrick Lascelles, G C V O, T D b 1846 1892 m	Viscount Lascelles K G D S O b 1882
1742	<i>Harrington</i> Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope b 1855 s 1917 m	Visct Petersham b 1887
1809	<i>Harronby</i> John Herbert Dudley Ryder b 1864 s 1900 m	Viscount Sandon M I b 1892
1772	<i>Hillsborough</i> See Downshire Irish Mary	(As Irish)
1605	* <i>Hume</i> Chas C Patrick Archibald Douglas Home (U K Baron Dunlop), b 1873 s 1918 m	Lord Dunglass b 1903 (As U K)
1701	* <i>Hutchinson</i> See Tenthon U K Mary	Visct Carzon M T b 1884
181	* <i>Howe</i> Kilham C P (mazon G C V I D b 1801 s 1900 m	Viscount Hastings b 1901
1529	<i>Huntington</i> Walter Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b 1868 s 1885 m	Viscount St Cyric b 1869
1885	<i>Idlesleigh</i> Walter Staff and Northcott C B b 1845 s 1887 m	Lord Stavordale b 1905
1756	<i>Idolites</i> Giles S Holland Fox Strachan O B T 74 s 05 m	(As Scottish)
1737	* <i>Innes</i> See Inchburgh Scott Duke	
1020	<i>Innes</i> See York Royal Duke	
1919	<i>Iveagh</i> , Edward Cecil Cummes K T G C V O b 1847 1st Earl m	Visct Liveden C B C M G M P b 1874
1697	<i>Jacoby</i> C I H Henry Robert Child Vilheis (Irish Peer, Grandson) b 1873 s 1915 m	Visct Grandison b 1910
1801	* <i>Jerrard</i> Valentine Charles Browne C V O (U K Baron Kinnaird) b 1860 s 1905 m	Visct Cast Clossie b 1891 (As British)
1723	* <i>Jerry & Shelburne</i> (1753) See Lansdowne Brit Marq p 126	(Capt Hon Francis Edward A, M V O b 1886
1822	I <i>Kimmorey</i> , Francis Chas Adelbert Henry Needham, b 1883 s 1915, m	Lord Wolehouse M C b 83
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> John Wodehouse b 1848 s 1902 m	Visct Kingsborough b 1897
1768	I <i>Kingston</i> Henry Edwin King Temison b 1874 s 1896 m	Hon Alstair G H, b 1861
1633	* <i>Kinnoull</i> , Geo Hailey Hay (Brit Baron Hay) b 1902 1916	
1677	* <i>Kintore</i> Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith Falconer PC K T G C M G (U K Baron Kintore) b 1852 s 1880 m	Lord Falconer b 1879
1914	* <i>Kitchener</i> of Khartoum Henry Elliott Chevalier Kitchener b 1845 s 1916 m	Viscount Broome b 1878 (Hon Hy Cayndish B b 1868
1756	I <i>Lanesborough</i> Chas John Bunsley Butler M V O, b 65 s 1905 m	(None to Earldom) 1868
1880	I <i>Langford</i> Edward William Boyle Willsham b 1895 s 1910	Visct Martland O B F, b
1624	<i>Lauderdale</i> Frederick Henry Martland b 1840 s 1884, m	Viscount Coke, b 1880
1837	<i>Lauder</i> Thomas Wm Coke C V O M G b 1848 s 1909 m	(None)
1795	* <i>Leitch</i> Charles Clements (U K Baron Clements) b 79 s 92 m	Capt Hon David L W, O B F b 1892
1641	I <i>Leitch</i> n d McNeill (1690) Archibald Alexander Leitch McNeill b 1890 s 1913 m	Viscount Anson, b 1913
1821	<i>Leitchfield</i> Thomas Edward Anson, b 1883 s 1918 m	
1801	* <i>Limerick</i> , William Henry Edmund De Vere Shaffe Cicely (U K Baron, Foxford), b 1863 s 1896, m	Hon Edmund P, b 1888
1623	I <i>Lindsay</i> , Reginald Lindsay Bethune b 1867 s 1917 m	Hon Archibald B b 1872
1685	<i>Lindsey</i> , Montagu Peregrine A Bertie b 1861, s 1899, m	Earl of Abingdon b 1836
1776	I <i>Lisburne</i> , Ernest Edmd H Valet Vaughan b 1892 s 1899, m	Viscount Vaughan, b 1918

Cited		Title, Name &c		Fiduciary Son or Heir	
1821 I	*Lancaster	William Hart, K.I. (U.K. Baron Hale)	b 33, s 56 m	Visct. Ennismore, b 1866	
1905	Lancaster	Arthur Wm de Billo Saville Poljambé P.C., G.C.B., G.O.M.G. H.B.E. M.V.O. b 1870 s 1907, m		Hon Gerald F. D.S.O. b 1878	(Nephew to Earlston)
1887	Londborough	Hugo William Cecil Denison	b 1894, s 1920		
1785 I	*Longford	Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U.K. Baron Sechester)	b 1902 s 1915	Hon Francis A.P., b 1905	
1807	Lonsdale	Hugh Cecil Fowther	b 1857 s 1882 m	Hon Lancelot L. O.B.F. (None)	b 1867
1911	*Loreburn	Robert Threshell Reid, P.C. G.O.M.G. b 1846 1st E. m		Viscount Ockham	b 1905
1838	Loxley	Lionel Montague King D.S.O. b 1865 s 1906 m		Lord Bingham M.C. b 1908	
1795 I	*Lucan	George Charles Bingham K.B.E. C.B. b 1860 s 1914 m		Viscount Knebworth	b 1903
1880	Lytton	Victor Alex Geo Robert Lytton P.C. G.C.B. b 1876 s 1891 m		Viscount Parker	b 1914
1721	Mallesfield	George Lovden Wm Hy La kett b 1888, 1896, m		Viscount Fitzharris	b 1907
1800	Malinesbury	James Edward Harris b 1872 s 1890 m			
1776 & 1792	Mansfield	Alan David Murray (Scott Visct. Stuart M)	b 1864 s 1906 m	Lord Stone	b 1900
1806	*Mantel	Chas Wm Sydney Piercy Out b 1854 s 1900 m		Viscount Newark	b 1888
1405 S	*Mar	John Erskine Goodwin Friskine b 1836 s 1866 m		Lord Garloch	b 1868
1565 S	*Mar	John Erskine Goodwin Friskine K.T. b 65 s 88 m		Lord Friskine, M.I., b 1895	
1785 I	*Mayo	Dermot R. Windham Louke P.C. K.P. b 51 s 72 m		Maj Walter W.B. b 1859	
1627 I	*Meath	Reginald Bradburn P.O. K.I. G.O.V.O. G.B. (L.H.)		Lord Ardee (C.B., C.B.F., b 1860)	
1766 I	Mezborough	John Henry Saville b 1868 s 1916 m		Visct. Pollington	b 1906
1920	Middleton	William St John Fremantle Brodrick P.C. K.I. b 1856 1st Earl		Viscount Dunsford M.C., b 1888	
1911	Midlothian	See Rosebery below			
1813	Minto	Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, b 1891 s 1914, m		Hon Arthur R. D.F., b 1846	
1562 S	*Mort	Morton Gray Stuart (Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), b 1855 s 1909 m		Lord Doune, b 1892	
1815	Morley	Edmund Robert Parker b 1877 s 1905		Hon Montagu P. b 1878	(As L.K.)
1760 I	*Morrington	See "Wellington U.K. Duke		Lord Aberdour	b 1907 143
1458 S	*Mort	John George Watson Douglas b 1844 s 1884 m		Pichd John E. M.V.O., b 1870	
1789	Mount Edgumbe	Piers A. Hamilton Edgumbe b 65 s 1917 m		Hon Harold FitzC., b 1870	
1831	Munster	Aubrey FitzClarence, b 1862 s 1902		Hon Edward A., b 1860	
1805	*Nelson	Thomas Horatio Nelson b 1857 s 1913		Lady Maria Sofia G.B. b 1860	
1660 S	*Newburgh	Carlo Giustini Bandini b 1862 s 1908 m		Ottway S. G.T. b 1886 189	
1827 I	Norbury	Wm Bradburn Lindsay Graham Tolson b 62 s 73 m		Visct. Somerset, b 1910	
1806 I	*Normanton	Sidney I. Agar (U.K. Baron Somerton) b 65 s 96 m		Fraser B. (to Bny) b 1882	
1876	Northbrook	Francis George Baring, b 1850 s 1904 m		Hon Douglas C., b 1870	
1647 S	*North	David L. G. H. Carnegie b 1901 s 1921 m		Visct. Cranley, b 1913	
1801	Onslow	Richard William Alan Onslow O.B.E. b 1876 s 1911 m		Robert Hy M. H. b 1913	(to Bny only)
1806	Orford	Robert Horace Walpole b 1854 s 1894 m		Lady Mary FitzW., b 1903	
1696 & 1551	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1551	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1605 S	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1905	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1785 I	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1743	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1706	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1804	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1765	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1831 I	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1917	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1771 I	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1801	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1703 S	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1806 I	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1801	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1458 S	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1861	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1915	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1815	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1690	Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			
1771 I	*Orkney	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m			

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir</i>
1882	Selborne, Wm Waldegrave Palmer, K G P C G C M G b 59 s 95 m	Visct Wolmer, M P b 1897
1872	Shaftesbury Anthony Ashley Cooper K P K O V O, O B E, b 1869, s 1886 m.	Lord Ashley, b 1900
1796 I	*Shannon Robt. Hy Boyle (Brit Baron Carleton), b 1900 s 1917	Vivian F B b 1902
1444	Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784), John George (H A Chetwynd) Chetwynd Talbot (Irish Earl, Waterford) b 1914, s 1921 M	Maj Gen Hon Sir Legi nald A J Talbot K O B b 1841 (b 1867)
1880	*Sondes Lewis Arthur Milles b 1866 s 1907, m	Hon Hy Aug Milles Lade,
1833 s	*Southesk Charles Noel Carnegie (U K Baron Balnharvie) b 1854 s 1905 m	Lord Carnegie b 1893
1765	*Spencer Albert Edward John Spencer b 1892 s 1922 m	Hon Cecil S D S O b 1894
1703 s	*Stair, John James Dalrymple, D S O (U K Baron Oxford) b 1879 s 1914, m	Visct Dalrymple b 1906 (None)
1698	Stanford, Roger Grey b 1896, s 1920	Hon Henry A S b 1845
1713	*Stanhope, James Richd Stanhope D S O M C b 1880 s 1905 m	Viscount Dunwich b 1903
1821	Stradbroke Geo R J Mowbray Kous K C M G C B C V O C B F V D, b 1862 s 1886 m	Hon Ivo Francis b 74 (As Scottish)
1847	Stratford, Edmund Henry Byng b 1862, s 1918 m	Lord Glamis b 1884
1786	*Strange See 'Atholl Scott Duke	Hon Grville R H b 1909
1877 s	*Strathmore & Kinngorrie (1806) Claude Geo Bowes Lyon G O V O (U K Baron Bonaes) b 1855 s 1904 m	S I C b 1921
1603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1626) Charles Henry George Howard b 1906 s 1917, M	Lord Ossulston b 1897
1230 s	*Sutherland See 'Sutherland U K Duke	(Charles G T C I b 1909 (As Irish)
1714	Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet b 1852 s 1899 m	Viscount Grimst m b 1880
1822	*Temple of Stone Alg W Stephen Temple (Hon I m, t m) b 1871 s 1902, m	Viscount Chewton b 1882
1823	*Tane See 'Londonderry Irish Marq	(Earl Gen Lord Brooke C M G M V O b 1882 (As English)
1815	Trevelyan, James Walter Gilmston (Irish Visct Gilmston Scott Baron, Forrester) b 1852 s 1895 m	Lord Fitch b 1912
1720	*Waldgrave Wm Fredk Waldegrave P C, V D b 1851 s 59 m	Hon Gilbert C V b 1880
1750	Warwick & Brooke (1746) Fras R C Guy Greville b 53 s 93 m	Hon Mountjoy F b 1900
1446 I	*Waterford See 'Shrewsbury and Talbot Earl above	Visct Carlton b 1892
1633 s	*Wemyss & March (1697) Hugo Richard Charteris (U K Baron Wemyss) b 1857, s 1914 m	Lord Clonmore b 1902
1621 I	*Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent P C b 1870 s 1883	Visct Grey de Wilton b 21
1624	Westmorland, Vere Anthony Francis Fane b 1893 s 1922 m	Visct Maidstone b 1885
1876	Wharfedale Francis John Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie b 1856 s 1899 m	Hon Keith T m m m (Fetherstonhaugh b 1848 (As Scottish)
1793 L	*Wicklow Ralph Francis Forward Howard b 1877 s 1891 m	Lord Worsley, M C b 1888
1801	Wilton Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton b 1896 s 1915 m	Visct Walsingham b 1881
1628	Witchamere & Nottingham (1681), Henry Stormont Finch Hatton b 1852 s 1898 m	
1766 I	*Winterton Edward Turnour, M P b 1883 s 1907	
1859	Winton See Frinton and W Scott Earl above	
1837	Worborough Chas A Worsley Pelham I C b 1859 s 1875 m	
1921	Worsley John Denton Pinkstone French P C K I G C B O M G C V O, K C M C, Field Marshal b 1852 1st Earl m	



COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—Style, The Right Hon the Countess of — Addressed as My Lady



1861	Cromartie, Sibell Hilan Blunt-Mackenzie b 1878 s 1895 m	Viscount Tarbat b 1904 s
1633 s	Loudoun, Edith Maud Abney Hastings, b 1893 s 1920 m	Lord Mauchline b 1918
1688 s	Welford Lady Edith Drummond b 1844 Title of Countess not used	Francis M D, b 1839
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar Aileen Mary Roberts D B E b 1870 s 1914	Lady Fdwina Levern b 1875
1701 s	*Safeld Nina Caroline Grant b 1906 s 1915	Lord Strathpey q v Baron



VISCOUNTS—Style The Right Hon the Viscount—Addressed as My Lord The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title they, as well as their brothers and sisters are styled the Hon Robert, Hon Mary &c.



1919	Allenby, Edmund Henry Hyman Allenby, G C B G C M G, Field Marshal b 1861, 1st Viscount m	Capt Fiedk Claude H A, C B E R N, b 1864 [90
1911	Allendale, Wentworth C B Beaumont P C b 1860 1st V m	Hon Wentworth B, M O, b
1641 s	Arbuthnot John Ogilvy Arbuthnot b 1882, s 1920 m	Hon Robin A, b 1884
1751 L	Ashbrook, Ilowarch Robert Flower b 1870, s 1919 m	Hon Desmond F, b 1905
1927	Astor, Waldorf Astor, b 1879 s 1919, m	Hon W Waldorf A, b 1907
1781 I	*Bangor, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward O B E, b 1868, s 1911, m	Hon Edward W, b 1905
1700 I	*Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U K Baron, Shute), b 1848, s 1901, m	Hon William B b 1873
1918	Bertie of Thame, Vere Frederick Bertie, b 1878, s 1919 m	(None)
1712	Bolingbroke & St John (1716), Vernon H St John, b 1896, s 1899	Geoffrey E. St J, M C, b 89

Created	Title Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1717 I	<i>Boyne</i> , Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (U A Baron, <i>Brance</i>) beth, b 1864, s 1907, m	Hon Gustavus I H, R., b 1907
1868	<i>Brindport</i> , Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C B (Irish) Baron, <i>Brindport</i> , b 1839, s 1904, w	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson H, b 1911
1919	<i>Burnham</i> , Hairy Lawson Webster Lawson, C H, T D, b 1862, 1st Viscount, m	(None to Viscounty) (None)
1835	<i>Canrbury</i> , Charles Graham Manners Sutton, b 1872, s 1918 m	(None)
1918	<i>Cave</i> , George Cave, P C, G C M G (Lord High Chancellor, b 1856, 1st Viscount, m	(None)
1916	<i>Chaplin</i> , Eric Chaplin, b 1877, s 1923 m	Hon Anthony C, b 1906
1865 I	<i>Charlemont</i> , James Edward G Caulfield, b 1880, s 1913 m	Chas Edw St G C b 1887
1921	<i>Chelmsford</i> , Frederik K John Napier Chesiger, P C, G C H I, G C M G, G C I R G B E, b 1868, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Andrew T, b 1903
1717 I	<i>Chetwynd</i> , Godfrey Jno Boyle Chetwynd C H, b 1863, s 1911, m	Hon Adam D C b 1904
1911	<i>Chilton</i> , Aretas Akers Douglas, P C, G B E b 1851, 1st V, m	Hon Aretas A D C M G, b 1876
1861 I	<i>Cholmondeley</i> See "Cholmondeley U K Marg	(As U K)
1902	<i>Churhill</i> , Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer G A V O, b 1864 1st Viscount m	Hon Victor S, b 1890 (As Irish) b 1883
1823	<i>Clycarthy</i> See "Clancarty Irish Earl	Hon Francis A R M V O
1781 I	<i>Clifden</i> Thos C Agai Robartes (Brit Baron Mendip) b 44, s 99 w	Hon Chas I L, b 1909
1718	<i>Cobham</i> , John Cavendish Lyttelton (Irish Baron Westcote) b 1811 s 1922 m	Master of Colville b 1888
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> Chas Robt. Wm Colville (Scott Baron, Colville of Culross) b 1854, s 1903 m	Hon Richard S C b 1849
1827	<i>Combermere</i> Fras L W Stapleton Cotton b 1887, s 1898 m	Hon W Harold P, b 1882
1917	<i>Coudray</i> Weetman Dickinson Pearson P C b 1856 1st Visct m	Hon Ashten Hay C b 20
1886	<i>Cross</i> Richard Ashten Cross b 1882, s 1914 m	Hon Osbert E, C B E, b 84
1776 I	<i>De Veser</i> Ivo Richard Vesey b 1881, s 1903 m	Hon Gerald K, b 1890
1917	<i>Denonport</i> , Hudson Fwbanke Keatley I O, b 1856 1st Visct m	Maj Arthur H D, b 1875
1822 I	<i>Dillon</i> Harold Arthur Dillon Lec, C H, b 1844, s 1892 m	Hon Hugh St L, b 1869
1785 I	<i>Donemile</i> Edward St Lec, b 1866, s 1891	Maj Hon John D C M G, D S O b 1872
1680 I	<i>Doune</i> Hugh Richard Daway K C V O C B, C I P (U A Baron Dorney) b 1844, s 1857, m	(As English)
1675 I	<i>Dunblane</i> See "Leeds Engl Duke	Master of Flihanb b 1877
1911	<i>Falkbank</i> Montellie Fox O Murray (Scott Bn Flihanb) b 1840 1st Viscount m	Hon Oliver B M B F b 81
1897	<i>Faher</i> Reginald Balliol Brett G C B G C V O b 1852, s 1899 m	Edward I P P O B E, b 1868
1816	<i>Fennouth</i> , Charles Ernest Fellow b 1863, s 1923 m	Master of Falkland b 1905
1620 I	<i>Falkland</i> Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O B K, b 1880, s 1922 m	Hon Evelyn F V B b 1916
1730	<i>Falmouth</i> Fvelyn Hugh John Boscawen b 1887, s 1918, m	Hon Sir William F K B E, K C, b 1875
1919	<i>Finlay</i> Robert Hannatyne Finlay, P C G C M G b 1842 1st Viscount w	Hon Hy E F A, b 1883
1921	<i>FitzAlan of Derwent</i> Edmund Bernard FitzAlan Howard I C G C V O, D S O, b 1855 1st Viscount m	Hon Christopher F, b 1912
1918	<i>Furness</i> , Maima Luke Furness b 1883 1st Viscount, w	Wm H St Q G, b 1880
1720 I	<i>Gage</i> , Henry Rainald Gage (Brit Baron Gage) b 1805, s 1912	Lt Col Hon George M A, D S O O B E, b 1882
1727 I	<i>Galway</i> , George Edmund Milnes Monckton Alundell, C H, T D, (U K Baron Monckton) b 1844, s 1876, w	(None)
1910	<i>Gladstone</i> , Herbert Ino Gladstone P C, G C B G C M G, G B E, b 1854, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Jenico W R P, b 1914
1478 I	<i>Gormanston</i> , Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (U A Baron Gormanston) b 1879, s 1907 m	Hon Charles S V, b 1912
1816 I	<i>Gort</i> John Standish S P Vereker, I C, D S O (s Bars), M V O M O, b 1886, s 1902 m	Hon Sir W H G K B E b 70
1900	<i>Goschen</i> George Joachim Goschen C B E V D, b 1866, s 1907 m	Capt Guy V Hugh G b 87
1849	<i>Gough</i> Hugh William Gough M C, b 1892, s 1919	(As English)
1620 I	<i>Grandison</i> See "Teissey Engl Earl	(None)
1916	<i>Grev of Fallodon</i> Edward Grey K G P C b 1862, 1st Visct m	(As U K)
1719 I	<i>Grimston</i> See Verulam U K Fair	Maj Hugh H M O G b 1860
1831 I	<i>Guillamore</i> , Frederick Standish O Gindy b 1847, s 1918 m	(None)
1911	<i>Haldane</i> Richard Burdon Haldane K T, P C, O M, b 1856, 1st Viscount	Rt Hon E W, M P, b 1881
1866	<i>Halsfax</i> , Charles Indley Wood, b 1839, s 1885 u	Hon Wm H S b 1903
1891	<i>Hambleden</i> William Frederick Danvers Smith b 1868, s 1913 m	Hon Thomas H B, b 1900
1884	<i>Hamptden</i> , Thomas Walter Brand, K C B C M G b 1869, s 1906, m	Maj Hon Ralph P O B E, (None) b 1869
1791 I	<i>Harberton</i> , Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy b 1867, s 1912	Hon Caryl N H, b 1905
1917	<i>Harcourt</i> , William Edward Harcourt b 1908, s 1922, M	Thos Raymond M b 1898
1846	<i>Hardinge</i> , Henry Charles Hardinge, C B, b 1857, s 1894, m	Hon Robert C D, b 1865
1793 I	<i>Havardden</i> , Eustace Wyndham Maude, b 1877, s 1914, m	Hon Francis C H, b 1866
1850	<i>Hersford</i> Robert Devereux, b 1843, s 1855, m	Samuel H, b 1910
1842	<i>Hill</i> , Rowland Richard Clegg Hill, b 1863, s 1895, m	
1796	<i>Mood</i> , Grosvenor A A Hood, O B E, (Ir Baron, Hood), b 1868, s 07, w	

Created	Title, Name, &c.	eldest Son or Heir (As Irish)
1851	<i>Hutchinson</i> See 'Donoughmore' Irish Peer	
1858	<i>Jellicoe</i> , John Rushworth Jellicoe G.C.B., O.M. G.C.V.O., b 1859 1st Viscount, Admiral of the Fleet m	Hon George P. J. R. J. b 1918
1911	<i>Knollys</i> , Francis Knollys, P.O., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b 1837 1st Viscount m	Hon Edward A. b 1895
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> , Sydney George Holland b 1855, s 1914 m	Hon Arth. Holland D.D. (birt b 1915)
1922	<i>Lee of Kesham</i> , Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.O., G.B.E. K.C.B., b 1868, 1st Viscount m	(None)
1747	<i>Leinster</i> See 'Leinster, Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1922	<i>Leverhulme</i> , William Hesketh Lever b 1851 1st Viscount m	Hon Wm. Hulme I. b 1888
1781 I	<i>Lifford</i> , Archibald Robert Hewitt b 1844 s 1913 m	Hon Wm. Hulme II. b 1886
1921	<i>Long</i> , Walter Hume Long I.C. b 1854 1st Viscount, m	Hon Walter F. D. I. b 1911
1668 I	<i>Lunley</i> See 'Scarborough' English Peer	(As English)
1668 I	<i>Manners</i> , Algernon (1797) Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington D.D. (U.K. Baron Ortel) b 1873 s 1905 m	Hon Nig. Manners b 1914
1802	<i>Melville</i> , Charles Saunders Dundas I.S.O. b 1843 s 1904 m	Hon Henry D. b 1873
1916	<i>Mersey</i> , John Charles Bigham P.C. b 1840 1st Viscount m	Lt. Col. Hon. Chival. G.M.G. (As English) b B.F. b 72
1717 L	<i>Middleton</i> See 'Middleton, English Earl	(None)
1902	<i>Milner</i> , Alfred Milner, K.C., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. b 1854 1st Viscount m	Hon. Charles R. M. b 1866
1716 I	<i>Molesworth</i> , George Bagot Molesworth, b 1867 s 1906 m	Hon. Emily M. b 1905
1801 I	<i>Monck</i> , P. C. Stanley Monck (U.K. Baron Monck) b 49 s 94 m	Lt. Col. Somerset I. b 1849
1550 L	<i>Mountgarret</i> , Piers Henry Augustine Puther (U.K. Baron) Mountgarret b 1903 s 1918, M	Rev. Arthur de M. b 1879
1763 I	<i>Mountmorres</i> , Rev. William Geoffrey Bonchard de Mountmorres b 1872 s 1880 m	(None)
1920	<i>Novar</i> , Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson I.C. G.C.M.G. b 1860 1st Viscount, m	Hon. Arthur P. b 1907
1895	<i>Peel</i> , Wm. Robert Wellesley Peel I.C. G.B.E. b 1867 suc 1912 m	(None)
1921	<i>Purrie</i> , William James Pirrie P.C. K.I. b 1847 1st Viscount m	Hon. Edward I. b 1908
1873	<i>Portman</i> , Claud Berkeley Portman b 1864 s 1923 m	Hon. Mervyn W. b 1905
1744 I	<i>Powerscourt</i> , Mervyn Richard Wingfield K.P. M.V.O. (U.K. Baron Powerscourt) b 1880 s 1904 m	Hon. Jasper N. R. b 1837
1900	<i>Ridley</i> , Matthew White Ridley, b 1902 s 1916 M	Hon. Estyn R. A. P. P. I.
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> , Harold Sidney Harnsworth I.C. b 1868 1st Viscount m	Hon. John C. J. b 1818
1918	<i>St. Davids</i> , John Wynford Philipps P.C., G.B.E. b 1860 1st Viscount, m	Hon. Edward C. B. b 1870
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> , Ronald Charles Jervis b 1859 s 1908 m	Hon. Raymond I. b 1888
1905	<i>Selby</i> , Thomas Sutton Evelyn Cully b 1911 s 1923 m	Hon. Robert S. b 1898
1805	<i>Stamworth</i> , Gerald William Addington, b 1882 s 1915 m	(As British)
1776 I	<i>Southwell</i> , Arthur Robert Piers J. M. Southwell b 1872 s 1878 m	Hon. Hy. Aug. T. b 1814
1621 I	<i>Stormont</i> See 'Mansfield, Brit. Earl	Lt. Col. Arthur S. B. I. b 1876
1806 I	<i>Templeton</i> , Henry Edw. M. D. Clotworthy Upton b 1853 s 90 m	Maj. Hon. Christopher I. b 1887
1721	<i>Torrington</i> , George Master Bury b 1886 s 1889 div	Capt. Hon. (ary) A. b 1883
1921	<i>Ullswater</i> , James William Lowther I.C. G.C.B. b 1855 1st Viscount m	Hon. Ivor G. b 1903
1622 I	<i>Valentia</i> , Arthur Annesley K.C.V.O., C.B. (U.K. Baron, Annesley) b 1843 s 1863 m	(None) D.S.O. b 1880
1918	<i>Wimborne</i> , Ivor Churchill Guest P.C. b 1873 1st Viscount, m	Lt. Col. Hon. James I.
1908	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Henry Ernest Fowler b 1870 s 1911	
1923	<i>Younger</i> , George Younger b 1851, 1st Viscount, m	



VISCOUNTSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT — Style: The Right Hon. Viscountess — Addressed as My Lady

1918	<i>Rhonda</i> , Margaret Haig Mackworth b 1893 s 1918	(None)
1885	<i>Wodeley</i> , Frances Gairnet Wodeley, b 1872 s 1913	(None)



BISHOPS (24) — Style: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of — Addressed as My Lord (those marked * always sit — others except Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses))

Appd.		Ind. Lord
1921	<i>Bath & Wells</i> (21st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson D.D., b 1868, cons 1921	(3)
1911	<i>Birmingham</i> (and), Henry Russell Wakefield, C.B.E., D.D., b 1854, cons 1911	1919
1920	<i>Bradford</i> (1st), Arthur William Thomson Pelowue D.D. b 1867 cons 1920	1923
1914	<i>Bristol</i> (49th), George Nickson, D.D. b 1864, cons 1906, trans 1914	1920
1920	<i>Carlisle</i> (61st), Henry Herbert Williams D.D., b 1872 cons 1920	(1)
1923	<i>Chalmersford</i> (and), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. b 1872, cons 1919, trans 1923	1921
1919	<i>Chester</i> (34th), Henry Luke Paget D.D. b 1853, cons 1906	1921
1919	<i>Chester</i> (66th), Winifred Oldfield Burrows, D.D., b 1858, cons 1912 trans 1919	1919
1922	<i>Coventry</i> (and), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., b 1871, cons 1922	(7)
1920	<i>Durham</i> (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D. b 1863, cons 1918 trans 1920	1920
1905	<i>Ely</i> (60th), Frederic Henry Chase D.D., b 1853, cons 1905	1913
1916	<i>Exeter</i> (65th), Lord William Cecil D.D. b 1863, cons 1916	1921
1923	<i>Gloucester</i> (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D. C.H., b 1868 cons 1923	(8)



<i>Appd</i>			<i>Fnld</i>	<i>Lords</i>
1910	Hereford (98th)	Martin Linton Smith D S O, D D b 1868, cons 1918, trans 1920	(a)	
1913	Lichfield (93rd)	John Augustine Kniphthorne D D b 1864 cons 1910, trans 1913	(a)	1919
1920	Lincoln (90th)	William Shuckburgh Swyne, D D b 1860, cons 1920	(a)	1923
1923	Liverpool (3rd)	Alfred Augustus David D D b 1867, cons 1921 trans 1923	(5)	
1901	London (120th)	Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram P C K C V O, D D, b 1858, cons 1897, trans 1901		1901
1921	Manchester (5th)	William Temple, D D b 1881, cons 1921		1901
1915	Newcastle (5th)	Herbert Louis Wild D D b 1864 cons 1915		1920
1910	Norwich (90th)	Jertram Pollock K C V O, D D, b 1863 cons 1910		1926
1919	Oxford (35th)	Hubert Murray Burge, D D, b 1852 cons 1911 trans 1919		1917
1923	Tevelborough (30th)			(11)
1920	Ripon (5th)	Thomas Bant Strong C B E D D, b 1861 cons 1920		1923
1905	Rochester (101st)	John Reginald Haimet D D, b 1857 cons 1895 trans 1905		1911
1920	St Albans (4th)	Michael Bolton Furse D D b 1872 cons 1909 trans 1920		1921
1923	St Edmundsbury & Ipswich (3rd)	Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D D b 1863 cons 1923	(9)	
1921	Salisbury (95th)	St Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D D, b 1863 cons 1904 trans 1921	(6)	
1913	Sheffield (1st)	Leonard Hedley Burrows D D b 1857, cons 1909 trans 1913		1919
1912	Sodor & Man (71st)	James Denton Thompson D D b 1856 cons 1912		
1919	Southwark (3rd)	Cyril Forster Garbutt D D b 1875 cons 1919		1922
1904	Southwell (1st)	Sir Edwin Hoskyns Bart D D b 1851 cons 1901 trans 1904		1910
1923	Tisbury (7th)	Walter Howard Frere D D b 1863 cons 1923		(10)
1897	Wakefield (and)	George Rodney Ldon D D b 1853 cons 1890 trans 1897		1904
1923	Worcester (88th)	Frank Theodore Woods D D, b 1874 cons 1916 trans 1923		1920
1918	Worcester (106th)	Ernest Harold Pearce, C B E D D b 1865, cons 1918		1921



BARONS—*Stab* The Right Hon Lord —
Addressed as My Lord



<i>Created</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>First Son or Heir</i>
1911	Aberconway	Chas Benj Bright McLaren I C K C b 1850 1st B m	Hon H D McL, C B E, (None) b 1879.
1801	Abercromby	John Abercromby b 1841 s 1917	Hon Clarence B b 1885
1873	Aberdeen	Henry Campbell Bruce D D b 1851 s 1895 m	(1st Col Hon Hugh) s D S O b 1878
1835	Abinger	Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett b 1876 s 1917 m	Hon John L D A b 1907
1869	Acton	Richard M Lyon Dalberg Acton K C V O b 1870 s 1902 m	Hon Raymond H b 1884
1887	Addington	John Gellibrand Hubbard O B I b 1883 s 1915	1st Col J on Ronald I F, s D S O M C b 1886
1921	Aldyn	Adwyn Edward Fellowes P C K C V O K B F b 1855	Hon James C A b 1864
1907	Alfred	Albert Ernest Kitson b 1863 s 1911 m	Hon Gerald G, b 1879
1896	Alldham	Allan George Henry Gibbs b 1846 s 1907 m	(None)
1876	Alington	Napier George Henry Sturt b 1856 s 1919	Hon George W F, b 1903
1902	Alton	George Herbert Jackson b 1867 s 1917 m	Hon Henry K A b 1914
1892	Althorp	John Henry Wm Alexander Fawling (Cecil) b 1892 s 19 M	Hon J Hugo R b 1896
1831	Amphill	Oliver A Villiers Russell G C S I G C I b 69 s 84 m	Hon Charles Jas H b 1860
1863	Anahy	Luke Henry White M C b 1885 s 1922 m	As Irish (None)
1917	Anson	John Mervyn C B b 1850 1st Baron m	(None)
1916	Armagh	John Brownlee Jones D D b 1851 1st Baron m	(None)
1903	Armstrong	William Hy Armstrong, FitzPatrick Watson Viscount b 1863, 1st Baron m	Hon Wm T M W A, b 1892
1805	Arundell	Wardour Gerald Arthur Arundell b 1861 s 1921 m	Hon John F A b 1907
1885	Ashbourne	William Gibson b 1868 s 1913 m	Hon Edward G b 1873
1835	Ashburnham	Francis Denzil Edwd Baring b 1866 s 1889, m	Hon Alexander B b 1868
1892	Ascombe	Henry Cubitt, C B b 1867, s 1917 m	Hon Roland C C, b 1899
1920	Aschell	Albert Henry Stanley P C b 1875, 1st Baron m	(None)
1895	Ashton	James Williamson b 1842, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1911	Ashton of Hyde	Thomas Gair Ashton b 1855 1st Baron m	Hon Thos F A, b 1901
1800	Ashtown	Frederick Oliver French b 1868 s 1880 m	Hon Robert T, b 1897
1919	Askwith	George Ranken Askwith K C B, b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1863	Astle	James Herbert Gustavus Meredith Somerville (U K Baron Mercauth) b 1865 s 1873, m	(None to peerage)
1917	Atkinson	Hugh Graham b 1848 1st Baron, m	(None)
1905	Atkinson	John Atkinson, P C (Lord of Appeal), b 1844 m	(Life Peerage)
1789	Auckland	Frederick Colvin George Eden (Brit Baron Auckland) b 1895 s 1917 m	Hon George F, b 1861
1793	Aubrey	John Blinbeck Lubbock b 1858 s 1913	Hon Norman A, b 1861
1900	Aylmer	John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b 1880 s 1923	Hon Kenneth A L, b 1883
1781	Baget	William Bagot b 1857 s 1887 m	Hon Walter B, D S O, b 64
1807	Balfour	John Gordon Bruce, b 1883, s 1921 m	Hon Lady Hope, C B E, (As Scottish) b 1877
1869	Balcanhal	See "Southesk Scott Earl	Hon Harry J N F, b 1923
1868	Barnard	Christopher William Vane, M C, b 1888, s 1918, m	Hon Francis W W, C M G, C B E, M V O, b 1884
1922	Barnby	Francis Willey, b 1842, 1st Baron m.	

Created.	Title Name &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1902	Barrymore, Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, P.C., b 1843 1st Bn m	(None)
1887	Basing, John Limbrey Robert Slater Booth, b 1890, s 1919	Hon Charles S B, b 1862
1837	Bateman William S Bateman Hanbury b 1856 s 1901 m	Hon Charles B II b 1877
1921	Beauregard, Marcus Samuel, b 1853 1st Baron m	Hon Walter S, M.C. b 1882
1447	Beauchamp Barony claimed by Urie Oliver Thynne	
1917	Beaumont, William Maxwell Aitken P.C., b 1879 1st Baron m	Hon J W Maxwell A, b 10
1847	Belhaven & Stenton, Lt Col Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton C.I.E., b 1871 s 1920 m	Hon Robert A B II b 1903
1848	Bellew George Leopold Bryan b 1857 s 1911	Hon Richard E Bellew b 1858
1856	Belper Algernon Henry Strutt b 1883 s 1914 m	Hon Alexander S, b 1912
1455	Berneis, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt Wilson, b 1883 s 1918	Hon Clement T, b 1857
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel Hill b 1877, s 1897, m	Chas M W V II b 1897
1922	Bethell John Hen y Bethell b 1861 1st Baron m.	Hon John R. B, b 1902
1903	Biddulph John Michael Gordon Biddulph b 1859 s 1923 m	Hon Michael B b 1898
1918	Biddislee Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., b 1867 1st Baron m	Hon Benjamin L. B, b 99
1907	Blyth James Blyth b 1841 1st Baron w	Hon Herbert W B b 1868
1892	Blythwood, Archibald Douglas Campbell M.V.O. b 1870 s 1918 m	Hon Bairington S D C b 1877
1797	Bolton William George Alastair Ordo Powlett b 1859 s 1922 m	Hon Nigel A O P b 1900
1922	Borwick Robert Hudson Borwick b 1845, 1st Baron m	Hon George L, b 1880
1761	Boston, George Florence Irby b 1860 s 1877 m	Hon Cecil S I b 1862
1887	Bowes See Strathmore and K. Scott Fair	(As Scottish)
1711	Boyle See "Cork and Orrery Irish Fair"	(As Irish)
1822	Brabourne Cecil Marcus Knatchbull Ingersoll b 1863 s 1915 m	Hon Michael A II b 1895
1866	Brancorith See Boyne Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1788	Braybrooke Henry Neville b 1855 s 1904 m.	Hon Richard H C N b 18
1549	Braye Alfred Lhos Townshend Verney Cave b 1849 s 1879 m	Hon Admral I C b 1874
1794	*Bridport See "Bridport U.K. Visct"	(As U.K.)
1860	Brougham & Vaux Henry C Brougham K.C.V.O. b 36 s 86 m	Hon Henry D b 1887
1776	Brownlow, Adelbert Salusbury Luckayne Cust b 1867 s 1921 m	Hon Pelegrine C, b 1899
1915	Buckmaster Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C. b 61 1st Baron m	Hon Owen Stanley B b 90
1529	Burgh, Alexander Henry L ith b 1866 claim established 1916	Hon Alex L, b 1906
1912	Butler See Carrick Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1919	Byng of Vimy Julian Hedworth George Byng G.C.B. G.C.M.G. M.V.O. (Governor General of Canada) b 1862 1st Baron m	(None)
1643	Byron Rev Frederick Ernest Charles Byron b 1861 s 1917 m	Capt Augustus Wm B
1921	Cable Ernest Cable b 1859 1st Baron m	(None) b 1856
1796	(Althorpe) Somerset Frederick Gough (Althorpe) b 62 s 1912 m	Hon Frederick G C b 1892
1833	Cannoye Ralph Francis Julian Stonor b 1884 s 1897, m	Hon Ralph S b 1913
1715	Carbery John Evans Fieke, b 1892 s 1898 m	Hon Kalif L I b 1897
1834	Carew George Patrick John Carew (U.K. Baron, Carew)	
1838	Carew b 1863 s 1923 m	Gerald S C b 1860
1786	Carleton See Shannon Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1912	Carmichael Thomas David Gibson (Carmichael, G.C.B. G.C.I. K.O.M.G. b 1859, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1916	Carnock Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.I. K.C.I.E. b 1849 1st Baron, m.	Capt Hon Fredk Archi bald M.C. b 1883
1796	*Carrington See "Lincolnsliite, U.K. Marquess"	Hon Rupert Carrington C.I.O. D.S.O. b 1852
1921	Carson, Edward Henry Carson P.C. (Lord of Appeal) b 1854, m	(Life Peerage)
1811	†Castlemaine Albert Edward Handcock b 1863 s 1892 m	Hon Robert II b 1864
1869	Castletown, Bern Edwd B FitzPatrick P.C. P.C.M.G. b 48 s 83 m	(None)
1460	*Cathcart See "Cathcart U.K. Earl"	(As U.K.)
1918	Cawley Frederick Cawley, P.C. b 1850, 1st Baron, m	Hon Robt Hugh C b 77
1919	Chalmers Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., b 1858 1st Baron w	(None)
1912	Channing of Wellingborough Francis Alston Channing b 1841 1st Baron m	(None)
1911	Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b 1864 1st Baron m	Hon John R. B b 1901
1831	Chavorth See "Meath Irish Earl"	(As Irish)
1858	Cheham, John Compton Cavendish M.O., b 1894 s 1907 m	Hon Jno Chas (C, b 1916
1887	Cheylenmore Herbert Francis Eaton K.O.M.G. K.C.V.O. b 1848 s 1902, m	
1858	Churston, John Reginald Lopes Yarde Buller, M.V.O., b 73 s 1910 m	Hon Francis E. D.S.O. b 93
1800	L. Clannmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b 1879 s 1916 m	Hon Richard B b 1910
1888	Clanwilliam. See "Clanwilliam, Irish Earl"	Hon Jno Michael B b 1908
1800	L. Clarina, Kyre Nathaniel Massey, b 1880, s 1922 m	(As Irish)
1831	Clements See "Leitrim, Irish Earl"	Rev Hon. A. M., b 1844
1872	Clifford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, b 1858, s 1916, m	(As Irish)
1899	Clouston, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Fraser, b 73, s 94, m	Hon. Chas O Hugh C. A. b 77
1761	L. Clon. See "Powis, U.K. Earl"	Two co-heiresses
1790	L. Clonbrock, Robert Edward Dillon b 1850 s 1917	(As U.K.)
1891	Cloncurry, Valentine Fredk. Lawless (U.K. Baron, Cloncurry), b 1840, s 1869 w	(None)
1831		Hon Frederick L, b 1847

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title Name &c</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir</i>
1919	Clwyd, John Herbert Roberts, b 1863, 1st Baron, m	Hon Jno Trevor R, b 1900
1913	Cobham Geivase Disney Alexander, b 1880, <i>claim established</i> 1916	(None)
1919	Cochrane of Cults, 11th Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, b 1857, 1st Baron, m	Maj Hon Thos (1) C, D.S.O., b 1883
1906	Colebrooke Edward Arthur Colebrooke P.C., K.C.V.O. b 1861, 1st Baron m.	(None)
1874	Colebridge, Bernard John Seymour Colebridge, b 1851, s 1894, m	Hon Geoffrey C, b 1877
1604 S	Colville of Colville, &c Colville U.K. Visct	(As U.K.)
1917	Colwyn Frederick Henry Smith b 1859 1st Baron m	Hon Frederick S, b 1887
1841	Congleton, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b 1802, s 1914, m	Hon Harry D P, b 1900
1712 I	Conway See 'Hertford' Brit Marg	(As British) 1900
1874	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle b 1862 s 1918 m	Hon John W H F, b 1873
1914	Cozens Hardy, William Hepburn Cozens Hardy K.C. b 1868 s 1920, m	Hon Edward H C H, b 1904
1899	Cranworth Bertram Francis Gurdon M.C. b 1877, s 1902 m	Hon Gerald B, b 1884
1892	Crawshaw, William Brooks b 1853, s 1908, m	Maj Gen Vesey J Dawson C.V.O. b 1853
1797 I	*Cremorne See Dartrey U.K. Earl	Hon Edw Chas C b 1896
1797 I	Crofton Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton b 1866 s 1912 m	(None)
1490	Cromwell, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Rawlwick Copley M.C. b 1893 s 1923	Hon Charles R M C, b 1912
1920	Cullen Brien Iltican Lokayne K.B.E., b 1864 1st Baron m	Hon Geoffrey C, b 1903
1914	Cunliffe, Rolf (unliffe), b 1899, s 1920	(None)
1898 I	*Curzon of Kedleston See Curzon of K U.K. Marquess	(None)
1914	D'Abernon Edgar Vincent, P.C. G.C.M.G. b 1857, 1st Baron m	(None)
1921	Dalziel, James Henry Dalziel I.C. b 1868 1st Baron	Hon Jocelyn A P, b 1908
1823	Darlington Herbert Pike Pease, P.C. b 1867 1st Baron m	(As Irish)
1897	Dawson See Downe, Irish Visct	(None)
1920	Dawson, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. M.D. F.R.C.P., b — 1st Baron, m	Hon Arthur M H L, b 1915
1812 I	*Deceus John Graham Hope Horsley Beresford P.C. D.S.O. b 1866, s 1910 m	Hon Diana R, b 1909
1899	De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell b 1907 s 1909 M	Hon Wm Joseph P, b 85
1851	De Freyne, Francis Charles French, b 1884 s 1915, m	Hon Thomas C, b 1900
1821	Delamere Hugh Cholmondeley b 1870 s 1887 m	Hon William S, b 1859
1825	De L'Isle & Dudley Algernon Sidney b 1854 s 1922	Hon Hubert Wm P, b 1878
1839	De Mauley Rev Maurice John George Ponsonby b 1846 s 1918 m	Hon Thomas D, b 1905
1834	De Mann Thomas Maurice I.C. G.C.M.G. K.C.V.O. b 74, s 94 m	Hon George de B, b 1870
1895	De Maro, Robert Wilfrid de Yarbrough Bateson b 65, s 93 m	Alwyn Edward K, b 1910
1887	De Ramsey William Henry Fellows b 1848 s 1887 m	Geo Harcourt J, b 1899
1881	Derwent, Francis V Benpde Johnstone, b 1851 s 1916 m	(None to U.K. Barony)
1909	Desart See Desart Irish Earl	Hon James B S, b 1889
1831	De Saumarez, James St Vincent Saumarez, b 1843 s 1891 m	Hon Ivo G, b 1808
1905	Desborough, William Henry Grells K.C.V.O. b 55 1st Baron m	Hon Arthur P De V, b 1911
1910	De Villiers Charles Percy De Villiers b 1871 s 1914 m	(None)
1919	De War Thomas Robert Dewar, b 1864, 1st Baron	Hon Robert Hy D, b 1903
1620 I	Digby { Edward Konelm Digby, D.S.O. M.C. (Brit Baron Digby) b 1894, s 1920 m	(None)
1765*	Dighton { b 1894, s 1920 m	Hon Joseph D, b 1914
1880	Donington, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings b 1859, s 1920	(As Scottish)
1615	Dorner, Charles Walter James Dorner b 1903, s 1922, m	Hon Oswald P, b 1878
1875	Douglas See 'Home, Scott Earl	Hon Ferdinando D H L S, b 1910
1917	Douderdale Edward Paitington, b 1836 1st Baron m	(As U.K.)
1439	Dudley, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea Smith, b 1872, <i>claim established</i> 1916, m	Maj Hon Cornelius O C P, D.S.O., b 1877
1800 I	*Dufferin & Claneboye See 'Dufferin and A., U.K. Marq	Hon Patrick B, b 1917
1800 I	*Dunadley, Henry O'Callaghan Prittle, b 1851, s 1885 m	Hon Ronald M, b 1875
1541 I	Dunboyne, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler b 1874 s 1913 m	Capt Hon Chas Hy Geo M.C.B.E. D.S.O., b 1886
1905	Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray P.C. G.C.V.O. b 49, 1st Bar m	(As Scottish)
1892	Dunleath, Henry Lyle Mulholland b 1854, s 1895 m	Hon Randal P, b 1906
1831	Dunmore See "Dunmore Scott Earl	Hon Charles R M C, b 1899
1869	Dunmug See "Rollo, Scott Baron below	Hon Robert Egerton G, b 1914
1462 I	Dunneavy, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett b 1878 s 1899, m	(None)
1780	Dynevor, Walter Fitz Uryan Rhye, b 1873, s 1911, m	(As Scottish)
1857	Ebury, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., b 1883, s 1921, m	(As U.K. title)
1899	Egerton of Tatton, Maurice, Egerton b 1874, s 1920	Capt Hon Henry Astell L., M.O., b 1881
1849	Elgin See "Elgin and K., Scott Earl	Master of Elphinstone, b 1914
1643 S	Elkbank, See "Elkbank, U.K. Viscount	
1820	Ellenborough, Cecil Henry Law, O.B., b 1849, s 1915, m	
1910 S	Elphinstone, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphinstone), b 1869, s 1893, m	

Created	Full Name to	Eldest Son or Heir
1874	Emily, Thomas William (aston) Mossell b 1858 s 1894 m	(None)
1911	Finnott Alfred Finnott, P C G C M G G B E b 1858 1st Bn m	(None)
1919	Evile Rowland Edmund Prothero I C, M V O, b 1852, 1st Baron m	(None)
1806	Erskine Montagu Erskine, b 1865 s 1913 m	Hon Donald E, b 1899
1872	Ettrick See Napier Scott Baron below	(As Scottish)
1906	Fernley, George John Shaw Lefevic I C b 1832, 1st Baron m	(None)
1867 S	Fairfax of Cameron Albert Kirby Fairfax, b 1870 s 1900 m	Hon Thos B McK, b 1903
1897	Fairlie See Glasgow Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1916	Farrington Alexander Henderson CH, b 1850 1st Baron w	Alexr Gavin H, b 1902
1756 L	Farnham Arthur Kenlis Maxwell D S O b 1879 s 1900 m	Hon Somerset M, b 1905
1893	Farrer Thomas Cecil Farrer b 1859 s 1899, m	Hon Cecil F, b 1893
1876	Fernanagh See Ffene Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1856 I	Ferrioy Edmund Maurice Roche b 1885 s 1920	Hon Fias G J, b 1885
1758 I	French Charles Austin Thos R J I French b 68 s 93 m	Hon John F, b 1872
1831	Fingall See Fingall Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1909	Fisher, Cecil Vavasur El Fisher b 1868, s 1920 m	Hon John I F, b 1921
1790	Fisherwick See Donegan Irish Marj	(As Irish)
1906	Fitzmaurice Edmund (Geo) Petty Fitzmaurice I C b 46 1st Baron	(None)
1776	Foley Gerald Henry Foley b 1898 s 1918 m	Hon Adrian G I, b 1923
1445 S	Forbes Atholl Laurence Cunningham Forbes b 1832, s 1916, m	Master of Forbes, b 1918
1821	Forster George C Beaumont Weld Forester b 1867 s 1917 m	Hon Cecil G W F, b 1899
1922	Forbes Archibald Williamson P O, b 1860 1st Baron m	Hon Stephen K, b 1911
1633 S	*Forrester See Verulam Engl Earl	(As English)
1920	Forster Henry William Forster P C G C M G b 1866 1st Baron m	(None)
1917	Fortescue John Alexander De wal b 1856, 1st Baron, m	Capt Hon John D M C, b 1885
1815	Foxford See Limerick Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1790	Gage See Gage Irish Marj	(As Irish)
1917	Gairford, Joseph Albert Pease, P C b 1860 1st Baron, m	Hon Joseph P, b 1889
1800*	Gardner (claimed by Alan Luge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I	Garragh Leopold F Stratford Geo Canning, b 1878 s 1915, m	Hon Leopold C I, 1920
1876	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard b 1883 s 1902 m	Hon Robt Wm G, b 1918
1824	Gifford Edgar Berkeley Gifford b 1857 s 1911 m	Charles G b 1899
1917	Gishborough Richard (Edolphin) Walmesley Chaloner b 1856, 1st Baron m	Hon Thos W P L C, b 1889
1918	Glanville William James Laten b 1868 1st Baron, m	(None)
1899	Glanville Joseph Henry Russell Bailly C B, C B F I S O b 1864 s 1906 m	John Hon Wilfred B D S O, b 1891
1918	Glenarthur Matthew Arthur b 1852, 1st Baron m	Hon James Cecil A, b 1883
1921	Glenaville James Henry Mu scu (Campbell) I C b 51 1st Bn m	Hon Chas H G C, b 1885
1901	Glenconner Christopher Grey Lemant b 1899, s 1920	Hon David T, b 1902
1922	Glendyne, Robert Nivison b 1849 1st Baron w	Hon John A, b 1878
1916	Glentana, Thomas Coats b 1894 s 1918	(None)
1907	Gorell Ronald Gorell Barnes C B F M C b 1884, s 1917, m	(None)
1868	Gormanston See Gormanston Irish Marj	(As Irish)
1806	Granard See Granard Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1782	Grantley John Richard Brimsley Norton b 1855 s 1877 m,	Hon Richard A, b 1892
1794 I	Graves, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves b 1871, s 1914 m	Henry A C, b 1877
1902	Grenfell, Francis W Grenfell, P C G C B G C M G Field Marshal, b 1841 1st Baron w	Hon Pascal, b 1905
1869	Greville Charles Beresford Fulke Greville O B E, b 1871 s 1909 m	Hon Ronald C, b 1912
1824	Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil Talbot Clifton b 1862 s 1912	(None)
1886	Grimthorpe, Ralph William Linest Beckett b 1891 s 1917, m	Hon Christopher B, b 1915
1815	Grimstead See Enniskillen Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1880	Haldon Lawrence William Falk b 1869 s 1903 m	Hon Laurence P, b 1896
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton K T C V O M C, b 1872 s 1900 m	John H, b 1911
1874	Hampton Herbert Stuart Pakington D S O, b 1883 s 1906	Hon Humphrey P, R N, b 88
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (Hardinge) K G, I C, G C B G C S I, G C M G, G C I F, G C V O (Cham) I S O, b 1858 1st Baron, m	Hon Alexander H I I I, M C b 1894
1869	Harr See "Listowel Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1876	Harlech, Geo Ralph Charles Ormsby Gore O B T D, b 1855 s 1904 m	Hon Wm G A O G M P, b 1895
1815	Harris George R (Harris) G C S I G C I F C B T D, b 1851 s 1872, m	Capt Hon Geo St V I I I, M C, b 1889
1866	Hartstern See Henniker Irish Baron, below	(As Irish)
1895	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b 1832 s 1904, m	Hon Edward A, b 1922
1835	Hatherton, Edward Geo P Littleton, C M G, b 1842, s 1888, w	Hon Edward I, b 1868
1776	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke b 1860 s 1887, m	Hr Adm Hon Stanhope I I b 1863
1721	Hay See "Kinmoull, Scott Earl	(As Scottish)

Created	Full Name &c	Adopted Son or Heir
1797 I	Hoadley Rowland (George Allanson Winn b 1855 s 1913, m	Hon Rowland A W b 1901
1906	Hemphill Fitzroy Hemphill, b 1860 s 1919 m	Hon Martyn H, b 1901
1896	Heneage, George Edward Heneage OBE b 1866, s 1922	(Hon Hy G H, DSO, b 1868)
1799 I	*Henley Frederic Henley (U K Baron Northington), b 1849, s 1898, w	Hon Anthony H, b 1858
1800 I	*Henniker Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker Major (U K Baron, Hantsmere), b 1872 s 1902	Hon Gerald H M b 1872
1886	Herschell Richard Farier Herschell GVO b 1878 s 1899 m	Hon — H, b 1923
1922	Hewart Gordon Hewart, PC (Lord Chief Justice of England), b 1870, 1st Baron, m	Hon Hugh V H, b 1896
1828	Hightsbury, Leonard Holmes a Court b 1863, s 1903, m	Hon William H -a t b 1906
1886	Hillingdon Arthur Robert Mills b 1891 s 1919 m	Hon Charles H M b 1922
1886	Hindby, Charles Allsopp OBE, b 1877 s 1897 m	Hon Charles I, b 1906
1908	Holden Ernest Illingworth Holden b 1867, s 1912 m	Hon Angus H b 1898
1912	Hollenden, Samuel Hope Morcy b 1845 1st Baron m	Hon Geoffrey M b 1885
1897	Holm Patrick Hans Wellesley Hamilton, DCO, MC b 1886 s 1898	(None)
1782 I	*Hood See "Hood Brit List	(As British)
1919	Horne Henry Sinclair Horne, GOR, KCMG, ADC (PC), b 1861 1st Bn, m	(None)
1797 I	Hotham Henry Frederick Hotham b 1899 s 1923	Peter H, b 1904
1881	Hothfield, Henry James Tufton b 1844, 1st Baron m	Maj Hon John C R T DSO, b 1873
1897	Howard de Walden Thomas Evelyn Scott Ellis b 1880 s 1899 m	Hon John S E b 1912
1869	Howard of Glossop Francis Fitzalan Howard b 1859 s 1883 m	Hon Bernard F H MBE b 1885
1923	Hunsdon Herbert (Cokayne) Gibbs b 1854 1st Baron m	Hon Walter D G, b 1888
1796 I	Huntingfield, Wm C Arcedeckin Vanneck b 1883 s 1915 m	Hon G C Arcedeckin b 1915
1866	Hylton Hylton George Hylton Tolfiffe b 1862 s 1899 m	Hon William J, b 1898
1910	Ilkeston Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster b 1867 s 1913 m	(None)
1921	Illingworth, Albert Holden Illingworth, IC, b 1865 1st Baron, m	(None)
1911	Inchcape, James Iyle Mackay, GCMG KCST KCIT b 1852, 1st Baron m	Hon Kenneth M, b 1887
1841 I	*Inchiquin Lucius William O'Brien b 1864 s 1900, m	Hon Donough O B b 1897
1897	Inverclyde John Alan Burns b 1897 s 1919	(None)
1919	Inverforth Andrew Weir IC, b 1865 1st Baron m	Hon Andrew W b 1897
1921	Invernarn, William Beardmore, b 1856 1st Baron, m	(None)
1910	Islington, John Poynder Dickson Poynder IC GCMG DSO, b 1866 1st Baron, m	(None)
1906	Joicey James Joicey, b 1846 1st Baron m	Hon Arthur J b 1880
1831	Kent See Headfort Irish Mail	(As Irish)
1856	Kinnare See Kennmare Irish Mail	(As Irish)
1866	Kerry See Dunraven Irish Mail	(None to U K title)
1776 I	Kensington, (Hugh Edwards CMG DSO (U K Baron 1886*) Kensington) b 1873 s 1900 m	Hon William E, b 1904
1788	Kenyon Lloyd Tyrell Kenyon KCVO TD b 1864 s 1869, m	Hon Lloyd K, b 1917
1821	Ker See Lothian Scott Marq	(As Scottish)
1909	Kilbracken Arthur Godley CCB b 1847 1st Baron m	Hon Hugh G b 1877
1900	Killama Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris IC b 1867 s 1901	Michael M b 1914
1789 I	*Kinnaird John Edward Deane Browne b 1878 1907 m	Hon Jno E A B b 1902
1831	Kinnarnock See "Erroll, Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1772 I	Kingsale, Michael Constantine de Courcy b 1855 s 1895 m	Capt Hon Michael de C, DSO, b 1882
1682 s 1860*	*Kinnaird (Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (U K Baron Kinnaird) b 1880 s 1923, m	Master of Kinnaird b 1912
1902	Kinross, Patrick Balfour b 1870, s 1905 m	Hon John B b 1904
1838	Kintore See "Kintore, Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1905	Knaresborough Hy Meysey Meysey Thompson b 1845, 1st Baron, w	(None)
1923	Kysland, Owen Cosby Phillips GCMG, b 1863 1st Baron m	(None)
1917	Lambourne, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, IC CVO, b 1847 1st Baron, w	(None)
1880	Lamington, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane Baillie GCMG GCB, TD, b 1860 s 1890, m	Hon Victor C B, MC, b 1896
1800 I	Langford William Chambre Rowley, b 1849 s 1922, m	Clotworthy R, b 1885
1831	Latimer, Hugh Burdett Money Coutts, b 1876, s 1923, m	Hon Thos B M C, b 1901
1869	Lawrence Alexander Graham Lawrence b 1878 s 1913 m	Hon John L, b 1908
1923	Lawrence of Kingsgate Charles Napier Lawrence, b 1854 1st Bn, m	(None)
1859	Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, b 1872, s 1901, m	Hon Hugh A. W b 1877
1839	Leigh Francis Dudley Leigh, b 1855, s 1905 m	Rupert W D L, b 1908
1905	Leith of Fyvie Alexander John Forbes Leith, b 1847, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1797	Ilford, John Powys, b 1863 s 1896 m	Hon Stephen P b 1860

Created.	Title Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1758	<i>Lisle</i> , John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b 1903 s 1919 M	Hon Horace L b 1908
1805	<i>Loch</i> , Edward Douglas Loch, O.B., O.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b 1873, s 1900, m	Hon Geo Hy C L, b 1916 (As Irish)
1801	<i>Lofthus</i> See "Ely," Irish Marg	Hon Otway P, b 1898
1541	<i>Louth</i> , Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett b 1868, s 1883, m	Master of Lovat, b 1911 (As Irish)
1804	<i>Lovat</i> , Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Hon William B, b 1902
1837	(U.K. Baron, Lovat), b 1871 s 1887 m	Hon Robert V, b 1898
1768	<i>Lovel & Holland</i> See 'Egmont,' Irish Pair	Alex Godfrey M, b 1909
1830	<i>Lurgan</i> William Brownlow, K.C.V.O. b 1848, s 1882 m	(None)
1914	<i>Lyell</i> , Leonard Tyell, b 1850, 1st Baron m	Hon Joseph P M, b 1899
1859	<i>Lynden</i> , Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon b 1857, s 1900 m	Hon Ronald M G H b 65
1776	<i>Macdonald</i> , Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b 1853 s 1874 m	Hn Francis H M.C.B. b 97
1908	<i>MacDonnell</i> , Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.O., G.O.C.I., K.C.V.O., b 1844 1st Baron m	Hon Robt. Fraser W b 1900
1922	<i>MacLay</i> James Paton MacLay, I.C. b 1847, 1st Baron m	Hon William H b 1886
1887	<i>Magheramorne</i> , Dudley Stuart M Garel Hogg b 1863 s 1903	(None)
1807	<i>Manners</i> John Thomas Manners b 1852 s 1864 m	(None)
1922	<i>Manton</i> , George Miles Watson b 1899 s 1922, m	Hon Hugh Hamon M b 94
1908	<i>Marchantley</i> George Whiteley, P.O. b 1855 1st Baron m	(As Scottish)
1921	<i>Marshall</i> Horace Brooks Marshall P.C. K.C.V.O. b 1865 1st Baron, m	(As Irish)
1891	<i>Marham</i> John Cunliffe Lister b 1867, s 1917 m	(None to peerage)
1776	<i>Massy</i> , Hugh Somerset John Massy b 1864 s 1915 m	Hon William L b 1901
1815	<i>Meldrum</i> See "Huntly" Scott Marg	Hon Dougall M b 1894
1794	<i>Mendip</i> See Clifden Irish Vicet	(None)
1866	<i>Meredyth</i> See 'Athlunmy' Irish Baron, above	(None)
1911	<i>Morhyi</i> , Herbert Clark Lewis b 1866 s 1914 m	Hon Paul M b 1886
1919	<i>Meston</i> , James Scorgie Meston K.C.I., b 1865 1st Baron m	Hon Jacque H S, b 1903
1838	<i>Methuen</i> , Paul Sanford Methuen, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 1st Marshal, b 1845 s 1901 m	{Hon Michael W M C b 1887
1905	<i>Michelham</i> Herman Alfred Clorn b 1899 s 1919 m	Hon Anthony B M b 1909
1712	<i>Middleton</i> Godfrey Ernest Percival Willoughby b 1847 s 1922, m	(As Irish)
1922	<i>Mildmay</i> , Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.O. b 1861 1st Baron m	(As Irish)
1821	<i>Minster</i> See Conyngham Irish Marg	(As Irish)
1866	<i>Monck</i> See Monck Irish Vicet	(As Irish)
1887	<i>Monckton</i> See 'Galway' Irish Vicet	(As Irish)
1874	<i>Moncreiff</i> , James Arthur Fitzherbert Moncreiff b 1872 s 1913 m	Hon Harry R W M b 1915
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> , John William Dodson O.B., b 1869 s 1897	(None)
1885	<i>Monkneill</i> Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, b 1875 s 1909 m	Hon Wm A C b 1913
1728	<i>Monson</i> Augustus Debonnaire Jno Monson b 1868 s 1900 m	Hon John M b 1907
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> John Walter Edward Douglas Scott Montagu, K.C.I.E. C.S.I. V.D. b 1866 s 1905 m	(None)
1806	<i>Monteagle</i> See Sligo Irish Marg	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Monteagle</i> Thomas Spring Rice K.P. b 1849 s 1866 m	Hon Thomas A R b 1883
1918	<i>Morris</i> , Edward Patrick Morris P.C. K.C.M.C. b 1859 1st Bn, m	Hon Michael W M b 1903
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> , Llewelyn N V Lloyd Mostyn b 1856 s 1884, m	Hon Edward L M b 1885
1911	<i>Mountgarret</i> See "Mountgarret" Irish Vicet	(None)
1283	<i>Mowbray</i> Segrave (1283) & Stouiton (1448) Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, b 1867 s 1893 m	Hon William S b 1895
1915	<i>Muir Mackenzie</i> , Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B., b 1845, 1st Baron m	(None)
1767	<i>Mulgrave</i> See "Normanby" U.K. Marg	(As U.K.)
1781	<i>Mulherry</i> , Hamilton M G F M Deane Morgan, b 54 s 68 m	Hon Robt D M b 1874
1818	<i>Munroe</i> See Lansdowne Brit Marg	(As British)
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> James Pearse Napier b 1845 s 1921 m	Hon Edward N b 1861
1828	<i>Napier (of Merchiston)</i> Francis Edward Basil Napier (U.K. Baron Elrick), b 1876 s 1913 m	Master of Napier b 1900
1776	<i>Newborough</i> , Thomas John Wynne, b 1878 s 1916 m	Robt Vaughan W b 1877
1898	<i>Newlands</i> James Henry Cecil Hodier b 1851, s 1906 m	(None)
1892	<i>Newton</i> Thomas Wodehouse Leigh P.C. b 1857 s 1888 m	Hon Richard L, b 1888
1854	<i>North</i> , William Henry John North, T.D. b 1836 s 1884, m	Hon Wm F J N, b 1860
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> Walter John James b 1869 s 1883, m	Hon Walter E C J b 1896
1885	<i>Northington</i> See 'Henley,' Irish Baron above	(As Irish)
1876	<i>Norton</i> , Charles Leigh Adderley b 1845 s 1905 m	Hon Ralph A, b 1872
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> , C H Wellesley Wilson O.B., D.S.O., b 1875 s 1907, m	Hon. Charles J W b 1904
1870	<i>O'Hagan</i> Maurice Hbt. T Townsley O'Hagan b 1882 s 1900, m	Hon. Thos A E J O'H. b 17
1868	<i>O'Neill</i> Edward O'Neill b 1839 s 1883, m	Shane E R O.N. b 1907
1836	<i>Orranmore & Browne</i> , Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., b 1861, s 1900, m	Hon Dominick B, b 1901
1821	<i>Ornel</i> See "Massereene and F." Irish Vicet	(As Irish)
1868	<i>Ormsby</i> , Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.O.V.O., b 1859, s 1922, m	Hon William W, M.V.O., b 1863

Created	Title Name &c	Eldent Son or Heir
1821	Ormonde See "Ormonde, Irish Marq	(As Irish)
1841	Ozensoord See "Stair, Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1914	Parmeroor Char es Alfred Cripps P.C., K.C.V.O., b' 32 1st Baron, m.	Hon A.H. Seddon C. b 1884
1866	Penrhyn, Edward Sholto G Douglas Pennant b 1864, s 1907, m	Hon Hugh D P, b 1894
1909	Pentland John Sinclair P.C., G.O.I., G.O.I.E. b 60, 1st Baron, m	Hon Henry S, b 1907
1603	Petre, Joseph William Lionel Petre b 1914, s 1915 M	Francis William P, b 1847
1918	Phillimore, Walter Geo F Phillimore P.C. b 1845 1st Baron m	Hon Godfrey W P, b 79
1892	Playfair George James Playfair C.V.O. b 1849, s 1898 m	(None)
1919	Plumer, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer G.O.B. G.C.M.G. } G.C.V.O. Field Marshal b 1857 1st Baron m	Capt Hon Thos Hall Rokeby P. M.C. b 1890 Hon Patrick T P, b 1923 Hon Coplestone W B, b 14
1827	Plunket Terence Conyngham Plunket b 1809, s 1920 m	Master of Polwarth, b 1890
1831	Poltimore George Wentworth Warwick Baniplyde b 82 s 18 m	(As Irish)
1860	Polwarth, Walter George Hepburne Scott C.B.E., V.D., b 1864 s 1920 m	(None)
1749	Ponsonby See Bessborough, Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1912	Pontypridd Alfred Thomas b 1840 1st Baron	(None)
1885	Powerscourt See Powerscourt Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1918	Queenborough, Almeric Hugh Paget, b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1800	Radstock Granville George Waldegrave C.B.E. b 1859 s 1913	Hon Montagu W, b 1867
1852	Raglan FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b 1885 s 1921 m	Hon Wellesley S b 1867
1875	Ranney See "Dalhousie, Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1826	Ranfurly See "Ranfurly Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1916	Rathcedan, Cecil William Norton, b 1850, 1st Baron, m	Hon Charles P A, b 1905
1868	Rathdonnell, Thos. Kane McClintock Bunbury b 1848 s 79 m	Capt Hon Thomas McC B M.B.E., b 81 Hon Robert L b 1902
1821	Ravensworth Gerald Wellesley Liddell b 1869 s 1919 m	(None)
1919	Rawlinson, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.O.B. G.C.V.O. K.C.M.C., b 1864 1st Baron m	Hon John A S b 1908 Baron Alexander M b 1927 Hon Thos David F, b 1909
1821	Rayleigh Robert John Strutt b 1875 s 1919, m	(None)
1628	Reyn Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b 1905 s 1921 m	Hon Percy T b 1874
1902	Redesdale Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman Mitford } b 1878 s 1916 m	Hon Cecil B, b 1864
1806	Rendlesham, Frederick Archibald Charles Ithellusson b 1868 s 1911, m	(None)
1885	Revelstoke John Baring P.C. G.C.V.O. b 1863 s 1897	(None)
1797	Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister P.C. b 1854, s 1876 m	(None)
1920	Riddell, George Allardice Riddell b 1865 1st Baron m	Hon Philip R, b 1899
1905	Ritchie Charles Ritchie b 1866 s 1906 m.	Hon John D A, b 1906
1913	Rochdale George Kemp b 1866 1st Baron m	Hon George W H, b 1918
1782	Rodney George B. Harley Guest Rodney b 1891 s 1909 m	Hon Eric Norman R, b 1861
1851	*Rollo William Charles Wordsworth Rollo C.B. (U.K. Baron) (Dunning) b 1860, s 1916 m	(None)
1866	Romilly William Gaspard Guy Romilly b 1899, s 1905 M	(None)
1896	Romneyad, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson b 1866 s 1897 m	(None)
1796	Rossmore } William Westons (U.K. Baron Rossmore) b 1892 s 1921	Hon Pichard H b 1893
1910	Rotherham, William Henry Holland b 1849 1st Baron m	Hon Stuart H, b 1876
1885	Rothschild Lionel Walter Rothschild b 1868, s 1915	Nathaniel M V R, b 1910
1916	Roundway Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston b 1854, 1st Baron, m	Br Gen Hon Edward Murray C, G.M.C., M.V.O., D.S.O. b 1880
1911	Rowallan Archibald Cameron Colbett b 1856 1st Baron m	Hon Godfrey C b 1895
1919	Russell of Liverpool, Edward Frederick Langley Russell M.C., b 1895 s 1920 m	Hon Langley G H J R, b 1922
1651	Ruthven } Walter Patrick Hore Ruthven, C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O. 1919 } Ruthven } Maj Gen, b 1870, s 1921 m	(Chs of Carlisle b 1896 Lt. Col Hon Alex H R J G C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., b 1872 Maj Gen Hon Sir Charles J S W K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G. b 1870 Hon Arth I L b 06
1876	Sackville Lionel Edward Sackville West, b 1867, s 1908 m	Hon John St J b 1917
1911	St Audres, Alexander P Fuller Acland Hood, b 1893 s 1917	Frank S b 1852
1559	St John of Bletso Monbray St A Thornton St John b 1877 s 1920 m	Francis Cecil St A b 1895
1852	St Leonards, Frank Edward Sugden, b 1890 s 1908	Hon Rowland W, b 1916
1887	St Lavan John Townshend St Aubyn, C.B. C.V.O. b 1857 s 1908 m.	(As Irish)
1885	St Oswald, Rowland George Winn, b 1893, s 1919 m	Master of Saltoun, M.C. b 86
1796	Salterford See "Courtown, Irish Earl	Capt Hon Ralph Sheldon M, O.B.E., b 1892
1445	†Saltoun, Alexander Wm Fredk Fraser, C.M.G., b 1851, s 1886, m.	Capt A B G s H.R., b 1837
1871	Sandhurst, John William Mansfield, b 1857, s 1921 m	Hon George H L S., b
1802	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys b 1855, s 1904, m	
1888	Samle, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., b 1854, s 1896, m	

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name &c</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir</i>
1603	Saye & Sele Geoffrey C 1 Wykeham Fiennes, b 1858, s 1907 m	{ Hon Geoffrey T W F b 1884
1839	Scaton, John Regd U Elhott Drake Colborne, b 1854, s 1888, m	Hon Francis C, MVO b (As Irish) 1855
1831	See "Setton Irish Earl"	
1809	Sempill John Forbes Sempill, b 1863, s 1905, m	Master of Sempill b 1893
1918	Shandon Ignatius John O'Brien, PC, b 1857, 1st Baron m	(None)
1916	Shaughnessy Thomas George Shaughnessy, KCVO, b 1853 1st Baron m	Hon William J S b 1883 (Life Peerage)
1909	Shaw Thomas Shaw, PC (Lord of Appeal) b 1850 m	Hon Sir A L S KC MG b 1875
1783 I	Sheffield, Edward Lyulph Stanley (UK Baron Stanley of Alderley) PC, b 1839 s 1909, m.	{ Col Ralph S b 1860 Hon Charles D b 1911 (As Irish)
1627 I	Sherard, Philip Halton Sherard b 1851, s 1902	Hon Richard U P A S. (As Irish) b 1913
1784	Shborne James Huntly Dutton DSO, b 1873 s 1920	
1880	Shute See Harrington Irish 1st	
1902	Shuttleworth Ughtred J Kay Shuttleworth PC, b 44 1st Bn m	
1821	Sichewitz See "Loughford Irish Earl"	
1449	Sinclair Archibald James Murray 4th Clair MVO, b 1875, s 1922, m.	Master of Sinclair b 1914
1919	Sinha Satyendra Prasanna Sinha PC, KC, b 1864 m	Hon Airon S. b 1887
1916	Somerleyton Saville Brinton Crossley, PC GVO b 1857 1st Baron m	{ Capt Hon Francis Saville b 1889
1784	Somers Arthur Herbert Lemnyson Locks, DSO, MC, b 1887 s 1899 m	Rev Henry L S (As Irish) b 1862
1873	Somerton See "Normanton Irish Earl"	Hon Charles F b 1904
1780	Southampton Charles Henry Fitzroy OBE b 1867 s 1872 m	
1917	Southborough Francis John Stephens Hopwood 1st GCB, GCMG GVO KCSI b 1860 1st Baron, m	Hon Spencer H b 1888 (None) 1861
1910	Southwick Richard Knight Causton PC b 1843 1st Baron m	Hon Basil Fitzherbert b 1904
1640	Stafford Francis Ed Fitzherbert Stafford DSO b 1859 s 1913 m	
1886	Stalbridge Hugh Grosvenor, b 1880 s 1912 m	
1911	Stamfordham Arthur John Bigge PC GCB GCF GVO b 1851 KCMG ISO b 1849 1st Baron m	(None) (As Irish)
1839	Stanley of Alderley See Sheffield, Irish Baron above	(None)
1893	Stannore George A Maudslayi Hamilton (London) b 1871 1912	(As Scottish)
1796	Stewart of Galloway See Galloway Scott Earl	It com Hon Joseph K, b 1836
1318	Strabolgh, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, b 1853, claim established 1916 m	Hon Edward S b 1882 (None)
1911	Strachey Edward Strachey PC b 1858 1st Baron m	Hon Gavin C b 1901
1914	Strathclyde, Alexander Ure PC GBT b 1853, 1st Baron m	Hon Donald G, b 1912 (As Scottish)
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1841) Alastair Campbell b 1899 s 1918, m	
1884	Strathpey Trevor Ogilvie Grant b 1879 s 1915 m	
1796	Stuart of Cadell Stuart See Moray Scott Earl	
1916	Stuart of Witley, Charles Bulbin Stuart Wortley 1st Baron b 1851 m	(None)
1838	Sudley Wm Charles Frederick Hanbury Tracy b 1870 s 1922 m	Rev Hu H Alfred II b 46 (As Irish)
1884	Sudley See Arrian Irish Earl	Hon Victor H b 1897
1786	Suffield Charles Harbord CB MVO b 1855 s 1914, m	
1913	Sumner John Andrew Hamilton PC GCB (Lord of Appeal) b 1859, m.	(Life Peerage)
1893	Swansen Odo Richard Vivian DSO MVO b 1875 s 1922 m	(None)
1907	Swaythling Louis Samuel Samuel Montagu b 1869 s 1911, m	Hon Stuart S M b 1808
1919	Swinfen, Charles Swinfen Eady b 1904 s 1919 M	(None)
1913	Sydenham George Sydenham Clarke GCSI GCMG, GClE, GBE, b 1848 1st Baron m	(None)
1831 I	Talbot of Malahide James Boswell Talbot b 1874, s 1921 m	{ Hon Reginald I (CBE), b 1849
1856	Talbot de Malahide	Hon Hu H A S b 1881
1797 I	Tegonmouth Henry Noel Shore b 1847 s 1916 m	{ Maj Hon Arthur (DSO), OBI b 1880
1831	Templemore Arthur Henry Clichester, b 1854 s 1906 m	Hon Lionel I b 1880
1884	Tennison Hallam Fenyson 1st GCMG b 1852, s 1892 m	Hon Charles A b 1909
1827	Tentford Charles Stuart Henry Abbott b 1865 s 1882 m	{ Hon Horace H, CBE, b 1888
1918	Terrington Harold 1st Shorne Woodhouse OBE, b 1877 s 1921 m	Hon Charles R C, b 1896
1616	Teynham Henry John P S Roper Curzon b 1867, s 1892 m	Hon Charles C B b 1910
1792	Thurlow Rev Charles Edward Cumming Bruce b 69 s 1916 m	Hon Denis DSO, b 1884
1876	Tollmache Bently Lyonel J Tollmache b 1883 s 1904 m	Master of Torphichen, b 1917
1864	Torphichen John Gordon Sandilands b 1886 s 1915 m	
1859	Tredegar, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, OBE, b 1867, s 1913, m	Hon Evan M, b 1893 (None)
1927	Treowen, Ivor John C Herbert, CBE, OMC, b 1851, 1st Baron, m	Hon Alfred Clive L, CBE, b 1876
1921	Trevethin, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, PC, b 1843 1st Baron, m	(None)
1890	Trevar Charles Edward Hill Trevar b 1863 s 1923	Hon Charles B, b 1899
1452 I	Trimletonum Charles Aloysius Barnewall b 1861 s 1891 m	

Created	Title Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1881	<i>Tweddale</i> See 'Tweddale, Scott Marg	(As Scottish)
1881	<i>Livermouth</i> , Dudley C Marjoribanks C M G D S O M V O , b 1874, s 1909 m	Hon Countess M b 1860
1786	<i>Tyrone</i> See Waterford Irish Marg	(As Irish)
1583	<i>Laux of Harrienden</i> , Hubert Geo Chas Mostyn b 1860 s 1883	Three co heiresses
1800 I	<i>Ventry</i> , Arthur William Eveleigh de Molevins b 1864 s 1923 m	Hon Arthur F F de V b 1898
1762	<i>Lernon</i> Francis W L Venables Vernon b 1889 s 1915 m	Hon — I I , b 1923
1922	<i>Lestey</i> William Vestey, b 1859 1st Baron m	Hon Samuel I b 1882
1841	<i>Liman</i> George Crespigny Babazon Vivian, D S O b 78 s 93 m	Hon Anthony I b 1906
1905	<i>Wateran</i> William Hood Walond I C V D b 1849, 1st Baron m	William G H II b 1905
1780	<i>Walingham</i> , John Augustus de Grey b 1849 s 1919 m	Col Hon C de G D S O b 1884
1922	<i>Wargrave</i> Edward Alfred Goudling P C b 1863 1st Baron	(None)
1922	<i>Waring</i> Samuel James Waring b 1860 1st Baron m	(None)
1792 I	<i>Waterpark</i> Charles Frederick Cavendish b 1883 s 1912	Honiv S H C b 1876
1919	<i>Waverlee</i> William Hall Walker, b 1856, 1st Baron m	(None)
1918	<i>Weir</i> William Douglas Wel, I C, b 1877 1st Baron m	Hon Jas Kenneth W, b 1905
1821	<i>Wemyss</i> See 'Wemyss and March' Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1839	<i>Weslock</i> Rev Algernon George Lawley b 1827 s 1918 m	Hon Sir A G C I b 1860
1861	<i>Weskbury</i> Richard Luttrell Pilkington Petheil b 1852 s 75 m	Hon Richard B b 1883
1776 I *	<i>Westcott</i> See Cobham Lord Visct	(As British)
1919	<i>Wester Wemyss</i> , Rosslyn Eiskine Wemyss G C B C M C M V O Admiral of the Fleet b 1864 1st Baron m	(None)
1548	<i>Wharton</i> Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys Lynte b 1876 claim established 1916 m	Hon Chas. John K T b 1908
1912	<i>Whitburgh</i> Thomas Banks Borthwick b 1874 1st Baron	(None)
1826	<i>Wigton</i> See Crawford Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1910	<i>Willington</i> Freeman in Picman Thomas G O S I G C I T C B I b 1866 1st Baron m	Hon Lingo I I b 1899
1491	<i>Wilmington de Broke</i> Richard Greville Verney I b 1869 s 1902	Hon John I M C b 1890
1529	<i>Windsor</i> See Plymouth, Earl of (page 111)	Hon Gillian Mary Windsor I I b 1922
1918	<i>Wittenham</i> George Denison Faber C B b 1852 1st Baron m	(None)
1869	<i>Woburn</i> Frederic Lyn I b 1864 s 1888 m	Hon Geo Cui C b 1896
1922	<i>Woolatington</i> James Buchanan b 1849 1st Baron m	(None)
1835	<i>Worthingham</i> See 'Gosford' Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1915	<i>Wrenbury</i> Henry Burton Buckley, P C b 1845 1st Baron m	Hon Bryan B b 1890
1838	<i>Wrotesley</i> Victor Alexander Wrotesley b 1873 s 1910	Hon Walter I II b 1877
1919	<i>Wyfold</i> Robert Trotter Hermon Hodge b 1851 1st Baron m	Lt Col Hon Roland II II I D S O M V O I b 1880
1829	<i>Wyndol</i> Philip George I C S O b 1871 s 1904 m	Hon Samuel I I I b 1874
1923	<i>Younge</i> , Robert Younger I C C B E (Lord of Appeal) b 1861	(As Peerage)
1921	<i>Ystruth</i> , Matthew Lewis Vaughan Davies b 1840 1st Baron m	(None)



BARONNESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT *Style* The Right Hon Lady —
Addressed as My Lady



1309	<i>Beaumont</i> Mona Josephine T Fitzalan Howard b 1894 s 1896 m	Hon Miles F F H b 1915
1421	<i>Beckley</i> Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley M B I , b 1875 s 1899 m	Two co heiresses
1368	<i>Beteaux</i> (See Loudoun Countess of)	See Loudoun Countess of
1807	<i>Buston</i> Nellie Lisa Bailie b 1873, s 1909, m	Hon George E M B, b 1894
1608	<i>Clyton</i> Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh b & s 1900	Earl of Darnley q v
1332	<i>Darcy de Bray</i> Violet (Countess of Powis) b 1865 m	See Powis Earl of
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Mary Frances (Countess of Dartrey) b 1854 s 1907 m	Three co heiresses
1609 *	<i>Dingwall</i> See Lucas Engl Baroness (Scott title the earl)	(As English)
1899	<i>Dorchester</i> Henrietta Anne Carlton b 1846 1st Baroness m	Lt Col Hon Dudley C
1295	<i>Fruenberg de Compiers</i> (1509) Maria (Countess of Yarborough) O B E, b 1863 m	O B F, b 1876
1295	<i>Furnvall</i> Mary Frances Katherine Agai b 1900, s 1913, m	See Yarborough, Earl of
1444 R	<i>Gray</i> Ethel Evelyn Gray Campbell b 1866 s 1919 m	Master of Gray b 1894
1490 R	<i>Herrys</i> Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), b 1877 s 1908, m	Duke of Norfolk q v
1602 R	<i>Kinloss</i> , Mary Morgan Grenville C I b 1852 s 1889 m	Master of Kinloss b 1889
1663	<i>Linns</i> , Nan Ino Cooper b 1880, s 1916 m	Hon Anne Rosemary C b
1900	<i>Stathcona & Mount</i> h q Margaret Charlotte Howard b 1854 s 1914 m	[1919 Hon Donald II, s p I 1891
1529	<i>Wentworth</i> , Judith Anne Dorothea Tyton b 1873 s 1917 m	Hon Noel I b 1900
1308	<i>Worce of Haunghworth</i> Mary Cecil Frankland b 1875 s 1927, m	Hon Thos W A F b 1902

124 Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c

*From this list it will be seen that ' Lord Aberdour is the heir to the Ealdom of Morton while ' Lord Moreton is the heir to the Ealdom of Dunle, and that ' Viscount Curzon, M.P. is the eldest son of Earl Howe, * the titles borne by second heirs are also given e.g. Earl of Burlington, eldest son of the Marquess of Hartington, heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire*

Aberdour—Morton	Deerhurst—Coventry	Hinton—Poulett	Norrays—Abingdon
Abingdon—London	Douglas & Clydesdale	Robert—Buckingham	North—Gusford
Aboyne—Huntly	—Hamilton	shire	Northland—Ranfurly
Acheson—Gosford	Doune—Moray	Holmesdale—Amherst	Ockham—Lowcase
Altamont—Sligo	Douro—Wellington	Hopetoun—Lunithgow	Ormelle—Breadalbane
Althorp—Spencer	Dunmlairg—Queens	Hyde—Clarendon	Ossory—Ormonde
Anson—Lichfield	berry	Ikerin—Carrick	Ossulston—Tankerville
Apaley—Bathurst	Dunfries—Butt	Ingessie—Shrewsbury	Parker—Macclesfield
Ardee—Meath	Duncan—Camperdown	Ipswich—Grafton	Pelham—Chichester
Arundel—Norfolk	Duncannon—Bessborough	Jedburgh—Lothian	Peicy—Northumber
Ashley—Shaftesbury	Dundas—Ronaldshay	Jermy—Bristol	land
Ava—Dufferin and Ava	Dunglass—Home	Jocelyn—Roden	Petersham—Harrington
Balmiel—Crauford	Dunluce—Antrim	Kilburne—Glasgow	Pollington—Marboro
Bective—Headfort	Dunsford—Mileton	Keiry—Ipswich	Portchester—Carnarvon
Belfast—Downfall	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Kilconnel—Clancarty	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Bingham—Lucan	Ebrington—Fortescue	Kildare—Leinster	Raynham—Townshend
Blindford—Marlboro	Ednam—Dudley	Killeen—Fingall	Rocksavage—Cholmley
Borodale—Beatty	Ficho—Wemyss & March	Kilmarnock—Froll	Ronaldshay—Zetland
Rowmont—Roxburgh	Fimley—Beauchamp	Kilwailin—Downshire	Rosa of Belvoir—(Jan
Blackley—Fleming	Litham—Cambridge	Kincardine—Graham	by
Brecknock—Camden	Elveden—Ipswich	Kingsborough—King	Rosehill—Northesk
Brooke—Hampshire	Fencombe—Eldon	ston	Sackville—De La Warr
Bucome—Kitchener	Gainsmore—Isington	Knebworth—Isington	St. Cyres—Adelaide
Buckhurst—De La Warr	Gleichen—Reading	Kynnauld—Newburgh	Sandon—Hastings
Burford—St. Albans	Erington—Cromer	Lascelles—Hastings	Scorne—Mansfield
Burghersh—Westminster	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Lewes—Abergavenny	Settrington—Mar
Burghley—Felix	Euston—Grafton	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Seymour—Somerset
Burlington—Hasting	Falconer—Kintore	Lincoln—Newcastle	Somerton—Donington
Calne—Kerry	Fellding—Denbigh	Loughborough—Rostyn	Stafford—Sutherland
Camden—Gainsboro	Finstock—Dunmoir	Lowther—Isington	Stanley—Derby
Cardigan—Aberbury	Fitz Harris—Walmesley	Macduff—Fife	Stavordale—Lichfield
Cardross—Buchan	Kilkestone—Radnor	Maidstone—Wicham	Stonfort—Cottingham
Carlisle—Isington	Forbes—Glanard	Maidstone—Wicham	Stuart—Castle Stewart
Carlton—Hastings	French—Isington	Malden—Isington	Sudley—Arran
Carnarvon—Leeds	Gumaux—Burkenhead	Malden—Isington	Suli dale—Donoughmore
Carnegie—Southek	Galloway—Mar	Malden—Isington	Janworth—Ferry
Cassilis—Aber	Gallies—Galloway	Malden—Isington	Tarbat—Cromarty
Castlereagh—Isington	Galloway—Cann	Malden—Isington	Tavistock—Bedford
Castlerosse—Kenmare	Gifford—Clanwilliam	Malden—Isington	Tay—Breadalbane
Chelsea—Cadogan	Gillis—Strathmore	Malden—Isington	Titchfield—Portland
Chewton—Isington	Gleadow—Annesley	Malden—Isington	Tiveton—Hastings
Clifton—Isington	Graham—Montrose	Malden—Isington	Trafalgar—Nelson
Clive—Isington	Graham—Rutland	Malden—Isington	Trematon—Athlone
Clonmore—Isington	Graham—Jersey	Malden—Isington	Tullibardine—Atholl
Cochrane—Dunmald	Greenock—Cathcart	Malden—Isington	Uffington—Cannon
Coke—Leicester	Grey de Wilton—Isington	Malden—Isington	Uxbridge—Angley
Compton—Northampton	Grimston—Verulam	Malden—Isington	Vaughan—Isington
Courtney—Dun	Grosvenor—Westminster	Malden—Isington	Walpole—Orford
Cranborne—Salisbury	Grosvenor—Aylesford	Malden—Isington	Weymouth—Bath
Cranley—Oxford	Haddo—Aberdeen	Malden—Isington	Willingby de Freshy
Curzon—Hastings	Hamilton—Abercorn	Malden—Isington	Windsor—Plymouth
Dalketh—Buckden	Hartington—Devonshire	Malden—Isington	Woolhouse—Kilmerley
Dalmeny—Rosebery	Hastings—Huntington	Malden—Isington	Wolmer—Selborne
Dalrymple—Stair	Hebert—Pembroke	Malden—Isington	Worcester—Beaufort
Dangan—Coulter	Hillsborough—Isington	Malden—Isington	Worsley—Isington
Dawick—Hastings	shire	Malden—Isington	Yarmouth—Hertford
De Grey—Ripon	Hinchinbroke—Sand	Malden—Isington	

Companions of Honour—CH

Barnes, Rt Hon G N	Faringdon The Lord	Provis Sir Samuel Butler &c
Burham The Viscount	Gloucester Bishop of D	Quinan Kenneth Bligham
Caine Sir Hall, &c	Gosling Harry M	Royden Sir Thomas B
Carruthers Mrs. (Miss Violet Mark	Haldane, Miss Elizabeth	Ripper Prof William B
Chetwynd The Viscount. (ham)	Jowett Rev Dr John Henry	Seddon James Andrew
Churchill, Rt. Hon W	Koogh Lt Gen Sir Alfred &c	Sinclair Lt Gen Right Hon J C
Clifford Rev John, &c	Kerr Philip Henry	Strutt, Hon Edward
Davidson, John Colin Campbell &c	Landowne, The Marchioness of	Sweetnam Sir Frank A &c
Davies, William John	Lansdowne, The Marchioness of	Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith
Dillon, Viscount	Layton, Walter Thomas &c	Wardle, George James
Ellerman Sir John Reeves Bart	Newbolt, Sir Henry Ltd	Wickie Alexander
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.	Parker James	Wilson Joseph Havelock &c

Surnames of Peers and Peersesses differing from their Titles

Ablott—Tenterden
Abney Hastings—Loudon
Acheson—Gosford
Adderley—Newton
Addington—Sidmouth
Agar—Falmouth
Agai—Normanton
Ajar Roberts—Chiden
Aitken—Beare bank
Akies Douglas—Christon
Alexander—Calden
Alexander—Coatham
Allanson Wintu—Head
Allopp—Havilly (ley)
Annesley—Salisbury
Anson—Lichfield
Arthur—Tenarthur
Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury
Astley—Hastings
Bailey—Glauusk
Baillie—Luton
Baillie Hamilton—Hadlington
Balfour—Kilross
Bampfyld—Poftmore
Barling—Aschburton
Baring—Cromk
Baring—Wiltwick
Baring—Helestone
Barnea—Dwell
Barnswell—Princes town
Bateman Hanbury—Bateman
Bathurst—Bledisloe
Bardmore—Ennairne
Beauchek—St Albans
Beaumont—Altendale
Beckett—Grantham
Bennet—Tankerville
Benison—Charvond
Berensford—Watford
Bernard—Baindon
Bertie—Abandon
Bertie—Bertie of Thame
Bertie—London
Beat—Wynton
Bethell—Westbury
Bethune—Lindsay
Bewicke Copley—Cronevell
Biggs—Stanfordham
Bigham—Mersey
Bingham—Clanmorris
Bingham—Fulan
Bligh—Chifton
Bligh—Danuby
Blunt Mackenzie—Cro.masie
Boote Wilbraham—Lathom
Borthwick—Whithurg
Bowcaven—Falmouth
Bourke—Mayo
Bows Lyon—Strathmore
Boyle—Cork
Boyle—Glasgow
Boyle—Shannon
Brabazon—Meath
Brand—Hamptden
Brett—Esher
Bridgman—Bradford
Brodrick—Middletun
Brooks—Cuswath
Brougham—Brougham & Vaux
Brown—Kenmare
Brown—Kilmine
Browne—Oranmore
Brown—Sligo
Brownlow—Fingan
Bruce—Adshire
Bruce—Ballfour of Birleigh
Bruce—Fligin
Brudenell Bruce—Aylesbury
Byan—Bullin
Buchan—Canthness
Buckle—Wrenbury
Buchanan—Walsington
Burns—Inverlyde
Butler—Carick
Butler—Donnybeg
Butler—Macbethough
Butler—Mountstuart
Butler—Ormonde
Butz—Straford
Wing—Torriatone
Cambriel—Athlone
Campbell—Avonhill
Campbell—Braddallan
Campbell—Carrick
Campbell—Lenax
Campbell—Stratheden
Camling—Garraugh
Capell—Essex
Carlton—Durchester
Carnegie—Northesk
Carmichael—Southesk
Cary—Falkland
Caulfield—Chattermont
Cavendish—Chesham
Cavendish—Dixonhire
Cavendish—Waterpark
Cavendish Bentnick—Portland
Cell—Ankeist of Hackney
Cecil Fzetze
Chalonoi—Gisborough
Chartois—Wyness and March
Chetwynd Talbot—Shrewsbury
Chichester—Donegall
Chichester—Templemore
Child Villiers—Jersey
Chomolondeley—Delamere
Chuichill—Marlborough
Claik—Sydenham
Clagg Hill—Hill
Clements—Leitrim
Clifford—Green de Ruthyn
Coats—Glenstar
Cochrane—Dundonald
Cochrane Baillie—Lamington
Cocks—Somerset
Cockayne—Cullen
Coke—Ipswich
Cole—Enniskillen
Collier—Monksell
Colston—Roundway
Colville—Colville of Culross
Compton—Northampton
Cooper—Lucas
Connet—Rouellan
Courtney—Demons
Crewe Milnes—Cire
Crichton—Pin
Crichton Stuart Rute
Cripps—Paramore
Crossley—Somerleyton
Cubitt—Ashcombe
Culle—Desart
Cumming Bruce—Thurston
Cumfelleister—Masham
Curzon—Curzon of Kedleston
Curzon—Howe
Curzon—Bronston
Dalrymple—Star
Dalziel—Canrath
Darway—Downe
Davison—Darlucy
Dawson—Dawson of Penn
Dawson—De laos
Dawson Duncanson—Portsmouth
De Courcy—Kinsale
De Grey—Winningham
De Montmorency—Frankfort
De Montmorency—Mountainview
De Yatburgh Bateson—Deramore
Deane Morgan—Miskerry
Denison—Londesborough
Devereux—Herford
Dewar—Fosterly
Dickson Potyides—Islington
Dillon—Clonbrock
Dillon Lee—Dillon
Dodson—Mont Dietlon
Douglas—Morton
Douglas—Queensberry
Douglass Campbell—Blythswood
Douglas Hamilton—Hamilton
Douglas Home—Home
Douglas Pennant—Penryn
Douglas Scott Montagu—Montagu of Beaulieu
Drummond—Melfort
Drummond—Perth
Duff—Fife
Duncombe—Fernham
Dundas—Melville
Dundas—Zeland
Dutton—Sherborne
Eaton—Cheylsmore
Eden—Ackland
Edgcombe—Mount Edgcombe
Edwardes—Kennington
Ekerton—Ellenme
Ekerton—Wilton
Elliot—St Germans
Elliot Drake Colborne—Seaton
Elliot—Mento
Erskine—Buchan
Erskine—Ma
Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Evans Freke—Curbey
Evenleigh de Moleys—Ventry
Fahel—Writtenham
Faue—Westminster
Feilding—Denbygh
Felloses—Arwyn
Fellowes—De Hamsey
Finch—Aytesford
Finch Hatton—Winchelsea
Fitzeian Howard—Beaumont
Fitzeian Howard—Fitzeian
Fitzeian Howard—Herrers
Fitzeian Howard—Howard of Clonsop
Fitzeian Howard—Norfolk
Fitzeian Clarence—Munster
Fitzeian Gerald—Leinster
Fitzeian Herbert Stafford—Stafford
Fitzenmaice—Oakney
FitzePatrick Castlestown
FitzeRoy—Chilton
Fitzroy—Southampton
Flower—Ashbrook
Foley—Berkeley
Foljambe—Liverpool
Forbes—Granada
Forbes Leith—Leith of Fyfe
Forbes Sempill—Sempill
Forward Howard—Wicklow
Foster—Ilkeston
Fowler—Wolverhampton
Fox Strangways—Ilchester
Frankland—Zouche
Fraser—Lovat
Fraser—Saltoun
Freeman Mitford—Redesdale
Freeman Thomas—Willington
Fremantle—Cottesloe
French—De Freyne
French—Ypres
Fuller Acland Hood—St Andrews
Gascoigne Cecil—Salisbury
Gathorne Hardy—Cygan
Gibbs—Aldenham
Gibbs—Hunsdon
Gibson—Ashbourne
Gilford—Halsebury
Giustiniani Bandini—Neubourg

Glyn—Wolberton	Hill—Downshire	Lindsay—Crauford	Murray—Dunmore
Glyn—Kubracken	Hill Trevor—Trevor	Lister—Ribbledale	Murray—Kilbank
Goodvee Erskine—Mar	Hobart Hampden Mor	Littleton—Hatherton	Murray—Manfield
Gordon—Aberdeen	gor Henderson—Buck	Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn	Needham—Kilnorey
Gordon—Huntly	inghamshire	Lockwood—Lambourne	Neville—Abergavenny
Gordon Tennox—Rich	Holland—Kewstford	Loftus—Fly	Neville—Loughbooke
mound	Holland—Rothcham	Lonsdale—Armaghdale	Nicolson—Carnock
Gore—Arian	Holmesa Court—Heytes	Lopes—Ludlow	Nilsson—Glendana
Gough Calthorpe—Cal	bury	Lowry Coiry—Belmore	Noel—Glanborough
thorpe	Holroyd—Sheffield	Lowther—Fonsdale	Noel Hill—Berwick
Goulding—Warrington	Hood—Bridport	Lowther—Lludatir	North—Guilford
Graham—Athalston	Hope—Lulithgout	Lubbock—Arbury	Northole—Adderley
Graham—Montro	Hopwood—South	Lumley—Scarbrough	Norton—Cranthly
Graham Toler—Nobury	borough	Lumley—Lilleshall	Norton—Rathredan
Grant—Seapell	Hore—Ruthven—Ruthven	Lyon—Beauchamp	Nugent—Wathemath
Grant—Strathgarry	Horsley Breston—Dr	Lyon Dalberg—Acton	O'Brien—Linchington
Gray Campbell—Cray	rick	Acton	O'Brien—Shandon
Greenfell—Desborough	Howard—Carlisle	Lysaght—Lusk	O'Grady—Ardamory
Grey—Grey of Pallodon	Howard—Kilghnam	Lyttelton—Cobham	O'Leary—Arlite (Spain)
Grey—Stamford	Howard—Norfolk	Lyttelton—Wentworth	O'Leary—Craik—Strath
Grimston—Lerulam	Howard—Strathcona	Metlinock—Bunbury	Orde Powlett—Bolton
Grosvenor—Ebury	Howard—Suffolk	Mathdonnell	Ormsby Gory—Hartech
Grosvenor—Stabridge	Howzer—Newlands	McDonnell—Ingram	Osborne—Leeds
Grosvenor—Westminster	Hubbard—Addington	M Gair Hog—Magher	Page—Anglesey
Guest—Wimbor	Huns Kei—Roxburgh	amore	Page—Queenborough
Guinness—Teagh	Hugh—Boston	Mackay—Inchape	Takenham—Longford
Gully—Selby	Husack—Reading	Mackay—Linn	Pakington—Hampton
Gurdon—Cranworth	Husson—Alleton	Mackworth—Llanidlo	Palk—Halden
Haldale Duncan—Carm	James—Northcliffe	McLaren—Abercromby	Palmes—Selborne
perdoen	Jervis—St Vincent	Maitland—Laidlaw	Park—Maerfeld
Hamilton—Abercorn	Jocelyn—Hodg	Manners—Holland	Perkin—Mortley
Hamilton—Belhaven	Jolliffe—Hydon	Manners—Sutton—Can	Pennington—Cragdon
Hamilton—Holin	Kaye—Shuttleworth	terbury	Pennington—Kosse
Patrick	Kearley—Deonport	Manfield—Santhorpe	Perington—Dorchester
Hamilton—Surrey	Keith Falconer—Kin	Marjoribanks—Lucc	Paullet—Wimborne
Hamilton—Gordon	toe	mouth	Pearson—Culley
Stammore	Kemew—Lynton—Haiton	Marshall—Lomney	Pelham—Dartmouth
Hamilton—Russell	Kemp—Rochdale	Masse—Clarny	Pelham—Gatford
Boyne	Kennedy—Alva	Maud—Hawarden	Pelham—Chichester
Hamilton Temple Black	Kenworthy—Straboly	Maxwell—Farnham	Pelham—Avenberg
wood—Duffin	Keppel—Albemarle	Mcade—Clannellum	Pelham—Lambough
Hanbury Tracy—Sudley	Keri—Othman	Macey—Thompson—	Pelham—Clinton—Aer
Handcock—Castlemaine	King—Foxlode	Kearseborough	castle
Harbord—Suffield	King—Fenton—Kington	Miles—Soudy	Pelham—Framith
Hare—Lustoul	Kitchin—Airedale	Mills—Hillingdon	Pelham—Cotton
Harmsworth—Rothel	Knatchbull—Hutcheson	Molyneux—Ston	Pelham—Framith
meie	Barbours	Monckton—Aundell	Perry—Northumberland
Harris—Malmsbury	Knight Causton—South	Galway	Perry—Immerick
Hastings—Donington	mark	Money—Coutts—Latimer	Petrie Agri—Finsell
Hastings—Huntingdon	Knox—Ranfurly	Monseil—Emly	Petty Fitzmaurice—
Hay—Erroll	Lambart—Cavan	Montagu—Manchester	Fitzmaurice
Hay—Kinnaird	Lambton—Durham	Montagu—Sandwich	Petty Fitzmaurice—
Hay—Tweeddale	Lancelles—Harewood	Montagu Douglas Scott	Fitzmaurice
Heathcote—Drummond	Law—Ellenborough	—Buccleuch	Phillips—Kylstan
Willoughby—Ancaster	Lawless—Concey	Montagu Stuart Wort	Phillips—St Davids
Hely Hutchinson—Do	Lawley—Wendock	ley Mackenzie—	Phillips—Strang
noughmore	Lawrence—Irevelin	Wharfedale	Phillips—Astonbury
Henderson—Faringdon	Lawrence—Laurence of	Montgomerie—Eglinton	Pickford—Stendale
Henniker Major—Hlen	Kingsgate	Moore—Droghda	Pierpont—Manners
ruker	Lawson—Llantham	Moreton—Ducie	Pleydell Bowler—Had
Hepburn Stuart Forbes	Le Poer—Lynch—Clan	Morgan—Dredgar	nor
refusis—Clinton	Leary	Morgan Grenville—Kin	Plunkett—Dunany
Hepburne Scott—Pol	Lea Smith—Dudley	loss	Plunkett—Finnall
warth	Legg—Dartmouth	Morley—Hollenden	Plunkett—Louth
Herbert—Carnarvon	Ligh—Newton	Morris—Kilgarran	Pomeroy—Hartberton
Herbert—Dunry de	Lith—Burgh	Mosley—Indow	Ponsonby—Bessborough
Knyth	Lisle—Roths	Mostyn—Lanc	Ponsonby—De Mauley
Herbert—Pembroke	Lisle Melville—Loren	Mountbatten—Carr	Powys—Lidford
Herbert—Pon	Liver—Lewishulme	brook	Pratt—Camden
Herbert—Treowen	Lawson—Gower—Glan	Mountbatten—Flinham	Preston—Glanston
Hermion Hodge—Wylford	Lewis—Merthyr—Tidley	Mountbatten—Milford	Primrose—Rosedale
Hervey—Bristol	Liddell—Ravensworth	Haven	Pringle—Dunally
Hewitt—Lifford	Indesay—Bethune—	Mulholland—Dunleath	Prothero—Frick
Hicks Beach—St Alb	Bethun	Munro Ferguson—Lons	Ramsay—Dunhouse
ura		Murray—Dunbar	Reid—Loreburn

Rhys—Dynewor	Sturait—Pentland	Temple Gore Langton—	Walker—Wacertree
Rice—Monteagle	Skeffington—Massereene	Temple of Stoupe	Wallop—Portsmouth
Roberts—Clarendon	Smith—Birkenhead	Tennant—Glencorner	Walpole—Orford
Robinson—Ripon	Smith—Colwyn	Thellusson—Rendle	Walton—Walsan
Robinson—Rosemead	Smith—Hambleton	sham	Walsh—Ormathuarte
Roche—Erinny	Smith—Barry	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Ward—Bangor
Roper—Curzon	more	Thomas—Pontypridd	Ward—Dudley
ham	Somersot—Beaufort	Thynne—Bath	Warren—De Tabley
Rous—Stradbroke	Somerset—Raglan	Tollmaché—Dysart	Watson—Manton
Rowley—Lanford	Somerville—Athlone	Towneley—Hagan	Watson—Armstrong
Russell—Ayrhill	Spencer—Churchill	O Hagan	Armstrong
Russell—Bedford	Spencer—Churhill	Trench—Ashdown	Wair—Interforth
Russell—De Clifford	Stanhope—Harrington	Trotter—Kesteven	Weld—Forster
Ryder—Harrington	Stanley—Ashfield	Tufton—Hothfield	Wellesley—Cousley
Sackville—De La Warr	Stanley—Dorby	Tunnon—Hartfield	Wellesley—Wellington
Sackville—West—Sackville	Stanley—Shipfield	Wisleton Wykeham—	Wemyss—Wester
St Aubyn—St Levan	Stapleton Cotton—Com	Piemme—Sage—Sels	Wemyss
St Clair—Stewart	Stein—Michilham	Lyrell—Kenyon—Kenyon	Wentworth—Hitzwilliam
St Clair—Fisclie—Rosa	Stewart—Galloway	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Fitzwilliam
lyn	Stewart—Murray—Atholl	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Weston—Hosmore
St John—Jolingbrooke	Stonor—Anciens	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	White—Innaly
St Leger—Thornvale	Stonford—Cairton	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Whitely—Machamley
Samuel—Ravens	Stourton—Moubray	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Willey—Barnby
Samuel—Montagu—	Stouch—Stachy	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Williamson—Ashton
Swaythling	Stutt—Belper	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Williamson—Fons
Sandilands—Lothian	Stutt—Ravens	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Williamson—Middlet
Saunders—De Saunier	Stutt—Castle Stewart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Saville—Mazborough	Stutt—Moran	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Scalet—Abney	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Sclater—Booth—Haring	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Scott—Connell	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Scott—Fildon	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Scott—Ellis—Howard de	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Walden	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Scudamore—Stanhope	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Chesterfield	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Seymour—Hertford	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Seymour—Somerset	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Shaw—Lefevre—Tisbury	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Shirley—Levens	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Shore—Levens—Ath	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Shirley—De l'Isle	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet
Sinclair—Cathness	Stutt—Wortley—Stuart	Lyrrhitt—Wilson—Ber	Wilson—Middlet

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker The Lord Chancellor £4,000

1st Chairman of Committees The Earl of Donoughmore K P, £3,500

Clerk of Parliaments Sir Arthur Theodore	Accountant and Costing Department H	
Thring K C B	P Norris (Receiver of Fees and F	
Clerk Assistant Edward H Alderson C B	anner of Aids) £500 to £600 Miss	
Reading Clerk Ronald Muir Mackenzie	M F Court (Accountant) Miss M J	
Counsel to Lord Chairman of Com	Watcman	
mittees, Hon Hugh Godley K C	Labranan C I Day	£1,000
Senior Clerks Hon F A Stonor (Clerk of	Frankness to Standing Orders Hon	
Private Bills and Frazing of Private Bill	Edward Gully C B	£800
Costs) H J F Badley C B F, (Prim	Symons Junr	£300
Clerk Judicial Dept and Taxing Officer	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod It Gen	
of Judicial Costs) Cuthbert Headlam	St William Pultney K C B K C M A,	
D R O (Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk	K C V O D B O	£1,000
of the Journals and Printed Papers)	Yeoman Usher and Secretaries to Lord Great	
E C V I O R S (Prim Clerk of Private	Chamberlain, Capt. Sir I D Butler,	
Committees) G D Lund	K C V O	£500
Other Clerks C Proby C F I St George	Sergeant at Arms, Capt the Hon. Sir	
F W Jassels M C (Clerk attending	Seymour John Fortescue K C V O, R N	£1,000
the Table) Colin Davidson, C B E	Shorthand Writer Walter Hodgson	fees
A B Jaffrey, V M R Goodman M C	Assistant Do, Herbert Arthur Stevens	
A F R Dudley Rydci M C C H C	Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid	£300
Healey		

Abercromway Lord		1908	Chamberlain Arthur Neville	1922	Fitzmaurice Lord	1908
Aberdeen Duke of K.F.	N I	1922	Chamberlain J Auston	1922	Fitzpatrick Sir Charles C.M.G.	1908
Aberdeen Marq of K.F.			(Channell) Sir Arthur M	1924	Forbes Lord	1927
	G B 1886 I		Chainsford, Visc G.C.S.I.	1926	Korstor Lord C.M.G.	1918
Acland Sir Arth H Dyle Bt		1892	Chestertield Earl of K.G.	1894	Koster Sir Geo Fulas C.M.G.	1910
A'land Francis Dyke		1918	Christlton, Visc G.N.E.	1892	Kirland Maj Gen Sir Lovick	
Adamson William		1918	Churchill Winston L Spencer		Branby K.N.E.	I 1926
Addison, Christopher		1926		1907		
Adwyn Lord, K.C.V.O.		1908	Clarke Sir Edwd Geo K.C.	1907	Gairford, Lord	
Albion Sir J. Cliford		1912	Clyde Jas Avon K.C.	1910	Gaddis Sir Auckland C.M.G.	1927
Allen Charles Peter		1928	Clynes John Robert	1918	Gaddis Sir Friz, C.B.E.	1927
Allendale Visc		1908	Colobrooke Lord K.C.V.O.	1914	George David Lloyd C.B.	1903
Alness Lord (<i>Lords Justice</i>) K.L.		1917	Connaught H.R.H. Duke of		Gibbs George Abraham	1908
Amor Al Syed C.I.E.		1909	(G B 1871 I)	1900	Gilmour Sir John, Bt D.S.O.	1904
Amory, Lt Col Leopold			Connaught, H.R.H. Prince		Gladsstone, Visc C.B.E.	1894
Charles M S		1920	Arthur of K.C.	1920	Glenary Lord	I 1926
Anderson Sir John C.B.E.		1920	Cook Sir Joseph C.M.G.	1921	Glemlinghugh Robt G	I 1921
Andrews James		1921	Cornwall Sir Edwin I Bt	1921	Goldie Sir Geo D Traubman	
Andrews William D		1897	Coventry Earl of	1877	K.C.M.G.	1908
Archdale Edward M		1921	Cowdray Visc	1927	Goschen Sir Wm Fdward Bt	
Arran Earl of K.F.		1917	Cox, Michael Fras M.D.	I 1912	Goss	
Arshfield Lord		1916	Craig Capt Charles C.B.E.	1923	Goulding, Sir Wm J Bt I	1907
Ashton Thomas		1927	Craig Sir James Bt	I 1921	Graham Sir Ronald W C.B.E.	1921
Asquith Herbert Hy K.C.		1910	Craig Sir Henry K.C.B.	1921	Grahame Sir G Dixon C.V.O.	1920
	G B 1892 I		Crawford Earl of K.F.		Granard Earl of K.F.	
Atcholl D James R		1910	Crawford Col Robert G		(G B 1907 I)	1926
Atkin Sir Jikes R		1910	Sharian C.B.E.	1916	Greame Sir Philip Lloyd K.C.	
Atkinson Lord I	1892 G B	1905	Crews Marquess of K.C.	1832	Grosvenor Sir Wm Conyngham	
			Cromer Earl of C.B.E.	1922	C.M.G.	1921
Baird Sir John I Bt C.M.G.		1922	Cunningham Samuel		Greenwood Sir Hamar, Bt	
Baker Harold T		1925		1923 I	(G B & f)	1920
Balfour Andrew		1887	Curzon of Kedleston Marq K.G.	1895	Griffith, Lord C.B.E.	1904
Balfour Earl of K.G. G B 1885 I			D Abernethy Lord, C.M.G.		Grey of Fallodon Visc K.C.	1904
Balfour Gerald W I 1895 G B		1916	Dalziel Lord		Griffin, Sir J Ellis Bt K.C.	1914
Bambury, Sir Frederick G Bt		1916	Darling Sir Charles John	1917	Guest Hon Fredk E. C.B.E.	
Banks Sir John Eldon		1916	Dartmouth Earl of	1885	Haldane, Visc K.T.O.M.	1901
Barlow Sir C A Montague		1922	Darlington Lord	1917	Haley Sir Thomas Frodo Bt	1902
K.K.E.			Davies Sir Louis Hy K.C.B.E.	1919	Hamilton Lord Claud J	
Barnes George Nicoll C.B.		1922	De Busen Sir Mauric W E		Hamilton Td George F C.B.E.	1878
Barrington Lord		1890	Bt C.B.E.	1906	Hamilton Rev Thomas	1927
Barrington John M Plunket Bt		1921	Denham Lord C.M.G.	1907	Haringe Sir Arth H C.M.G.	1923
Bates Sir R Dawson C.B.E.		1921	Derry Earl of K.C.	1903	Hardinge of Lenhamst Lord	
Bath, Marq of K.C.		1922	Desart Earl of K.F.	1912	K.C.	1904
Beattie Sir Andrew		1921	Douvonport Visc	1909	Hardy Laurence	
Beauchamp Carl K.C.		1906	Douville Duke of K.C.	1905	Harrel Sir David C.B.E.	I 1906
Beaverbrook Lord		1918	Devonshire Duke of K.C.		Harrington Sir Stanley	I 1908
Bernard Most Rev John Hy			Dickinson Sir Willoughby P		Harris Frederik I Mortont	1916
Bt		1919	K.C.E.		Henderson Arthur	1925
Best Richard, K.C.		I 1922	Dixon Capt Herbert C.B.E.	1924	Henry Sir Denis S, Bt	
Birkenhead Earl of		1917	Dodd Wm Hudson	1843	Henry Sir Denis S, Bt	
Birrell Augustus K.C.		1911	Doherty Hon Charles Joseph	1923	(N I 1923 I)	1919
	G B 1905 I		Doughty Earl of K.C.	1908	Ricks Sir Wm Johnson Bt	
Bond Sir Robt, K.C.M.G.		1902	Doughty Sir Jas B K.C.B.	1901	Hill Lord Arthur W	1885
Borden Sir Robt Laird C.M.G.		1912	Druff Lord of C.B.E.	1919	Morse Sir Samuel J G Bt	
Bowman Sir Arthur S F		1902	Druff Lyman Court	1921	C.M.G.	1922
Griffith			Dutton N and Ava, Marq of I		Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd	
Bowerman, Charles Wm		1916	Dulac Sir Henry I dward	1921	Henry Bt	1909
Bruce William		1920		G B 1925 I	Hobhouse Henry	1906
Bridgman William Clive		1921	Dunedin Lord C.B.E.		Hodge John	1926
Brown Thos Wattams K.C.		1921	Dunedin and Mount Earl Earl		Hogg Sir Douglas Mcarel	1902
Bruce Stanley Melbourne K.C.		1923	of K.F.	1899	Hogg Jonathan	I 1922
Buchanan Sir Geo W C.B.E.		1923	Dundas Sir II Mortimer C.M.G.	1921	Hoppe James Fitzalan	
Buckmaster Lord		1915	Durham Earl of K.C.			

Killanin, Lord	1	1900	Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew	1	1914	Shaw, Lt.-Gen Sir Frederic C.	1	1908
King, Hon. Wm Lyon Mao-			1914			1914		1910
Keble, C.M.G.	1902		Newton, Lord	1914		Sheffield, Lord	1914	1910
Kintore, Earl of, K.T.	1887		Norman, Sir Henry, Bt.	1914		Shillingford, Thomas N I 1903, I	1914	1910
Knox, Viscount, C.M.G.	1914		Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O.	1914		Short, Edward, K.C. G.B. & I.	1914	1910
Knox, Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G.	1900		Novar, Viscount, C.M.G.	1914		Shuttleworth, Lord	1914	1910
						Simon, Sir John A. C. K.C.V.O.	1914	1910
Laidlaw, Thomas Kennedy	1	1902	O'Connor Charles Andrew	1	1911	Sinha, Lord, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Lambert, George	191		O'Connor James	1	1917	Smart, Sir Thomas W. K.C.M.G.	1914	1910
Lambourne, Lord C.V.O.	1901		O'Neill Hon. R. Wm Hugh	1	1917	Smith, Jas. Parker	1914	1910
Lansdowne, Mary, Vis of K.C.	1891		Oranmore and Browne, Lord	1	1917	Smith, Lt.-Gen. Jan. Christian, C.M.	1914	1910
Lee of Fareham, Viscount, C.M.G.	1914		O'Shaughnessy Thos. L. K.C.	1	1917	Somerleyton, Lord C.V.O.	1914	1910
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, C.M.G.	1911					Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.	1914	1910
Lincolnshire Marquis of K.C.	1881					Southborough, Lord, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Liverpool, Earl of C.M.G.	1917		Paget, Gen. Sir Arthur H. F.	1	1911	Southwick, Lord	1914	1910
Lloyd, Sir William Fredk. K.C.	1918		Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer K.C.M.G.	1	1911	Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt.	1914	1910
			Parker, Sir Gilbert Bt.	1911		Stafford, Sir Thos. J. Bt. C.M.G.	1914	1910
London, Bishop of K.C.V.O.	1911		Parinoor, Lord C.V.O.	1911		Stamfordham, Lord, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Londonderry Marq. of K.C.	1911		Pease, George Foster	1911		Stewart, Geo. Francis	1	1910
Long, Viscount G.B. 1895	1		Peel, Viscount C.M.G.	1911		Stout, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.	1914	1910
Loreburn, Earl, C.M.G.	1911		Penland, Lord C.M.G.	1911		Strachan, Lord	1914	1910
Lugard, Sir Frederick, C.M.G.	1911		Phillimore, Lord	1911		Strath, Vis. Lord C.M.G.	1914	1910
Lyons, William H. Holmes N.I.	1913		Pim, Jonathan	1	1911	Stuart of Wortley, Lord	1914	1910
Lyttelton, Gen. Hon. Sir			Pirrie, Viscount K.C. 1897, G.B.	1	1914	Sunnier, Lord, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Neville, G. C.M.G.	1908		Punkett, Sir Horace O.	1	1911	Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.	1914	1910
Lyttelton, Earl of C.M.G.	1914		Pollock, Sir Ern. Murray Bt. K.C.	1	1911	Swann, Sir Chas. Ernest, Bt.	1914	1910
			Pollock, Hugh M.D.	1	1911			
Macartney, Sir Wm. G. Ellison, K.C.M.G.	1900		Ponsbury, Lt. Col. Sir Fredk. K.C.	1	1911	Tennant, Harold John	1914	1910
MacCurdy, Charles Albert K.C.	1900		Portland, Duke of K.C.	1	1911	Tennyson, Lord, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Macdonald, John A. Murray	1916		Protynian, Ernest George	1	1911	Thomas, James Hy.	1914	1910
Macdonnell, Lord C.M.G.	1902		Probyn, Gen. Sir Dighton M.	1	1911	Tilley, Sir John A. C. K.C.M.G.	1914	1910
						Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt.	1914	1910
McKenna, Reginald	1907		Ranfurly, Earl of C.M.G.	1	1914	Trevellyn, Lord	1914	1910
Maclean, Sir Donald K.C.	1916		Rawlinson, John F. P. K.C.	1	1914	Trevellyn, Lord	1914	1910
Macintosh, James	1		Reading, Earl of, C.M.G.	1	1914	Ullswater, Viscount, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Macnamara, Thomas James	1911		Revelstoke, Lord, C.V.O.	1	1914			
Macpherson, James Ian	1917		Ribblesdale, Lord	1	1914	Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, C.M.G.	1914	1910
			Richardson, Thomas	1	1914			
Macready, Gen. Sir C. F.	1911		Ridgway, Sir West, C.M.G.	1	1914	Waldgrave, Earl	1914	1910
Neill, Bt. C.M.G.	1908		Ridley, Sir Edward	1	1914	Waldron, Laurence A.	1	1910
Madden, Hodgson H.	1911		Roberts, Geo. Henry	1	1914	Wales, Lt. H. H. The Prince of	1914	1910
Mahon, Gen. Sir Bryan	1		Roberts, Sir Samuel Bt.	1	1914	Wallace, Col. Robt. Hugh, C.M.G.	1914	1910
			Robertson, John M.	1	1914			
Malan, Hon. Francois B.	1917		Robinson, Sir Hy. Ang. Bt. I	1	1914	Walters, Sir John Tudor	1914	1910
Mallet, Sir Louis de P. C.M.G.	1916		Rodd, Sir Jas. Kennel C.M.G.	1	1914	Ward, Sir Jos. Geo. Bt., K.C.M.G.	1914	1910
Manchester, Duke of	1907		Ronaldshay, Earl of C.M.G.	1	1914	Ward, Wm. Dudley	1914	1910
Marchamley, Lord	1899		Ronan, Stephen	1	1914	Warrington, Sir Thomas E.	1914	1910
Marbrough, Duke of K.C.	1917		Rosbury, Earl of K.C. & T.	1	1914	Watson, Eugene	1914	1910
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord	1917		Rothemann, Viscount	1	1914	Watson, Hon. William A.C.	1914	1910
			Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M. Bt.	1	1914	Watt, William Alexander	1914	1910
Masey, William Ferguson	1917		Runciman, Walter	1	1914	Watt, Lord	1914	1910
Masterman, Charles F. G.	1910					Westmeath, Earl of	1	1910
Matheson, Sir Robt. F.	1					White, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.	1	1910
Maxwell, Sir Herbert F. Bt.	1897		St. Davids, Viscount	1	1914	Whitely, John Henry	1914	1910
			Salkbury, Marq. of K.C.	1	1914	Wiles, Thomas	1914	1910
Maxwell, Gen. Sir John Gron	1916		Salvages, Hon. Lord	1	1914	Wilson, John Wm.	1914	1910
Maxwell, Col. R. D. Percival	1		Sandwich, Sir Archibald T. K.C.	1	1914	Wilson, Lt. Col. Sir Leslie Orme, C.M.G.	1914	1910
			Sandwich, Sir Harry Simon	1	1914	Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood, C.M.G.	1914	1910
Mayo, Earl of K.C.	1		Sandwich, Sir Herb. Louis C.M.G.	1	1914	Wimborne, Viscount, G.B. 1903, I	1914	1910
Meath, Earl of K.C.	1		Sandwich, Arthur W.	1	1914	Wood, Hon. Edwin F. Lindley	1914	1910
Meighen, Arthur	1910		Sanders, John S. C.V.O.	1	1914	Wood, Thos. M. Lincoln	1914	1910
Merriman, Jno. Xavier	1900		Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir Robt. A. Bt.	1	1914	Wrenbury, Lord	1914	1910
Messey, Viscount	1900		Sargant, Sir Charles Hy.	1	1914	Wrench, Fredk. W.	1	1910
Middleton, Earl of K.C.	1917		Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa	1	1914	Wylie, Jas. Owen	1	1910
Mildmay, Lord	1901		Satow, Sir Ern. M. C.M.G.	1	1914	Wyndham, Sir Henry Arthur	1	1910
Milner, Viscount, K.C.	1900		Scott, Sir Chas. Stewart C.M.G.	1	1914			
Milner, Sir Frederick G. Bt.	1913		Seroussi, Sir Thos. Edwd.	1	1914	Yarborough, Earl of	1914	1910
Moles, Thomas	N.I.		Seely, Maj. Gen. J. E. Bernd, C.M.	1	1914	York, Archbp. of C.V.O.	1914	1910
Molony, Thomas Francis	1		Sutton, Earl of	1	1914	Young, Lt.-Col. Edw. Hutton, D.S.O.	1914	1910
Mound, Sir Alfred Moritz	Bt.		Selborne, Earl of, K.C.	1	1914			
Monsell, Bolton M. Eyres	1913		Seymour, Adm. of Flt. Sir Edwd.	1	1914	Young, Wm. Robert	1	1910
Montagu, Hon. Edwin S.	1915		Shakespeare, Earl of K.C.	1	1914	Younger, Lord, C.M.G.	1	1910
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert	1907		Shandon, Lord	1	1914	Ypres, Earl of K.C. G.B. & I.	1914	1910
			Shaw, Lord	1	1914			
Moore, William	1							
Morison, Thomas Brash	1910							
Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G.	1910							
Murray, Charles David, C.M.G.	1910							
Murray, Sir George H. C.M.G.	1910							

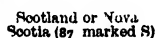
Clerk of the Council—Lt. Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Mackay, C.M.G.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar*, Chas. H. Lawrence Nash, C.M.



England Great Britain U K,
and \$ Ireland (marked I)

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers)



Abdy Sir Robt Hy Edw'd	2890	Barton, Rt Hon Sir Dd Plunket	1278	Boothby, Sir Charles Francis	2664
Abdromby Lt Col Sir Geo	2891	Barttelot, Sir Walter d o	1279	Borcel Sir Jacob W Gustaf	2665
W d o	2892	Barwick Sir John Store	1280	Borrows, Lt C Sir Kildare D	2666
Aeland Rt Hon. Sir Arthur	2893	Bass, Capt Sir Wm Arthur H	1281	Boswall Sir Thomas Randolph	2667
Herbert Dyke	2894	Bates Sir Percy Elly, c o	1282	Houston	2668
Aeland Adm Sir Wm A	2895	Bathurst, Maj Sir Frederick	1283	Boteler Sir Edgar C Boehm	2669
Dyke, c v o	2896	Bdwd Wm Hurvey d o	1284	Boughey Sir Francis	2670
Adair Sir Robert Shafto	2897	Baxter Sir G Washington	1285	Boughton Sir William St An	2671
Adam Sir Frank Forbes c o	2898	Bayeres Sir Christopher Wm	1286	Boulton, Capt Sir Harold E,	2672
Aeffck Sir Fredk Danby Jas	2899	Bayley Sir Thomas Stafford	1287	c v o c r e	2673
Agnew Sir Andrew Noel	2900	Beauchamp, Sir Edward	1288	Bowater Sir T Vansittart	2674
Agnew Sir George William	2901	Beauchamp Col Sir Frank B	1289	Bowden Sir Harold	2675
Alnsworth Sir Thomas	2902	c b e	1290	Bowen Sir Albert Edward	2676
Aln, Sir John	2903	Beauchaugh, Rev Sir Montague	1291	Bowley Sir Anthony Alfred	2677
Albu Sir George	2904	Harry Fractor	1292	C K R K M K R I C F O R C H	2678
Alexander Sir Lionel C W	2905	Benamont Maj Sir Geo A H	1293	Bowman Row Faret (Mervyn)	2679
Alexander Sir Claud	2906	Becher Sir Fustace W W	1294	Bowman Sir George Henry	2680
Alexander, Sir Archibald, M	2907	Wrixton	1295	Boxall Sir Alvanor A	2681
Allan Sir Henry M Havock	2908	Beckett Hon Sir Gervase	1296	Boyd Sir Walter Herbert	2682
Allyn Lt Col Sir John	2909	Bedingfield Sir H v Piston	1297	Boyle Sir Edward	2683
Allyn Lt Col Sir John	2910	Beecham Sir Thomas H	1298	Boynston, Sir Griffith Henry	2684
Myneill d o, d n c	2911	Beever Sir Hugh Reeve v n	1299	Bradford Sir Edward M A	2685
Amory Sir Ian M Heathcoat,	2912	Bell Sir (Thomas) Hugh c n	1300	Bradstreet Sir Edward S V	2686
Amory Sir Ian M	2913	Bell Sir James c n	1301	Brady Maj Sir Wm Longhead	2687
Kenneth c	2914	Bell Sir John Charles	1302	Brassey Maj Sir Henry L M	2688
Anderson Sir Kenneth c	2915	Bell Sir Henry	1303	Bratman Col Sir Theodore	2689
c m c o	2916	Bell Capt Sir C W Morrison	1304	F c b	2690
Anderson Sir John	2917	Bell Maj Sir Arthur Cliv	1305	Brice Sir Aubrey Hyton	2691
Anson Sir Edward Reynell	2918	Morrison M F	1306	Briscoe Sir John Charlton M n	2692
Anstruther Sir Ralph Wm v n	2919	Bellow Sir Hy C Gratton	1307	Broadbent Sir Jno Francis H	2693
Anstruther Sir Windham F	2920	Bellingham Lt-Col Sir Fd	1308	Brocklebank Sir Aubrey	2694
Carmichael (Gt B 1798) v n	2921	ward H C F, c m d d o	1309	Brocklehurst Sir Philip Lee	2695
Antrobus Sir Cosmo G	2922	Benn Sir Ion Hamilton c n	1310	Brodie Sir Benjamin V P	2696
Antrobus Sir Cosmo G	2923	Benn Sir Ernest J P c n c	1311	Brownhead Col Sir Benj P	2697
Dairymple, c m d, d o	2924	Berney (Capt Sir Thos Reed	1312	Brooke Sir Richd Christopher	2698
Armstrong Sir Nesbitt W	2925	ham M	1313	Brooke Sir Arth R d Capell	2699
Armstrong Sir Geo Elliot	2926	Berry Sir William Fwart	1314	Brooke Capt Sir Basil Stan	2700
c m c	2927	Bethune Sir Alex M Sharp	1315	Brooke c n c, v	2701
Armstrong Sir George A c m c	2928	Beynon Sir John Wyndham	1316	Brooke, Sir George Frederick	2702
d o	2929	c r e	1317	Brooke Sir Rob W d o, m c	2703
Arnott Sir John Alexr	2930	Bidduld Sir Theophilus G	1318	Brooks, Sir Edward C	2704
Arthur, Sir George C A M	2931	Bidduld Sir Lewis c n c n	1319	Broughton, Col Sir Edward	2705
Arthur Sir Robert Wm v n	2932	Bidwell Sir Alexander S M	1320	Brookbank, Col Sir Edward	2706
Austin Sir William M Byron	2933	Bidwell Sir Henry	1321	Broughton Maj Su Henry J	2707
Aykrayd, Sir William Hy	2934	Bingham, Lt Col Sir Albert E	1322	Delrus	2708
Avimer Sir Arthur I F	2935	Birchavenough Sir J J Henry	1323	Brown Sir James Lionel	2709
Bachhouse Sir Edm Trelawny	2936	c m c o	1324	Brown Sir Melville Richmond	2710
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett	2937	Bird Sir Thos Wm M F	1325	Brown Sir John Hargreaves	2711
(Premier Baronet)	2938	Birdwood Gen Sir William R	1326	Brownrigg Capt Sir Douglas	2712
Baddley Sir John James	2939	c b c m c c k s t c m c	1327	Burgmont Robert, c n n	2713
Bage Sir Alfred Wm Francis	2940	c r e d o	1328	Burns, Maj Sir Horvey R	2714
Baird Sir Alex c m c o	2941	Baldwin Sir Thomas Stanley	1329	Brunner Sir Jno F L	2715
Bailie Sir Adrian W Maxwell	2942	Balkinrye Sir Archibald c n	1330	Brunton Sir stopford	2716
Baird Sir James H G M	2943	Black Sir Alec	1331	Buchanan Sir Alex W Leith	2717
Baird Capt Sir David M	2944	Black, Sir Robert James	1332	Buchanan Sir Frc Alexander	2718
Baird Maj Rt Hon Sir John	2945	Blackett Sir Hugh Douglas	1333	Bulkeley Sir Richard H	2719
L M c o, d n o v	2946	Blackwood Capt Sir Fras n	1334	Bull Williams c n c	2720
Baker, Lt Col Sir Dodington	2947	Blades, Sir G Rowland M F	1335	Bull Rt Hon Sir William M F	2721
G R Sheraton	2948	Blair Rt Rev Sir David O	1336	Bulle Lt Col Sir Mervyn E	2722
Baker Lt Col Sir Randolph	2949	Blanton	1337	Mannung W	2723
c o	2950	Black Sir Thomas F U J H	1338	Bullough Sir George	2724
Balfour Sir Robert	2951	Blake Sir Patrick J Graham	1339	Bunbury Sir Henry C J	2725
Ball Sir Charles Arthur M	2952	Blake Sir Francis D n	1340	Bunbury Sir Mervyn Wm	2726
Banbury Rt Hon Sir Fredk	2953	Blaker Sir John George, o r e	1341	Riudson	2727
Geo M F	2954	Blakiston Sir Horace N	1342	Burbridge Sir Woodman c n c	2728
Bannerman, Maj Sir Alexander	2955	Blencrasset Sir Marna	1343	Burdett Capt Sir Francis	2729
Barclay Sir Robert Cecil d B	2956	duke C II J	1344	Burdett Capt Sir Charles	2730
Baring Sir Godfrey	2957	Blots Capt Sir Ralph B M	1345	Burke Col Sir Gerald Howe	2731
Baring Lt Col Sir Harry	2958	Blountfield Sir Thos W P c n	1346	Burn Col Sir Charles R o s s	2732
Gibbs Sir Jno M M	2959	Blount Maj Sir Robert Lynch	1347	M F	2733
Barlow Col Sir Hilaro W	2960	Blount Sir Walter Astor	1348	Burnett, Col Sir Thomas	2734
Wellesley c s, c m d n c	2961	Blunden, Sir William	1349	Burnett Sir David	2735
Barlow Sir Thomas c v o	2962	Blunt Sir John Harvey	1350	Burney Admiral of the Fleet	2736
Barlow Sir John Em ott	2963	Bovey Sir Fras H Crawley	1351	Sir Cecil, c o c o m e	2737
Barnewall, Sir John Robert	2964	Bolleau Sir Maurice C	1352	Burrard Sir Harry Paul	2738
Baran, Sir John N	2965	Boles Lt-Col Sir Dennis F,	1353	Burill Maj Sir M Raymond	2739
Barns, Sir Francis	2966	c n c	1354	Burton, Sir Charles Peter	2740
Barnard, Sir Charles Matthew o n	2967	Boord, Sir George Francis	1355	Butcher, Sir John George	2741
Barrington Sir Charles B	2968	Boord, Sir William Arthur	1356	C, M F	2742
Barrow, Sir Francis L J	2969	Boot, Sir Jesse	1357		
Barry Sir Edward Arthur	2970	Booth Sir Alfred Allen	1358		
Bartlett Sir Hardington B	2971	Booth Sir Joselyn A R Gore-	1359		

Butler, Maj Sir Richard Pierce, o.n.s.	1268	Colt, Rev Sir Dutton	1264	Denny, Sir Archibald	1292
Butler, Sir Robert R. F.	1268	Colthurst, Sir George St. J.	1274	De Robeck, Admiral Sir John	1292
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell	1268	Cook Sir Herbert Frederick	1268	M. o. c. n. c. m. o.	1292
Cain Sir Charles Alex. Nall	1268	Cooke Sir Wm H. C. W.	1268	Dering, Maj Sir Henry Edw.	1267
Cain, Sir Wm. Farnet	1268	Cooper Sir Chas. N. P. Paston	1268	Des Vaux Sir Fredk. Hy. A.	1267
Cameron, Sir Charles	1268	Cooper Sir William Charles	1268	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1267
Campbell, Lt. Col. Sir Chas. Ralph	1268	Cooper Sir George Alex.	1268	Devitt Sir Thos. Lane	1267
Campbell Lt. Col. Sir J. Bruce	1268	Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole	1268	Dewey Sir Thomas Charles	1267
Campbell, Sir John Hume	1268	Coots Sir Ralph Algernon	1268	Dilke Sir Fisher Wentworth	1268
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	1268	Cope Sir Anthony	1268	Dillon Sir John Fox	1268
Campbell Sir Archibald S. L.	1268	Cope Sir Thomas	1268	Dimdale Sir John Holdsworth	1268
Campbell Lt. Col. Sir Guy T.	1268	Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent	1268	Dixie Sir Alex. B. C.	1268
Campbell Sir A. T. Cockburn	1268	Corbett Sir Fras. E. G. Astley	1268	Dixon Sir George	1268
Campbell Capt. Sir William	1268	Cornwall Sir Geoffrey	1268	Dixon Sir Thomas James	1268
Andrews Ave. m. c.	1268	Cornwall Rt. Hon Sir Edw. A.	1268	Dowdsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith	1268
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alex.	1268	Corry Sir William	1268	o. n. s.	1268
ander Dundas c. v. o.	1268	Cory Sir Clifford John	1268	Domville Sir Compton M.	1268
Carden Sir John Craven	1268	Cory Sir James Herbert m. f.	1268	Domville, Capt. Sir Cecil I. m. c.	1268
Garden, Maj Sir Fredk. H. W.	1268	Cotter Sir James Laurence	1268	Donner Sir Edward	1267
Carver, Sir Henry Falk	1268	Cotterell Sir Jno R. Geers	1268	Dorman, Sir Arthur John,	1268
Carroll, Sir John Traill	1268	Cotta Sir W. D. Mitchell,	1268	o. n. s.	1268
Carlie Sir K. Hildred c. n. f.	1268	Cotta Sir W. D. Mitchell,	1268	Douglas Sir James Stewart	1268
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett	1268	Couper Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy.	1268	Douglas Sir George Brisbane	1268
Cassell Sir Felix K.	1268	Cowan Vice-Adm. Sir Walter	1268	Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1268
Catto Sir Thos. Stewwright	1268	Craig Sir Chas. H. M. o. d. o.	1268	Doyle Sir Everard H.	1268
Cave Rev Sir Genlie Cato-	1268	Craig Sir Henry Thos. Gibson	1268	Doyly, Sir Hastings Hadley	1268
Burne	1268	Craig Rt. Hon Sir James	1268	Drughorn Sir John Frederick	1268
Cave Sir Charles Henry	1268	Craufurd Sir Chas. W.	1268	Drummond, Brig. Gen. Sir	1268
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. F.	1268	Crawe Sir Vauncey Harpur	1268	Hugh H. J. C.	1268
Cavoor Sir August Bernard T.	1268	Crisp, Sir Frank Morris	1268	Drummond, Sir James H.	1268
Cayzer Sir Charles William	1268	Critchett Sir Anderson c. v. o.	1268	Williams	1268
M. F.	1268	Croft Sir James Herbert	1268	Dryden Sir Arthur	1268
Chamberlain Sir Henry H. E.	1268	Croft Sir Fredk. Leigh	1268	Duckworth Sir Dyce, m. o.	1268
Champerns Sir Francis H. m. d.	1268	Crofton Maj Sir Morgan G.	1268	De Cross Sir Arthur Philip	1268
Chance Sir William	1268	o. n. s.	1268	Duff Sir Chas. M. R. V.	1268
Chapman Sir Thos. R. T.	1268	Crofton Sir Malby	1268	Duke Sir James	1268
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh	1268	Crosbie Sir William E. D.	1268	Dunbar Sir William C. c. a.	1268
Chetwode, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. Wal-	1268	Croftfield Sir Arthur Henry	1268	Dunbar Sir G. A. Drummond	1268
house c. v. o. c. m. g. d. o.	1268	Cross, Sir William Coats	1268	Dunbar Sir Archibald E. m. c.	1268
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy	1268	Crossley Sir Kenneth Irwin	1268	Dunbar Maj Sir Geo. Duff	1268
Cheyne Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm.	1268	Cute Sir Otway I. Wheeler	1268	Sutherland, A.	1268
Watson c. v. o. c. m. g. d. o.	1268	Cuninghame Lt. Col. Sir Wm. G.	1268	Dunbar Sir Fredk. Geo.	1268
Chichester, Sir Edw. Geo.	1268	Gordon	1268	Dunbar Maj Sir C. Dunbar	1268
Child Sir Coles	1268	Cuninghame Sir Bache E.	1268	Hope	1268
Child, Br.-Gen. Sir (Smith) Hill	1268	Cuninghame Sir Wm. Edward	1268	Duncan Sir Frederick William	1268
c. v. o. c. m. g. d. s. m. o.	1268	Fairlie	1268	Duncombe, Maj Sir E. Paunce-	1268
Cholmeley Sir H. J. F. S.	1268	Cuninghame Lt. Col. Sir Thos.	1268	fort d. o.	1268
Christison Sir Robt. Alexander	1268	A. A. Montgomery d. o.	1268	Duncombe Sir George Aug.	1268
Chubb Sir Cecil H. E.	1268	Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H.	1268	Dundas Sir George W. Melville	1268
Church Sir George Haytor	1268	Cunyngham Sir Colln Keith	1268	Dundas Capt. Sir Henry H. P.	1268
Church Sir Wm. Selby c. v. o.	1268	Dick	1268	o. n. s.	1268
Churchman Col. Sir Arthur	1268	Cunynghame Lt. Col. Sir	1268	Dunlop, Sir Thomas, o. n. s.	1268
C. m. f.	1268	Forcy F. o. n. s.	1268	Dunn Sir William Henry	1268
Clark Lt. Col. Sir J. R. Andrew	1268	Currie Sir Fredk. Reeve	1268	Dunn Sir James Hamet	1268
c. v. o. c. m. g. d. s. m. o.	1268	Currinbroy Ebrahim Sir	1268	Dunnell, Sir Robert Francis	1268
Clark Sir George Smith	1268	Curtis Capt. Sir Roger C. M.	1268	o. n. s.	1268
Clark, Col. Sir John Maurice	1268	Curtis Sir Edgar Francis F.	1268	Dunze Sir George Fuxley	1268
M. L. v. d.	1268	Lt. Capt. Sir Charles L.	1268	Dupree Col. Sir William T.	1268
Clark, Sir John Stewart	1268	c. v. o. c. m. g. d. s. m. o.	1268	Dunnd Sir Edw. P. M.	1268
Clarke Lt. Col. Sir Edw. H.	1268	Cuyler, Sir George Halifax	1268	Durrant Sir Wm. Henry F.	1268
S. L. c. m. g. d. o.	1268	Dale Sir J. Backhouse	1268	Dyer Sir J. L. Swinerton	1268
Clarke Gen. Sir Chas. Mans-	1268	Dalrymple Sir Hew Hamilton	1268	Dyke Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1268
field c. v. o. c. v. o.	1268	Dalrymple, Lt. Col. Sir Francis	1268	Earle Lt. Col. Sir Henry d. o.	1268
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H.	1268	Napier Fiphinstone c. n. f.	1268	East Sir G. Aug. Clayton	1268
Clay Sir Arthur T.	1268	o. n. s.	1268	Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk.	1268
Clement Sir A. Ashburnham	1268	Dalrymple Sir David Chas. H.	1268	Eden Sir Timothy Calvert	1268
Clark, Sir George James Robert	1268	Dalziel Sir A. B. Wilkie	1268	Edgar Sir Edward Mackay	1268
Clarke, Sir Wm. Francis	1268	Dalziel Sir W. Ferguson	1268	Edmonstone Sir Archd. c. v. o.	1268
Clifford Sir Geo. Hugh C. o. n. f.	1268	Dancer Sir Thomas J.	1268	Edwards Sir Jno H. P. C.	1268
Coates, Maj. Sir Edward C.	1268	Darrell Maj. Sir Lionel Edw.	1268	Edwards, Sir	1268
Coates, Sir William F.	1268	H. M. d. o.	1268	Edwards Sir John Clive I.	1268
Coats Sir Thomas C. Glen	1268	Dashwood Capt. Sir Geo. J. E.	1268	Repton Sir Philip H. B. Grey	1268
Coats Sir Stuart A.	1268	Dashwood Sir John Lindsay	1268	Fley Sir Frederick	1268
Cochrane Sir Ernest C.	1268	David Sir Sassoon J. c. n. s.	1268	Elliot Sir Arthur Boswell	1268
Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1268	Dawson Sir A. Trevor	1268	Ellerton Sir Jno. Reeves c. n. f.	1268
Cockburn, Sir Robert	1268	De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1268	Elliot Sir Thomas Hy. c. n. f.	1268
Codrington, Maj. Sir Wm. R.	1268	De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir	1268	Fiphinstone Sir Howard G.	1268
Codrington Sir Gerald W. H.	1268	Maurice W. E. c. m. g. d. o.	1268	Elliot Sir Ambrose	1268
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke	1268	o. n. s.	1268	Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J. d. o.	1268
Cohen, Sir Herbert E. o. n. s.	1268	DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion	1268	Esponde, Sir Thos. H. G.	1268
Collet, Sir Mark Edmann	1268	Deeley Sir Harry Mullaly	1268	Evans Sir John, c. n. s.	1268
Colleton, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert	1268	Deighton Maj. Sir James,	1268	Evans Rt. Hon. Sir Laming	1268
A. W. c. n.	1268	o. n. s.	1268	Evans Sir G. L. d. o. c. n. f.	1268
Cotman, Sir Jeremiah	1268	De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell	1268	Evans Sir Walter Harry	1268
Colquhoun Lt. Col. Sir Alan, d. o.	1268	De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros	1268	Evans, Sir William Wynne	1268
	1268	Denny Capt. Sir Cecil Edward	1268	Everard, Col. Sir Nugent Talbot	1268

Every Maj Sir Edwd. Oswald	1641	Gordon, Sir Home S C M	1631	Hatch, Sir Ernest F G	1908
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard	1887	Gordon Sir Robert Chas.	1706	Hawkins, Rev Sir Ino Cesar	1778
Ewart, Maj Gen Sir Henry		Gordon Sir Cosmo E Duff	1813	Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W	1795
Peter c.v.o. c.e.s.	1910	Gordon, Sir Lionel E Smith	1838	Haworth, Sir Arthur A	1911
Ewing Br Gen. Sir Norman		Gore Sir Ralph St George C	1633	Hay Sir Duncan Edw.	1853
Archd. Cr. D.O.	1886	Goring Sir Foster Gurney	1687	Hay Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll	1863
Fazgo Sir John Charles	1660	Gooschen Lt Hon. Sir Wm	1916	Hay Sir William Henry	1873
Fairbairn Sir Thomas Gordon	1869	Goulden c.v.a., c.v.m. c.v.o.	1914	Hay Sir William Archibald	1904
Falkner, Sir Terence E. P	1778	Goulding Lt. Hon. Sir Wm J	1901	Heald Sir Robert Pollock	1838
Falle, Maj Sir Bertram		Graat Hon Sir David F De V	1904	Healey Sir Gerald E C Chad	1919
Godfray M	1916	Grace Sir Valentine R	1904	Heath Sir James	1761
Farquhar Sir Peter Walter	1796	Greene Sir Egerton Hood	1705	Heathcote, Rev Sir Wm A	1733
Farquhar Sir Robert Townsend	1881	Graham Sir Montrose Stuart	1783	Houston Sir John Henniker	1912
Farrington Sir Henry A	1881	Graham Maj Sir Reginald D O	1688	Henniker Capt Sir Robert	1813
Farrer Lt Col Sir Jos., c.v.s.	1806	Graham Sir Richard Jas	1783	Henry Sir Edward Richd	1818
Feldsen, Sir William Henry	1846	Graham, Sir John Hatt	1906	Henry Sir Denis	1924
Ferguson Sir James E Johnson	1906	Grant Sir Ludovic James	1788	Herschel Rev Sir John C W	1815
Ferguson, en. Sir Charles		Grant Lt Col Sir Arthur	1706	Hesketh Sir Thos G Fernor	1761
K.C.B., K.C.M.G. D.S.O. M.O.	1783	Grant Lt Col Sir Arthur	1706	Hewitt Sir Harold G	1813
Ferguson Sir Jas. Ranken	1866	G.R.S. D.S.O.	1706	Hewitt Sir Joseph	1901
Flokes Sir Wm Fernand B	1774	Grant Sir George Macpherson	1907	Hoggate, Sir Frederick G	1831
Flonnes Maj Hn Sir Fustace	1906	Gray Sir William Cresswell	1706	Hogwood Lt Col Sir Graham	1831
Firth Sir Algernon Freeman	1909	Grayson Sir Henry Mullenoux	1906	Holbert Sir Henry Fleming	1910
Fison Sir Frederick W	1905	K.F.E.	1906	Hickling Sir William Norton	1917
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos C Judkin	1801	Green Sir Edward Lyeott	1915	Hickman Capt Sir Alfred	1903
Fitzgerald, Capt Sir John		Green Maj Sir Francis Haydn	1886	Hicks Sir William Johnson	1919
F G M (Knt of Kerry), M.C.	1880	Greenall, Sir Gilbert	1712	Hill Sir A Norman	1919
Fitzgerald, Sir Hugo M	1903	Greenall Lt Col Sir Raymond	1885	Hill Lt Col Sir H Blyth D.O.	1770
Flannery Sir J Fortescue	1903	D.S.O. M.C.	1906	Hill Sir James	1917
Flavelle Sir Joseph Wesley	1917	Greenway Sir Charles	1906	Hoare Sir Sydney J O B	1784
Fletcher Sir John Samuel	1919	Greenwell, Maj Sir Bernard E	1906	Hoare Sir Henry H A	1786
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey	1782	Greenwood Lt Col Rt. Hon		Hoare Sir Samuel J G c.v.m.	1809
Floyd Sir Henry R K	1816	Griffith, Sir Robert G W	1915	Hobart Sir Robert H c.v.o.	1914
Forbes Sir Chas. H Hepburn		Griffith, Lt Col Sir Richard J	1885	Hobhouse, Rt Hon Sir	1812
Stuart	1868	Waldie, T.D.	1907	Charles Edward Henry	1812
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart	1793	Griffith, Lt Hon Sir Ellis J	1907	Hodge Sir Rowland F W	1901
Ford, Sir Francis C R	1838	Ellis K.C.	1907	Hodson Capt Sir Edmond	1871
Forrest Sir W Charles	1874	Griffiths, Lt Col Sir John	1902	Adair D.O.	1789
Forster Sir Frs Villiers	1874	Norton, K.C.B. D.S.O. M.C.	1859	Hogg Sir Lindsay Lindsay	1905
Forster Sir R Collingwood	1912	Grogan, Lt Col Sir E Ion B	1901	Holcroft Sir Geo Henry	1912
Forwood Lt Col Sir Dudley	1895	C.V.O. D.S.O.	1876	Holden Sir Mary Cassie	1909
Baines c.v.s.	1831	Grove Sir Walter John	1876	Holden Sir John Henry	1910
Foster Sir Augustus Vere	1831	Guinness Sir Algrn A St I J	1778	Holder Lt Henry Charles	1898
Foster Col Sir William Yorke	1831	Guise Sir Anselm William E	1901	Holderness Sir Thomas Wm	1900
C.V.S.	1838	Gull Sir Richard Cameron	1872	C.V.B. K.C.B.	1900
Foulis Sir Charles Jas Liston	1834	Gunning Br Gen Sir Charles	1872	Holland Sir A R Sothern	1917
Powke Sir Fredk F Conant	1814	Vere c.v.m.	1778	Hollins Sir Frank	1907
Fowler Rev Sir Montague	1890	Gunter Sir Ronald Vernon	1901	Holt Sir Edward C.V.S.	1916
Frank, Sir Howard Geo, K.C.B.	1910	Hadfield Sir Robert Abbott	1872	Horne Sir James	1871
Frankland, Sir Fredk W F G	1660	Haggerston Sir Edwd C de M	1917	Honywood, Sir Courtenay John	1860
Fraser Maj Sir Keith A. M.F.	1806	Hall, Capt Sir Douglas B D.O.	1919	Hood Sir Joseph M	1902
Fraser Sir John Malcolm C.M.F.	1911	Hall Col Sir John Richard	1819	Hope Lt Col Sir J Augustus	1802
Freake, Sir Frederick C M	1882	C.V.S.	1867	Hopwood, Sir Thomas Emmanuel	1902
Frederick Capt Sir Charles K.	1713	Hall Lt Col Sir Fredk K.M.S.	1907	Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1773
St. J. O.S.E.	1818	D.O. M.F.	1907	Hulse, Sir Hamilton John	1730
Freeling, Sir Clayton P	1894	Balsey Rt Hon Sir F Fredk	1907	Hulton Sir Wm Rothwell	1905
Freer, Maj Sir Bartle D.S.O.	1910	Hamilton Maj Sir Robt C	1816	Hulton Sir Edward	1901
Fry, Sir John Pense	1812	Hamilton, Sir Wm Stirling	1873	Hunter Maj Sir Chas R	1812
Fuller Sir John H Fleetwood	1812	Hare Sir George E Leigh	1868	Rankin Sir Wm B Hughes	1906
Furness Sir Christopher	1807	Hare Sir Thomas Leigh M.O.	1800	Huntington, Sir Charles P	1906
Galloway Maj Sir John Payne	1919	Harrington Sir Richard	1811	Hutchison, Sir Thomas	1902
Gamble Sir David	1782	Harnsworth Sir Hildebrand	1902	Hyde, Sir Charles, O.S.P.	1902
Garthwaite, Sir William	1862	Harnsworth Sir Rickman John	1902	Indigby Lt Col Sir William H	1866
Geary Sir William N M	1862	Harrison Sir Heath	1902		
Gethin, Lt Col Sir Richard	1862	Harrison, Sir John	1902		
W. St. L.	1662	Hart Sir Bruce	1902		
Gibbes Sir Edwd Osborne	1772	Hartopp Sir George E Cradock	1796		
Gibbons, Sir Alexr Dorn	1803	Hartopp Sir John Ludlow	1802		
Gilbey Sir H Walter	1803	Hartley Sir Brodrick C D A	1811		
Gilmour, Col Lt Hon Sir	1803	Harty Sir Lions Lockington	1811		
John D.S.O. M.F.	1803	Harvey, Sir Charles	1802		
Gladstone Lt Col Sir John R	1803	Harvey Sir Robert G	1802		
Glover, Sir Ernest William	1803				
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert	1803				
Glyn Capt. Sir Richard F	1803				
D.O.					
Godfrey Sir William Cecil	1803				
Godlee Sir Rickman John	1803				
K.C.V.O. P.R.C.					
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm Davis	1803				
Goldney, Sir G Prior c.v.o.	1803				
Good, Sir Thos Vere S	1803				
Good, Sir Daniel Fulkthorpe	1803				
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc.	1803				
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam	1803				
Gould, Sir (James) Stephen	1803				

Ingram, Sir William Jas	1893	Langham, Sir H. Charles A.	1866	Mackenzie Sir Robert Henry	1805
Innes, Sir James Bouchier	1861	Langman Sir John L.	1906	Mut	1805
Isam, Capt. Sir Vere	1861	Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt.	1777	Mackenzie Maj. Sir Victor	1890
Isherwood Sir Joseph William	1924	Larcom Maj. Sir Thomas Per	1868	Audley Falconer, p. s. o. m. v. o.	1890
Jackson Sir Robt. Montreux	1815	ceval n. s. o.	1868	Mackie Col. Peter Jeffrey	1920
Jackson Sir Hy M. Mather,	1860	Latham Sir Thomas Paul	1819	Mackworth Capt. Sir Hum	1776
o. n. s.		Latta Sir John	1920	phrey	
Jackson Br. Gen. Sir Thomas	1899	Lauder Sir George Wm D.	1861	Maclean Col. Sir Fitz R. D.	1861
Dare p. s. o. m. v. o.	1899	Dick	1861	Maclean Col. Sir Fitz R. D.	1861
Jackson Sir Thos. Graham n. s.	1893	Laurie Col. Sir Claude c. s.	1861	MacLure Col. Sir John E. S.	1893
Jaffray Sir William Edmund	1924	n. s. o.	1861	McMahon Sir Lione	1893
James Sir Jno. Kingston k.	1823	Lawrence Sir Alexander W.	1868	McMahon, Maj. Sir Horace	1817
Jardine Sir Alexander	1879	Lawrence Sir Wm M. Trevor	1867	W. s. o.	
Jardine Sir Ernest	1919	Lawrence Col. Sir W. Roper	1906	Macnaghten Sir Fras. Alex.	1896
Jardine Sir Robt. Buchanan	1886	c. i. k. c. v. o. c. s.	1906	ander	1896
Jardine, Sir John Frez. B.	1916	Lawson Sir Wilfrid	1881	MacRobert Sir Alasdair	1920
Jervis Sir (Joseph) John	1924	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1906	Macready, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir	1861
Jehangir Sir Johangir Cowasji	1885	Lawson, Capt. Sir Digby	1906	C. F. Nevill p. s. o. m. v. o.	1903
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee k. c. s. i.	1861	Lawson Sir Peter Grant	1906	Maddon Adm. Sir Charles E.	1919
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.	1861	Lea, Sir Sydney	1881	Madge Sir William Thomas	1919
Jenner Lt. Col. Sir Walter	1861	Lechmere Sir Edmund A.	1881	Madhowal Sir Chinnubhai	1919
K. W. n. s. o.		Leeds Sir Arthur H. James	1861	Magnay Capt. Sir Christopher	1844
Jerningham	1861	Lees Lt. Col. Sir John Victor	1861	B. Wm. n. s. o.	1917
Henry Wm		E. n. s. o.	1906	Magnus Sir Philip	1917
Jervis Col. Sir John Henry	1797	Leece Sir Wm. Harquhous	1906	Mahon Col. Sir William Hy	1819
Jervois Sir Dudley A. I.	1813	Le Fleming Sir Andrew F. H.	1861	n. s. o.	1819
Clarke	1883	Legard Sir Digby A. H.	1861	Mainwaring, Sir Harry	1819
Jessel Sir Charles James	1883	Leicester Sir Peter F. H.	1861	Maitland Sir Jno. Nibbet	1819
Jessel Col. Sir Herbert Mur-	1917	Leigh Sir John W.	1861	Maitland Sir Jno. Nibbet	1819
phy n. s. o. m. v. o.	1917	Lighton Sir Richard F.	1861	Maitland Sir Jno. Nibbet	1819
Jodrell Sir Alfred	1794	Leith Lt. Col. Sir Alex. W.	1919	Ramsay Steel n. s.	1917
Johnson Sir E. Gordon	1755	Le Marchant Brig. Gen. Sir	1861	Malcolm, Sir James Wm	1861
Johnson Br. Gen. Sir Hy	1819	Edward Thomas n. s. i.	1861	Malet Lt. Col. Sir Harry Has	1919
A. W. c. s.		Lennard Sir Richard F.	1861	n. s. o. n. s. o.	1919
Johns on Sir Thomas Alexr	1866	Barrett	1861	Mander, Sir Charles Tertius	1919
Johnston Sir Charles	1910	Lennard Sir Hy A. H. F.	1861	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Johnstone Sir Geo. Fredo. T. T.	1861	Leon Col. Sir Herbert	1861	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones Sir Lawrence J.	1831	Leslie Lt. Col. Sir Norman	1861	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones Sir Fynn Davies	1917	R. A. D. c. s. i.	1861	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones Sir Frederick John	1910	Leslie, Lt. Col. Sir John	1861	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones Sir John B. Bowen	1911	Lethbridge (Capt. Sir Wroth	1861	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones, Sir Philip Burne	1894	Lover Sir Arthur Levy n. s.	1911	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones Sir John Prichard	1910	Lover Sir S. Hardman k. c. n.	1911	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Jones, Col. Sir Edward Pryce	1918	Lewis Sir Richard V. H.	1911	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kaye Sir Joseph Henry	1819	Lyons Sir Maurice	1911	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kaye n. s. o. John Per s. Lister	1819	Lewis Sir George Wm	1911	Mann Sir Edward	1919
o. n. s.		Lewis Sir John Duncan Orr	1911	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Keane Maj. Sir J. n. s. o.	1801	Ley, Sir Henry Gordon	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kekewich, Sir Trehawe k. H.	1801	Levland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kellett Sir Henry de Cas res	1801	Lighton Sir Christopher R.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kemp Col. Sir Kenneth H.	1801	Lipton Sir Thomas J. k. c. v. o.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
c. s. n. s.		Llewellyn Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kennard Sir Coleridge A. F.	1861	Lloyd Sir David Richard	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kennaway, Capt. Sir John	1793	Lloyd Sir Martine Owen M.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kennedy Sir John R. B.	1831	Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Key Rev Sir Jno. Kingsmill	1831	Power Sinclair	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Keyes Vice Adm. Sir Roger J.	1919	Locock, Sir Charles Bird	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
B. s. c. k. v. o. c. m. d. n. o.		Loder Sir Giles Rolls	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kimber Sir Henry	1904	Longman Sir Hubert Harry	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kinnahan Sir Edward H. Hucson	1867	Loraine Sir Percy Lyham	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
King Capt. Sir Geo. Hy J.	1792	c. m. s.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Duckworth		Louis Sir Charles	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
King Sir George Adolphus	1815	Low Sir Walter John	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
King Sir John Westall	1888	Low Sir Francis Wm n. s.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kinloch Br. Gen. Sir David	1866	Lowther Lt. Col. Sir Chas. B.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
A. c. s. n. s. o.		n. s. o.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kinloch Sir George n. s. e.	1893	Lucy Sir Edward Inghard	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. s.	1866	Lucy Maj. Sir H. W. Ramsay	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Kirkpatrick Sir Alex. Drake	1909	baifax	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Knightley Sir Chas. Valentine	1861	Lushington Maj. Sir Arthur	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Knill, Sir John	1893	P. D.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Knott, Sir James	1917	McAlpine Sir Robert	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Knowles Sir Francis Howe M.	1796	Macara Sir Charles Wright	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Knowles Sir Lees c. v. o. n. s.	1903	Macartney Sir William Isaac	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lacoo, Lt. Col. Sir George H. U.	1819	Macdonald Sir Robert Jno	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
n. s. o.		Macdonald Sir A. W. M. Bosville	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lacy Sir Pierce	1818	McFarland, Sir John	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone	1861	MacGregor, Commod. Sir Mal	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lakin Sir Michael Henry	1909	colm, c. s. c. m. s. n.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lakin Sir Guy Fraa. W.	1917	MacGregor Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lamb Sir Charles Archibald	1861	McGrigor Capt. Sir James R. D.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lambert Sir Gustavus F. W.	1861	Mackenzie Sir Arthur G. R.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
o. v. o.		Mackenzie Sir Kenneth Jno	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lamont, Sir Norman	1861	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgla.	1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lampson Sir Curia G.	1861		1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot c. s.	1913		1801	Mann Sir Edward	1919

Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Morris, M.P.		Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe		Readhead, Sir James	
Monro, Gen. Sir Chas. C.O.B.	1890	Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell	1890	Reckitt, Sir James	1890
Montagu, Sir James W. E. J.	1891	Paget, Sir Jno. Rabera, K.C.	1891	Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton	1891
Montealegre, Sir Fras. A. Graham	1892	Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S.	1892	Rees, Sir R. Lodowick E. M.	1892
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham	1893	Paget, Sir George Ernest	1893	Reid, Sir Hugh C.A.S.	1893
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil	1894	Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.	1894	Reid, Sir Edward James	1894
Moore, Sir Arthur Wilfred G.	1895	Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale	1895	Remnant, Sir Jas. F. C.A.S., M.P.	1895
Moore, Sir Cecil Ernest	1896	Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux	1896	Rennals, Sir James Herbert	1896
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary	1897	Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest	1897	Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine	1897
Moore, Sir Thos. W. Connor	1898	Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert	1898	Renwick, Sir George W.	1898
Moore, Sir Edward Cecil	1899	Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1899	Reynolds, J. Col. Sir Jas. P.	1899
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L.E.	1900	Parkyn, Sir Thos. M. F.	1900	Rhodes, Sir George Wood	1900
Morris, Sir Robt. Arundine	1901	Parsons, Col. Sir Herbert J. F.	1901	Rich, Lt. Col. Sir Almeria E. F.	1901
Morris, Sir Henry	1902	Pauley, Maj. Sir T. E. Sabine	1902	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	1902
Mosley, Sir Oswald	1903	Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1903	Stewart	1903
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards	1904	Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1904	Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R.	1904
Moslyn, Capt. Sir Piers George	1905	Paxton, Sir Thomas L.D.	1905	Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan	1905
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur C.B.E.	1906	Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur	1906	Ripley, Capt. Sir Henry W. A.	1906
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer	1907	Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1907	Ripley, Sir Frederick Hugh	1907
Mowbray, Sir George Robert	1908	Pease, Sir Arthur Francis	1908	Ritchie, Sir James Wm. M.A.	1908
Moylbank, Sir Berkeley,	1909	Peckell, Lt. Col. Sir Augustus	1909	[new patent]	1909
K.C.M.G.		A. Brooke, M.A.M.C.		Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel	
Muir, Sir Alexander James	1910	Peck, Lt. Col. Sir Wilfrid D.S.O.	1910	Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland	1910
Munro, Col. Sir Hector	1911	Peel, Sir Robert	1911	Roberts, Sir James	1911
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquell A.	1912	Peirce, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer	1912	Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir	
Munro, Sir Gerard Albert	1913	Herford		William R. C.B.E., M.C.	
Murphy, Sir Michael	1914	Pelly, Sir Harold	1914	K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	1914
Murray, Sir John	1915	Perks, Sir Robert William	1915	Robinson, Sir Ern. William	1915
Murray, Lt. Col. Sir Edward	1916	Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M.	1916	Robinson, Capt. Sir Fredk. V.	1916
Robert, B.Sc.	1917	Peto, Sir Henry	1917	L.M.C.	1917
Murray, Sir William Keith	1918	Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay II	1918	Robinson, Sir John B.	1918
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1919	Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas	1919	Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin	1919
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno.	1920	Phillips, Sir Charles E. G.	1920	Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	1920
Muspratt, Sir Max	1921	Phillips, Sir Laurence P.	1921	A.C.B.	1921
Naasmith, Sir Douglas A. B.	1922	Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel	1922	Roll, Sir James	1922
Nairne, Sir John Gordon	1924	Phillips, Sir Lionel	1924	Rolls, Capt. Sir John C. E.	1924
Napier, Capt. Sir Alex. Lennox	1925	Piers, Sir Charles Egmont	1925	Shelley	1925
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox	1926	Pigot, Sir George	1926	Ropner, Col. Sir Robert V.	1926
Nave, Sir Thomas L. H.	1927	Pile, Sir Thos. Devereux	1927	Rose, Sir John Cyril	1927
Nield, Lt. Col. Sir Audley D.	1928	Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas	1928	Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.	1928
C.B., M.C.		Edw. Milborne Swinerton	1929	Rose, Sir Charles Henry	1929
Nelson, Sir James Hope	1929	Piender, Sir William C.B.E.	1929	Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	1929
Nespean, Sir Chas. F. M. Y.	1930	Poe, Lt. Col. Sir William	1930	Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John	1930
Nesemann, Sir Cecil G. H.	1931	Hutchinson, C.B.	1931	Rothland, Sir Henry Lesser	1931
Nesman, Sir Robt. H. S. D.	1932	Phie, Sir Cecil P. Van Notten	1932	Rowlley, Col. Sir Joshua T. V.	1932
L.M.C.		Pollen, Sir Richard H.	1933	Rowlley, Rev. Sir George C. A.	1933
Nesbitt, Sir George John Wm.	1934	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest	1934	Roydon, Sir Thomas, C.B.	1934
Nesbitt, Sir John Henry Brunel	1935	Murray, K.C.M.G.	1935	Rumholdt, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace	1935
Nesbitt, Sir William Joseph	1936	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. A.C.	1936	G.M.C.M.A., M.C.	1936
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. M.P.	1937	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1937	Ranchman, Sir Walter	1937
Nugent, Sir Charles	1938	Poore, Admiral Sir Richard	1938	Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1938
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.	1939	C.B., C.V.O.	1939	Russell, Sir George A. C.	1939
Nugent, Sir John	1940	Porter, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1940	Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. K.C.V.O.	1940
Nugent, Sir Walter R.	1941	Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.	1941	Rutherford, Col. Sir John	1941
Nussey, Sir Thomas Williams	1942	Pound, Sir John Lulham	1942	Rutherford, Sir William Wat-	1942
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith	1943	Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O.	1943	son	1943
Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S.	1944	Powell, Lt. Gen. Sir Robert S.	1944	Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington	1944
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John	1945	S. Baden, C.V.O., C.B.	1945	Ryecraft, Maj. Sir Rd. Nelson	1945
Oakey, Sir Reginald L.	1946	Power, Sir George	1946	S. Aubyn, Lt. Col. Sir Hugh	1946
O'Brien, Sir John Timothy C.	1947	Power, Sir Thomas Talbot	1947	Molesworth	1947
Oakenhouse, Sir David F.	1948	Pynter, Sir Hugh Edward	1948	St. George, Sir John	1948
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A.	1949	Prescott, Capt. Sir Geo. L. I. B.	1949	Salomons, Sir David L. Gold	1949
M.C.		Preston, Lt. Col. Sir Edward	1950	Smith, Sir	1950
Ogilvie, Sir Herbert K.	1951	Hulton, D.S.O., M.C.	1951	Salt, Lt. Col. Sir Jno. W. Titus	1951
Ogle, Col. Sir Edmund A.	1952	Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1952	Salt, Lt. Col. Sir Thos. Ander	1952
O'Leary, Sir Erik Olof	1953	Price, Sir Charles Ruggie	1953	son, D.S.O.	1953
O'Loghlin, Sir Michael	1954	Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1954	Samman, Sir Henry	1954
O'Neil, Sir Roger Warin B.	1955	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green	1955	Samuel, Sir Edward Leven	1955
Oppenheimer, Sir Kurt	1956	Pringle, Sir John Wm.	1956	Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu	1956
Ore, Sir Arthur J. Campbell	1957	Pringle, Sir Norman H.	1957	Samuelson, Sir Henry B.	1957
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler	1958	Pyrie, Sir Lewis T. Loveden	1958	Sanders, Lt. Col. Sir Hon. Sir	1958
Osborne, Sir Francis	1959	Quilter, Sir Ely Outhbert	1959	Robert A. M.P.	1959
Outram, Sir James	1960	Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1960	Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard,	1960
Owen, Sir John Arthur	1961	Raeburn, Sir Wm. Hannay M.P.	1961	M.P.	1961
		Ralli, Sir Lucas E.	1962	Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip A. G.	1962
		Ramsay, Sir James Henry	1963	D.S.O., C.B., M.C.	1963
		Ramsay, Sir Herbert	1964	Savory, Sir Wm. Berradale	1964
		Ramsden, Sir John F.	1965	Sawle, K.C. Adm. Sir Chas. J.	1965
		Rankin, Sir James R. L. T.D.	1966	Graves, M.C.	1966
		Raphael, Maj. Sir Herbert H.	1967	Scarsbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland	1967
		Rasch, Capt. Sir F. Carne	1968	Schuster, Sir Felix	1968
		Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1969	Scott, Sir Douglas Edw.	1969
		Reade, Sir George	1970	Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald	1970

Scott, Sir Samuel Edward	1881	Stucley Sir Edward Arthur G	1859	Wakefield Sir Charles Cheers	1817
Scott, Sir Walter	1897	Sturges <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i>		Wakeman, Sir Omey	1868
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1909	Sir Fredk. Chas Doveton		Walker, Sir George F Forestier	1815
Scott <i>Admiral Sir Percy M</i>	1865	Sir J. F. M. G. v. o.	1816	Walker, Sir Francis E	1867
Seale, Sir John Carteret	1898	Sir J. F. M. G. v. o.	1887	Walker, <i>Maj Sir Robt. Jas M</i>	1886
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S	1866	Sullivan Rev Sir Frederick	1881	Walker, Sir Peter Andrew M	1896
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton	1896	Sullivan Sir Edward		Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur	1906
Seton, Col Sir Bruce G c. b.	s. 1863	Sutherland Sir A Munro		Wallace Sir Matthew Gemmill	1815
Seton Sir John Hastings	s. 1883	Suttie Sir George Grant	1901	Waller Sir William Edgar	1780
Seymour <i>F. Adm. Sir Michael</i>		Sutton Sir Arthur Edwin	1778	Waller Sir Wathen A	1815
Culme c. b. v. o.	1869	Sutton, Sir George Augustus	1919	Walsh Sir Hunt H A Johnson	1773
Seymour Sir Albert F	1889	Sutton, Sir George Augustus	1922	Walsham Sir John B	1818
Shakelley Col Sir Walter		Swann Rt Hon. Sir Charles E	1896	Ward Col Sir Edw W D	1914
Geoffrey c. b. v. o.		Swinburne Sir Hubert	1866	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Sharp Sir Milton Sheridan	1900	Sykes Sir Arthur	1781	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Sharp Sir Edward	1865	Sykes Sir Mark Tatton Richd	1873	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Shaw <i>Lieut Sir John J. K. M.</i>	1865	Sykes Col Sir Alan John	1917	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Shaw Col Sir Fredk W p. o.	1881	Sykes Sir Charles, K. M.	1917	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Shaw Sir Charles Edward	1908	Sykes <i>Maj Sir Francis R. M.</i>	1917	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Shelford, Sir Berkeley m. p.	1756	Tancred <i>Maj Sir T. A. Lawson</i>	1862	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Shelley Sir John	1811	Tangye, Sir H. T. Lincoln	1918	Ward Col Sir Joseph G	1911
Shiffner Sir Henry Burrows	1818	Tate Sir Ernest William	1898	Warren Sir Aug G D J B	1784
Shuckburgh Sir G. F. Stewkley	1866	Taylor Sir E. Stuart o. b. e.	1917	Warrender Sir Victor A G A	
Simeon Sir John Walter H	1815	Taylor Sir H. W. Worley, K. C.	1917	Waterlow Sir Philip H.	1715
Simpson Sir James W M	1866	Temple Col Sir Richard C.	1876	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Sinclair Col Sir Jno R G	s. 1794	Terr, Sir Henry M. Inbert	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Sinclair <i>Maj Sir Archibald H.</i>		Thomas Sir Godfrey J V c. b.	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Macdonald, c. b. v. o.	1786	Thomas Sir George Alan	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Sitwell Sir George R	1868	Thomas Sir Robert J M	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Skinner, Sir Thomas	1912	Thomas Sir Wm James	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Skipwith Sir Grey H d. f.	1862	Thompson <i>Maj Sir Thomas</i>	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Slade Sir Alfred Fotheringham	1812	Ralkes Lovell, M. p.	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Sleigh, Sir Ernest o. b. e. r. t.	1900	Thompson Sir Matthew W	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smiley Sir John	1903	Thompson Sir Henry T. Heib	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir T. Berry Cusack	s. 1790	Thompson Sir Wm Mitchell	1869	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
c. b. v. o.		Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton	1917	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir Drummond C	1869	Thorold Sir John George	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir Wm Sydney W	1869	Thorpe, Sir John George	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir T. Rudolph H	1869	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
c. b. v. o.		Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir Prince	1897	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir John G L Vassar	1917	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir Herbert	1900	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smith Sir Edward Beardon	1900	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smyth, Col Sir Alfred J	1861	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Bovy	1861	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Smyth, Col Sir E Walter J P H	1861	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Soame Sir Chas Buckworth H	1861	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Spearmann Sir Alex Young	1840	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cor	1866	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
nells Jacob	1866	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Speyer Sir Edgar	1906	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Spicer Rt Hon Sir Albert	1908	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Sprot, Col Sir Alex c. b.	1918	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stallord, Rt Hon Sir Thos	1918	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Joseph, c. b. v. o.		Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stauner Lt Col Sir Lovelace	1914	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stanley Sir Alex. Boville	1863	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Staples Sir John M	1863	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1863	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stephen, Sir Herbert	1863	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stern Sir Edward David	1902	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stout, Sir Douglas A Seton	1912	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stevenson Sir Daniel M	1912	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stevenson, Sir James c. b. v. o.	1912	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart Sir Harry J U	s. 1863	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart Sir H. Shaw c. b.	s. 1867	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart <i>Gen Sir Hugh H</i>	1863	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart <i>Maj Gen Sir Norman</i>	1881	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Robert, c. b.		Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart, <i>Capt Sir Edward Orde</i>	1894	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
MacTaggart		Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart Sir Jno Henderson	1900	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stewart Sir Alexander	1900	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stirling Lt Col Sir George M	1900	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
H. c. b. v. o.		Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stirling Sir (Walter) George	s. 1866	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stokenstrom Sir Andries	1860	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1868	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stott Sir Phillip Sidney	1900	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stow, Sir Elliot Philpott	1907	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stracey <i>Maj Sir Edward P</i>	1818	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Strickland, Sir Walter W	1818	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stronze, Sir James Henry	1861	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Stuart, Sir Simon H L	1866	Thurby Sir George James	1848	Watson Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866

Wood, Sir John	1828	Wright, Col. Sir John Roper	1900	Young, Sir George	1873
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1837	Wrightson, Sir Thomas G	1900	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1873
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay	1897	Wynn Col. Sir Herbert L. W.	1900	Younger, Sir William	1873
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel Hill	1897	Williams, Mr. J. W.	1888	Yule, Sir David	1898
Woolley, Sir Wm. Hy. A	1898	Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez	1901		
Woolley, Sir Chas. L. Lesselles	1898	Yate, Col. Sir Charles Edward	1901		
Wray, Sir Philip Bouchier	1868	Young, Sir Charles A. M. G.	1903	Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B.	
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory	1903	M. V. O.	1769	Stimpson, C. A. House Officer N. W. J.	
				Asst. Gov. P. T. Short, M. R. E.	

* Precedency in Great Britain

<p>The Sovereign The Prince of Wales Younger Sons of the Sovereign Grandsons of the Sovereign. Sovereign's Brothers Sovereign's Sisters Sovereign's Nephews Ambassadors Archbishop of Canterbury Lord High Chancellor Archbishop of York Prime Minister Lord President of the Council Speaker of the House of Commons Lord Privy Seal (if of Baroual rank) Five following State Officers if Dukes (a) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty) (b) Earl Marshal (c) Lord Steward (d) Lord Chamberlain (e) The Master of the Horse Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation 1. Of England, 4. Of Scotland, 3. Of Great Britain, 4. Of Ireland Those created since the Union Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal Five above State Officers if Marquesses Marquesses in same order as Dukes Dukes eldest Sons. Five above State Officers if Earls. Earls, in same order as Dukes. Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal Marquesses eldest Sons. Dukes younger Sons. Five above State Officers if Viscounts Viscounts, in same order as Dukes. Earls eldest Sons. Marquesses younger Sons. Bishops of London Durham and Winchester All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration Five above State Officers if Barons.</p>	<p>Secretaries of State if of the degree of a Baron Barons in same order as Dukes. Treasurer of H M s Household Comptroller of H M s Household Chamberlains of the House hold. Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron Viscounts eldest Sons. Earls younger Sons Barons eldest Sons Knights of the order if Commoners Privy Councillors if of no higher rank Chancellors of the Exchequer Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Lord Chief Justice of England Master of the Rolls The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court Judges of the High Court Viscounts only younger Sons Barons younger Sons. Sons of Life Peers. Baronets of either Kingdom according to date of Patents Knights Grand Cross of the Bath Knights Commanders of the above Orders Knights Bachelor Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayors and City of London Court Sergeants at law Masters in Lunacy Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers Baronets eldest Sons Eldest Sons of knights in the same order as their fathers.</p>	<p>Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers. Baronets younger Sons. Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their fathers Naval Military and other Esquires by Office Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers, but the daughter of a Peer marrying a commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers and before their younger brothers wives Daughters of knights of the degree of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron descends to the rank of Baronesse Daughters of only younger Sons married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness Mostly official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife. Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of knights Grants after the latter coming a male Knight before the wives of Knights Commanders. LOCAL PRECEDENCE — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated but naturally the Lord Mayor of London Lieutenant stands first and so on till the Sheriff in London and other Corporations the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen Sheriffs, Churchwardens, High Sheriffs of Oxford and Cambridge High Sheriffs take precedence of the Vice Chancellor.</p>
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* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to **WHITAKER'S PEERAGE**
BARONETAGE KNIGHTHOOD AND COMPANIONAGE a companion volume price 4s. net
 † A complete list in *Alphabetical Order* of all holders of these decorations (the only list so published) will be
 found in **WHITAKER'S PEERAGE**



NEW ZEALAND CROSS - N Z C

Ribbon, Crimson FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED 10 March, 1862



Biddle, Benjamin.	10 March, 1866	Mair, Gilbert	7 February, 1870	Shepherd Richard	13 March, 1866
Hill George	10 April, 1864	Northcroft, Wm Henry	1910	Wrigg, Harry	29 June, 1866
Lingard William	10 March, 1866	Preece George	10 March, 1866		
Mace, Francis Joseph	10 March, 1866	Roberts J Mackintosh	10 March, 1866		

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department St James's Palace S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson G.C.V.O. C.M.G., **Genealogist** Sir H. Farnham Burke K.C.V.O. C.B., **Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod**, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray K.C.B. **Chancery** The Lord Chamberlain's Office—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross, K.C.B., Knight Commander C.B. Companion—each marked (m) or (c) for Mil or Civ Division.



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue with White Edges *Heaven's Light our Guide*

Sovereign, THE KING EMPEROR **Grand Master** and **First and Principal Knight Grand Commander** Viceroy and Gov Gen of India **Secretary** (in India), Sir John B. Wood K.C.I.E. K.C.V.O. C.B., **Registrar**, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department St. James's Palace S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson G.C.V.O. C.M.G.—G.C.S.I. Knight Grand Commander K.C.S.I. Knight Commander C.S.I. Companion



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE (1818)

Ribbon, Salmon Blue, with Crimson Centre *Auspicious Victoria*

THE SOVEREIGN **Grand Master** H.R.H. the Prince of Wales K.G. G.M.S. M.C. **Prelate** Rt Rev Henry Hutchinson Montgomery D.D. **Chancellor** The Rt Hon. Earl Buxton P.C. G.C.M.G. **Secretary** Sir James E. Masterson Smith K.C.B. **King of Arms** Sir M. F. O'Malley, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. I.S.O. **Registrar** Sir H. C. M. Lambert K.C.M.G. C.B. **Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod** Sir Reginald L. Anstruther, K.C.M.G. C.B. **Chancery** Colonial Office S.W.—G.C.M.G. Knight Grand Cross K.C.M.G. Knight Commander S.W. C.M.G. Companion



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878)

(Since enlarged five times) *Ribbon* Purple *Imperat'is auspicio*

Sovereign THE KING EMPEROR **Grand Master**, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, **Secretary** (in India), Sir John B. Wood K.C.I.E. K.C.V.O. C.B., **Registrar**, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department—G.C.I.E. Knight Grand Commander, K.C.I.E., Knight Commander C.I.E., Companion

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon Blue with Red and White Edges

THE SOVEREIGN **Chancellor** The Lord Chamberlain **Secretary** The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse **Registrar** Sir Francis M. Bynatt G.C.B. I.S.O.—G.C.V.O. Knight Grand Cross K.C.V.O. Knight Commander C.V.O. Companion M.V.O. Member marked 4th or 5th Class



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917)

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division) Purple with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

THE SOVEREIGN **Grand Master**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales **Prelate** Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London **King of Arms** Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget G.C.B. K.C.V.O. **Registrar**, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (ex officio), **Secretary** The Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Home Dept. (ex officio) **Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod** Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women G.B.E. Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross K.B.E. Knights Commanders D.B.E. Dames Commanders, C.B.E. Commanders O.B.E. Officers; M.B.E. Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec. 1918



THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor instituted by James I. in the 17th century lapsed and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1557 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual *Knights* is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are—**Principal** Sir William Bull Bt., **Pr. Principal** Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bart. **Hon. Registrar**, Sir Park Goff **Pr. Clerk** Hubert Wheelbourn **Registry and Library** The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—O.H.

Ribbon Carmine with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire *Le, Kts* Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.) The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon Red, with Blue Edges

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902 enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon Crimson with Blue Centre

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign the Prince of Wales and companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 200 of whom 200 may belong to the Home Services 200 to the Indian (see European and see Indian) and 200 to the services of Dominions Colonies and Protectorates

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon White Moiré

Instituted in 1862 and enlarged in 1864 1865 and 1880 but no fresh conferments are now made

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1876 *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, 739 and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE INDIAN EMPIRE,
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp 735-736

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E. (C.I.)
Abdul Qayyum Nawab Khan Bah
Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott S. K.C.B.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.C.B.
Abu Jafar Raja Sa'id Sir, K.C.I.E.
Acworth Sir William Mitchell
K.C.S.I.
Adair, General Sir William T.
K.C.B.
Adams Lt-Col Sir Arthur Robert
K.C.B., V.D.
Adams Col Sir Henry F. Gould
K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, Maj-Gen Sir Robert Bel
lew V.D., K.C.B.
Adamson Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart K.C.M.G.
Aduy, Maj Gen. Sir John K.C.M.G.
C.B.
Aga Khan H.H. Sir Sultan
Mahomud Shah Th. O.C.I.
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglan, Sir Francis A. K.C.B.
Ahmad Husain Nawab Amiri Jang
Bahadur Maulvi Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie The Dowager Countess of
G.C.B.
Aislagh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson Lt. Gen Sir Edwin Alfred
H. K.C.B.
Alderson Sir George Deeton, K.C.B.
Alexander Brig Gen Sir Wm
K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.
Ali Imam Syed Hon Sir, K.C.I.
Alaridye Hon Sir Wm Lamond
K.C.M.G.
Allbutt Rt Hon Sir T. Clifford
K.C.B., M.D.
Allen, Col Hon Sir James K.C.B.
Allen Lt Col Sir Wm Jas. K.C.B.
D.S.O., M.P.
Alston Sir Be. of F. K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham Lt Gen Sir Edward A.
K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, Paym Rear Adm Sir
Francis C. K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.I.
Alwar Col H.H. the Maharaja of
G.C.I.E., K.C.I.
Amarsinhi Bancesinhi Raj Sahib
Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos Sir Maurice Sheldon K.C.B.
Amphill The Lady V.D.
Anderson Dame Adelaide Mary
D.B.
Anderson Sir Alan Garrett K.C.B.
Anderson Lt-Gen Sir Charles A.K.
K.C.B.
Anderson Sir John C.B.
Anderson, Brig Gen Sir Robert
Murray K.C.B., C.M.G.
Anderson, Maj Gen Sir Warren
Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley Lieut Gen Sir Arthur L.
Lytellon K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Anson, Maj-Gen Sir Archibald E.
H. K.C.M.G.
Anstee, Col. Sir Arthur K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon Dame Eva Isabella
Henriette D.B.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G.,
C.B.
Appaji Rao Stole, Lt-Col Sardar
Sir, K.C.B., C.I.E.
Apy, Sir John, K.C.B.
Aprey, Sir Geoffrey F. K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.C.B.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster,
K.C.B.
Arnott, Caroline Lady D.B.

Arundel Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Arur Singh Sardar Bahadur Sardar
Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ashdown Sir Geo Hy, K.C.B., V.D.
Asker Lt Gen. Sir Joseph John,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.P.
Aston Maj Gen Sir Geo Groy
K.C.B., K.C.M.
Atholl The Duchess of, D.B.
Atkins, Maj Gen. Sir Alban R. C.,
K.C.B., O.M.G.
Atkinson, Maj Gen Sir Edwin H.
de Vere K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins Col Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Atkinson, Sir John V. K.C.S.I.
Austin Sir Herbert K.C.B., M.P.
Aylesworth Hon. Sir Allan B.,
K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aymer, Lt Gen Sir Fenton John
V.D., K.C.B.
Baber Shama Shere Jung Bahadur
Rana, Gen Sir, G.C.B., K.C.I.
K.C.I.E.
Babington Lt Gen Sir James Mel
ville K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon Adm Sir Reginald Hugh
Spencer K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddely Sir Vincent Wilberforce
K.C.B.
Baddock Sir H. Walter K.C.B., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur H.H. the Nawab of
K.C.V.O.
Bahram Khan Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
K.C.B.
Balkie Brig Gen Sir Hugh A. D.
Campbell K.C.B., C.M.G.
Bain, Sir Albert Francis K.C.B.
Bainbridge, Maj Gen. Sir Edmond
G. T. K.C.B.
Baird Sir Robert H. H. K.C.B.
Baker Rear Adm Sir Lewis Clin
ton K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Baker Sir Thomas K.C.B.
Baldoo Singh Maj Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour Brig Gen Sir Alfred G.
K.C.B., C.B.
Balfour Sir Arthur K.C.B.
Bullance Col Sir Chas A. K.C.M.G.
C.B., M.P.
Bullance Brig Gen Sir Hamilton
Ashley K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.
Bunkart Surg Capt Sir Arthur
Reginald F.C.I.O., M.P.
Barbour Sir David Miller K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G.
Barclay Sir Colville Adrian de
Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G., V.D.
Baria H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.
Barker Maj Gen Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barlow Rt Hon Sir C. A. Montague
K.C.B., M.P.
Barraud, Sir Frank S. K.C.M.G.
Barnes Sir Geo Stapylton K.C.B.,
K.C.S.I.
Barnes Sir Hugh H. K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, Maj Gen. Sir Reginald
W. R. K.C.B., D.S.O.
Bardon, Gaskwar of, H.H. Maha
raja, G.C.I.E., C.I.E.
Barracough Lt-Col. Sir Samuel
Henry E. K.C.B.
Barrett, Field-Marshal Sir Arthur
Arnold C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
A.D.C. Gen J.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm. K.C.B., C.B.,
C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie Sir Charles Coupar K.C.B.
Barrow, Gen Sir Edmund G., G.C.B.,
G.C.I.E.

Barrow, Lt Gen. Sir George de S.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter Lt Gen Sir Charles St.
Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.
Barward, Capt H. H. Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Barwell Hon. Sir Henry Newman,
K.C.M.G.
Bateman Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates Brig Gen Sir Chas. Loftus,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., V.D.
Bayley, Capt Sir Henry Dennis
Readett, K.C.B.
Bayley Sir Stuart C., G.C.S.I.
C.I.E.
Bayly Maj-Gen Sir Alfred William
Lambart K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.I.,
D.S.O.
Bayly Adm Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O.
Baynham, Capt Sir Walter de M.,
K.C.B., D.B.
Beale, Sir John F., K.C.B.
Beattie Sir James K.C.B.
Beaton Col Sir Geo T., K.C.B.,
K.C.B., M.D., V.D.
Becher Dame Ethel Hope G.C.B.,
K.C.C.
Becker Sir Walter Fredk K.C.B.
Beuton, Sir Mayson M., K.C.B.
Belt Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.
Belldell, Lt Gen Sir Herbert E.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Bell Sir Charles Alfred M.C.I.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Bell Florence Evelyn Lady, D.B.
Bell Hon. Sir Francis Hy D.,
C.M.G.
Bell Sir H. Hesketh K.C.M.G.
Bell, Maj Gen Sir J. Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Bell Sir Thomas K.C.B.
Bell Rev Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton
K.C.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell Maj Gen Sir Arthur I. Lyn
den K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares Lt Col H.H. Maharaja of
G.C.I.E., G.C.I.
Benn Sir Arthur Shirley K.C.B., M.P.
Bennett Sir William H. K.C.V.O.
Benlloch Rt Adm Sir Rudolf W.
K.C.M.G.
Benton Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Berkeley Sir Ernest I. L. K.C.M.G.
C.B.
Bernard Col. Sir Edgar F. K.C.B.,
C.M.G.
Berridge, Sir T. H. Devereux
K.C.B., D.B.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.C.B.
Best, Hon. Sir Robert W. K.C.M.G.
Bethell Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander
Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune Lt. Gen. Sir Edward C.,
K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bevan Hon Dame Maud Elisabeth
K.C.B., D.B.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, Maj Gen. Sir William G. L.,
K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhadr Singh, Sir, Maharaj K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I.,
G.C.V.O.
Bhopal The Begum of, G.C.I.E.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.I.E.
Bhopal Singh Maharaj Kunwar, of
Udaipur, G.C.I.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

<p>Bice, Hon. Sir John George K.C.M.G. Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E. Bilawar H.H. the Maharaja of LORE. Bikant, Maj Gen H.H. the Maha- raja of Gwalior, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C. Biles, Sir John Harvard K.C.I.E. Bingham Maj Gen. Hon Sir Cecil K., K.C.M.G. C.B., G.V.O. Bingham Maj Gen Hon Sir Fras K., K.C.M.G. C.B. Bingley Lt Gen. Sir Alfred H. K.C.I.E. C.B. Birch Sir Ernest W. K.C.M.G. Birch, Lt Gen. Sir Jas Frodth Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Bird Maj-Gen. Sir Wilkison Dent K.B.E., C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. Birbeck Maj Gen Sir William Hy K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Black Sir Frederick William K.C.B. Blackett, Sir Beall P. K.C.B. Blackwell Sir Ernie Robertson H. K.C.B. Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest K.B.E. Blake Capt Sir H. Acton K.C.M.G. G.C.V.O. R.N.R. Blankenberg Sir Reginald A. K.B.E. Blenkinsop Maj Gen Sir Alfred Percy K.B.E., C.M.G. K.B.E. Blenkinsop Maj Gen Sir Lavton John, K.C.B., D.S.O. Block, Sir Adam S. Jas K.C.M.G. Blood, Gen Sir Bindon O. H.C. Blumberg Maj Gen Sir Herbert Edward K.C.B. Bols Maj-Gen. Sir Louis J. K.C.B. K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Bond Maj-Gen Sir Francis G. K.B.E., C.B., G.C.M.G. Bond Lt Hon Sir Robert K.C.M.G. Bonython, Sir J. Langdon. Booth Sir Adm Sir Francis F. Haworth K.C.M.G. Borden Rt Hon. Sir Robt Laird G.C.M.G. Bosanquet Sir Oswald V. K.C.S.I. C.I.E. Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna K.C.I.F. Bourke Maj-Gen. Sir George D. K.C.M.G. C.B. Bourne Sir Alfred G. K.C.I.F. F.R.S. Bourne Sir Henry R. M. K.B.E., C.M.G. Bowater Sir Fredk Wm., K.B.E. Bower Sir Edmund F. Nott K.C.B. Bower Com Sir Grahnaz J. K.C.M.G. K.B. Bower Maj Gen. Sir Hamilton K.C.B. Bower Capt Sir J. W. Nott- C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Bowring Sir Chas Calvert K.B.E. C.M.G. Boyce Maj Gen Sir William G. B. K.C.M.G. C.B., D.S.O. Boyd, Maj Gen Sir Gerald Farrell K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. Boyle, Sir Alexander George K.C.M.G. C.B.E. Boys, Sir Francis T. K.B.E. Bradbury Sir John S. K.C.B. Braddon, Hon Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E. Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B. Bradford, Adm. 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Brooks Sir Arthur David G.B.E. Brooks Sir James Henry K.B.E. Brown Sir Arthur Whitten K.B.E. Brown Col Sir G. McLaren K.B.E. Brown Sir Herbert, K.B.E., M.P. Brown Maj Sir R. Hanbury K.C.M.G. Browne Hon Sir Albert K.B.E. C.M.C. I.S.O. Browne Lt Gen Sir Arthur G. F. K.C.B. D.S.O. Browne Col Lord Arthur How K.B.E. Browne Dame Sidney Jane G.B. Browning Adm Sir Montague F. G.C.M.G. K.C.B. M.V.O. Bruce Maj-Gen Sir David K.C.B. (M) C.B. (C), M.B. Bruce Vice Adm Sir Henry Harvor K.C.B. M.V.O. Brunker Maj Gen Sir James K.C.M.G. Brunyate Sir Jas Bennett K.C.S.I. C.I.E. Brunyate Sir Wm. Edwin K.V.O. Buchanan Sir George C. K.C.I.F. Buchanan R. Hon Sir George W. G.C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O. Buchanan Lt Col Sir Walter Jas C.I.E., M.D. I.M.S. Buckland, Maj Gen Sir Reginald U. H. K.C.M.G. C.B. Budd Sir Cecil L. K.B.E. Bulfin Lt Gen. Sir Edward G. K.C.B. G.V.O. Buller Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.S.O., D.F.C. Buller, Sir Gen. Hon Sir Henry Jarvis K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. Bullock Ltut General Sir George Mackworth K.C.B. Bunbury Sir Henry Noel K.C.B. Bundi H.H. the Maharaja Raja of Gwalior, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Burden Maharajahdhiraj of K.C.S.I. C.I.E. Burke Sir H. Farnham K.C.V.O. C.B. Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E. Burnet Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D. Burnett Sir E. Napier, K.B.E., M.D. Burnett Dame Maud D.S.O. Burnard Col Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I. F.R.S. Burntall, Ltut Gen. Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Burt, Sir Hy. Farrell, G.C.I.E., G.B.E. </p>	<p>Burtheall, Lt Gen Sir Charles H. K.C.B. C.M.G., M.B. Burton Sir William Parker K.B.E. Bush Admiral Sir Paul W. K.C.B. M.V.O. Bushman Maj Gen Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B. Butcher Maj Gen Sir George Jas K.C.M.G. C.B. Butte The Marchioness of D.S.O. Butler Sir Cyril Kendall K.B.E. Butler Sir Fredk G. A. K.C.M.G. C.B. Butler Sir Geoffrey K.B.E. Butler Ltut Gen Sir Richard Harte K. K.C.B. K.C.M.G. Butler Sir Spencer Harcourt G.C.I.F. K.C.S.I. Butler Capt Sir Thomas Dacres K.V.O. Button The Countess G.B.E. Butt Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G. Byrne Lt Gen Sir Joseph A. K.B.E. C.B. Byrne Rt Hon Sir William Patrick K.V.O. C.B. Byron Lucy Lady D.S.O. Cadman Sir John K.C.M.G. D.S.O. Cald Sir Hall K.B.E. (C) Cald Sir Andrew K.B.E. Callwell Maj Gen Sir Charles F. K.C.B. Calthorpe Adm Hon Sir Somerset A. Gough G.C.B. (M) G.C.M.G. Cald Sir Hall K.B.E. (C) Cameron Sir Donald Charles K.B.E. C.M.G. Cameron Sir Edward John K.C.M.G. Cameron Maj Sir Maurice A. K.C.M.G. Campbell Maj Gen Sir David G. M.C.B. Campbell Sir Gordon Huntly K.C.B. Campbell Sir John Stratheden K.C.S.I. G.I.E. Campbell Col Sir Robt Neil K.C.M.G. C.B. I.E. Campbell Ltut Gen Sir Walter K.C.B. K.C.M.G. D.S.O. Campbell Lt Gen Sir William Pitt Cuthin K.C.B. Cantho Sir James K.B.E. M.B. Cappel Sir Albert I. J. K.C.I.F. Capper Maj Gen Sir John F. K.C.B. K.V.O. Cardon Admiral Sir Sackville Hamilton K.C.B. Cardew Lt Gen Sir Reginald Pole C.B. M.V.O. Carlyle, Sir Robert W. K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 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Cayley <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Walter do Seamarez, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Coke <i>Admiral</i> Sir Charles Henry <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Daniell <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir John F, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Cecil Rt. Hon Sir Evelyn F <i>G.B.E. M.P.</i>	Colefax, Sir Hy Arthur, <i>K.B.E., K.C.</i>	Daniels Sir Percy <i>K.B.F.</i>
Chalmers Sir Mackenzie Dalzell <i>K.C.B., C.B.I.</i>	Collet Sir Wilfrid, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Darbhanga Maharaja of <i>G.C.I.E.</i>
Chamberlain Col Sir Neville F F <i>K.C.B., K.C.V.O.</i>	Collingwood Sir William <i>K.B.E.</i>	Dars, <i>Adm.</i> Sir C. Holcombe, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.</i>
Chambers Sir Theodore G <i>K.B.</i>	Collins, Sir Godfrey P <i>K.B.E., C.M.G.</i>	Darnley Countess of <i>D.B.E.</i>
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm <i>K.B.F.</i>	Collins Sir Wm Job <i>K.C.V.O., M.V.</i>	Darwin, Sir Horace <i>K.B.E., F.R.S.</i>
Chancellor Lt-Col Sir John Robert <i>C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Colville <i>Admiral</i> Hon Sir Stanley	David H H Maharaja of <i>K.C.B.I.</i>
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond	Codl James, <i>(C.B.) C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	David Sir (T W) Edgeworth <i>K.B.E.</i>
Percy <i>G.B.F., K.C.M.G.</i>	Colvin Sir Filhot Graham <i>K.C.B.I.</i>	Davidson <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir John H, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.</i>
Chapman Sir Edward I <i>K.C.B.</i>	Colyer Sir James Frank <i>K.B.E.</i>	Davidson Sir Lionel <i>K.C.B.I.</i>
Chapman Sir Sydney J <i>K.B., H.B.</i>	Congreve <i>Gen.</i> Sir Walter N <i>1870</i>	Davidson Margaret Agnes Lady <i>D.B.E.</i>
Chapple <i>Jaymr m-Ch</i> Sir John H <i>G.C.B. (C.B.) (M.) (C.V.O.) R.N.</i>	Connell, Sir Robert Lowden <i>K.B.E.</i>	Davies Sir Alfred, <i>K.B.E., C.B.</i>
Charkhari H.H. the Maharaja of <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Cook Sir Chas. Aroher <i>K.C.B.</i>	Davies <i>General</i> Sir Francis John <i>K.C.B., K.C.V.O.</i>
Charles <i>Commodore</i> Sir James T <i>W.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.</i>	Cook Rt. Hon Sir Joseph <i>C.M.G.</i>	Davies Sir John Thomas, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Charles <i>Surgeon Gen.</i> Sir R. Have <i>look C.V.O., K.C.B.I.</i>	Cooke Sir Clement Kinloch <i>K.B.E., M.P.</i>	Davies, Sir Joseph <i>K.B.E.</i>
Charlton <i>Admiral</i> Sir Edward F <i>H.B.E., K.C.M.G.</i>	Cooke Sir E. Marriott <i>K.B.F., M.B.</i>	Davies Rt. Hon Sir Louis H, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Chastfield <i>Rear Adm.</i> Sir Alfred E. <i>K.B., K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	Cooper Sir Robert Elliott <i>K.C.B.</i>	Davis Sir Charles Thomas <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Chauvel Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Harry Geo, <i>C.M.G., K.C.B.</i>	Cooper Sir James Alex <i>K.B.E.</i>	Davison Sir William Hy, <i>K.B.E., M.P.</i>
Chavo <i>Capt.</i> Sir Benjamin <i>K.B.E.</i>	Cooper <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Victor A <i>K.C.B.</i>	Dawson, Aline Evelyn, Lady, <i>K.B.E.</i>
Chavort <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Edward W <i>C.K.C.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.</i>	Cox Dame Belle <i>D.B.F.</i>	Dawson <i>Gen.</i> Sir Douglas F E, <i>C.V.O., C.M.G.</i>
Chenille <i>Surgeon Gen.</i> Sir George Len <i>thal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.</i>	Cox Sir Charles Thos <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	De Bartolomé R <i>Adm.</i> Sir Charles <i>M., K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>
Chesham Sir Milne <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Cox Sir Edward Owen <i>G.B.E.</i>	De Brath, Lt- <i>Gen.</i> Sir Ernest, <i>K.C.B., C.I.E.</i>
Chelmsford The Viscountess <i>G.B.</i>	Cox Lt Col. Sir Lery Z <i>C.M.G.</i>	De Chair <i>Admiral</i> Sir Dudley R. <i>K.B., K.C.B. (M.) (C.B.) (M.V.O.)</i>
Chermiside Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Herbert C <i>C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Cradock Sir Reginald Hy <i>C.I.E.</i>	Deville Sir Howard <i>K.B.E.</i>
Chibchester <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Arlington <i>A.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Craig <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Algernon Tudor <i>K.B.E.</i>	Delamain <i>Lieut Gen.</i> Sir Walter <i>K.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>
Childs <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Borlase E <i>Wyndham, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.B.</i>	Craik Rt. Hon Sir Hy <i>K.B.E., M.P.</i>	de la Rue Sir Ernest <i>K.C.V.O.</i>
Chisholm <i>Brig.</i> Sir John H <i>K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Croedy Sir Herbert James <i>K.C.B.</i>	de la Sota, Sir Ramon, <i>K.B.E.</i>
Chitty Sir Arthur <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Croft <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir William <i>Royal, K.C.B., K.B.E.</i>	Delevingne, Sir Malcolm <i>K.C.B.</i>
Chrystal Sir George W <i>K.B.</i>	Crowe <i>Br Gen.</i> Hon Sir Chas <i>Ireston, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	De Lisle, Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Henry De <i>Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>
Clark, Sir Wm Henry <i>K.B.E., C.I.E., C.M.G.</i>	Croft Sir Alfred W <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Demetriadi, Sir Stephen <i>K.B.E.</i>
Clarke <i>Capt.</i> Sir Arthur W <i>K.B.F.</i>	Crookshank <i>Col.</i> Sir Sydney D <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.</i>	De Montmorency Sir Geoffrey <i>Fitzhervey, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.</i>
Clarke Sir Fredk Jno <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Crosbie Hon Sir John C <i>K.B.E.</i>	Denison Sir Hugh <i>K.B.E.</i>
Clarke Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Travers <i>Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.</i>	Crowdy Dame Rachel Eleanor <i>D.B.E., K.B.E.</i>	Dennis, Sir Alfred H <i>K.B.E., C.B.</i>
Clarkson <i>Brig.</i> <i>Rear Adm.</i> Sir <i>William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.N.</i>	Crowe Sir Eyre <i>C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Dennis Sir Raymond Herbert, <i>K.B.E.</i>
Clayton Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Frederick <i>Thos, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.</i>	Cruise Sir Richard R <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Densham Sir Harry P <i>K.B.E.</i>
Clayton <i>Br Gen.</i> Sir Gilbert F <i>K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Crump Sir Hy Ashbrook <i>K.C.B.I.</i>	Dunt Sir Alfred <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Clegg Sir Robert Bailey, <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Cubitt Sir Bertram B <i>K.C.B.</i>	Denton <i>Capt.</i> Sir George C <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Cleland Sir Chas John <i>K.B.E.</i>	Cullen Sir Wm. Fortus <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Dering Sir H Guy <i>K.C.M.G., K.C.B.</i>
Clement Sir Thomas <i>K.B.E.</i>	Cunningham Sir Jno Ghest <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	De Salls <i>Admiral</i> Sir William Fane <i>K.B.E., M.V.O.</i>
Clerk Sir Dugald <i>K.B.</i>	Cunningham Sir William J <i>K.C.B.I.</i>	De Sarmorez Annie Elizabeth <i>Lady G.B.E.</i>
Clerk Sir Geo Russell <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Cunningham Sir A Fredk D <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Dos Graz Sir Charles Louis, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Clery <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir (C) Francis <i>K.C.B., K.C.M.G.</i>	Cunningham Sir George <i>K.B.E.</i>	Devonshire Sir James Lyne <i>K.B.E.</i>
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Cunningham Sir Hy H <i>K.C.B.</i>	De Waal, Hon Sir N Frederic, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Clinford Sir Hugh Charles <i>C.M.G.</i>	Currie <i>Gen.</i> Sir Arthur W <i>C.M.G.</i>	Dow Lt-Col Sir Armine Brereton <i>K.C.I.E., C.B.</i>
Climo, <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Skipton III <i>K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Currie Sir James <i>K.B.E., C.M.G.</i>	Dewas H H Maharaja of (Junior), <i>K.C.B.I.</i>
Cloze, Sir Charles F, <i>K.B.E., C.B.</i>	Currie, Sir James I <i>K.C.B.</i>	Dewas, H H the Senior Maharaja of, <i>K.C.B.I.</i>
Coaker, Sir William Ford <i>K.B.E.</i>	Curtis Sir George Seymour <i>K.C.B.I.</i>	Dewrance Sir John <i>K.B.E.</i>
Cobb Sir Cyril S, <i>K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.</i>	Curtis Sir Richard James, <i>K.B.E.</i>	Di Eynouart, Sir Eustace H Tenny <i>son, K.B.F., F.R.S.</i>
Coobe Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Alex Stanhope <i>T.G.F., K.C.B., K.C.B.I., D.S.O., I.A.</i>	Curzon of Kedleston The Mar <i>chioness, K.B.E.</i>	Dhar H H the Maharaja of, <i>K.C.B.I.</i>
Cochin H H the Maharaja of <i>G.C.I.E.</i>	Cust <i>Adm.</i> Sir Herbert E Purdy <i>K.B.E., C.B.</i>	Dholpur <i>Maj H H</i> the Maharaj <i>Rana of, K.C.B.I., C.V.O.</i>
Cockburn, Hon Sir John A <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Custance <i>Admiral</i> Sir Reginald N, <i>C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	Dhrangadpraj H H Maharaja of, <i>G.C.I.E., K.C.B.I.</i>
Cocks, Hon Sir Arthur Alfred <i>Clement, K.B.E.</i>	Daljit Singh Raja Sir <i>K.B.E., C.B.I.</i>	Diack Sir Alex. Henderson, <i>K.C.B.E., C.V.O., C.B.</i>
Codrington, Lt <i>Gen.</i> Sir Alfred <i>Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.</i>	Dairymple Col Sir William <i>K.B.E.</i>	Diamond, Sir William Henry, <i>K.B.E., M.P.</i>
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Dalton, Rev Canon John Neale, <i>K.C.V.O., C.M.G.</i>	Dick, Col Sir Arthur Robert, <i>K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.</i>
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, <i>K.B.E.</i>	Daly Lt-Col. Sir Hugh, <i>K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.</i>	Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby <i>H., K.B.E.</i>
	Dane Sir Louis W, <i>G.C.I.E., C.B.I.</i>	
	Dane Sir Richd. Morris, <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	

Dixon, Br. Gen. Sir Hy G. K.C.B.	Ellis, Rear Adm. Sir Edward H. F.	FitzHerbert, Vice Adm. Hon. Sir
Dixon, Edith Lady, D.S.O.	Heaton, K.N. G. M.V.O.	Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway	Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.C.B.	FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles,
K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	Ellison, Lieut. Gen. Sir Gerald F.,	G.C.M.G.
Dobell, Lt. Gen. Sir Chas. Mac	K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy K.C.M.G.
pherson, K.C.B., G.M.G., D.S.O.	Elphinstone, Sir George K.B. K.N.	FitzRoy, Sir Almerio Wm. K.C.B.,
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B. (c)	English Col. Sir Thos. Crisp K.C.M.G.	K.C.V.O.
Domville, Admiral Sir Compton E.,	Farns, M.A.	FitzWilliam, Capt. Hon. Sir (W.)
G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet,	Charles Wentworth, G.C.V.O.
Don, Sir William, K.N.	K.C.M.G.	Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.N.,
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.	Eustace, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fras J. W.	M.D.
Donner, Anna Maria Lady, D.S.O.	K.C.B.	Floud, Sir Francis L. C. K.C.B.
Donop, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley H.	Evans, Sir Frederick K.C.M.G.	Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert K.C.B.
von K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	K.C.V.O., C.R.E.	Footo, Admiral Sir Randolph F. O.,
Donovan, Surg. Gen. Sir William	Eve, Sir Herbert L. B.E.	K.C.B., C.M.G.
K.C.B.	Everett, Vice Adm. Sir Allan I.	Forbes, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wm.,
Dorrien, General Sir Horace L.	K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	K.N., C.B.
Smith, G.C.B., G.M.G., D.S.O.	Everett, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry J.	Forbes, Sir George Stuart, G.C.I.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton Lady, D.S.O.	K.C.M.G., C.B.	Ford, Maj. Gen. Sir Reginald,
Dorward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F.	Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Hy.,	K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
K.C.B., D.S.O.	K.N., G.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Ford, Maj. Gen. Sir Richard Wm.,
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James	Ewart, Lt. Gen. Sir John Spencer	K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	K.C.B.	Forbes, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour
Douglas, Sir James McCrone, K.C.I.	Evas, Sir Jas. Ald., K.C.B., D.S.O.	John K.C.V.O., G.M.G., M.A.
Duggan, Lieut.-Com. Sir Charles	Eyles, Sir Alfred G.C.B., K.N.	Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower K.N.
Edwards, G.C.B., D.S.O.	Fagan, Sir Patrick James K.C.I.	Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas,
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric,	G.C.I.	G.C.M.G.
K.C.M.G., C.B.	Falconer, Sir Robt. A. K.C.M.G.	Fottrell, Sir George K.C.B.
Dr. Boulay, Sir James Housemayne	L.L.D.	Fowke, Lt. Gen. Sir George Henry
K.C.I.F., G.C.I.	Fano, Maj. Gen. Sir Vere B. K.C.B.	K.C.B., K.C.I.
Du Cane, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Philip	K.C.I.	Fowie, Col. Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton
K.C.B.	Fanshawe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir	K.N., C.B.
Duck, P. Col. Sir Francis K.C.B.	Arthur Dalmryle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Kowler, Col. Sir James Kingston,
Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.	Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton K.C.I.	K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Duff, Admiral Sir Alexander L.	C.B., C.V.C.	Fowler, Lt. Col. Sir Henry, K.N.
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Fanshawe, Lt. Gen. Sir Edward A.	Fowler, Maj. Gen. Sir John Sharman,
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.	K.C.B.	K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Duff, Lt. Col. Sir Hector L., K.N.,	Fanshawe, Lieut. Gen. Sir How Dal	Fraser, Sir D. Drummond K.N.
C.M.G.	rymple, K.C.B., C.B.	Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.I.,
Duffin and Ave, The Dowager	Fanshawe, Maj. Gen. Sir Robert	C.I.E.
Countess of, D.S.O.	K.C.B., D.S.O.	Fraser, Maj. Gen. Sir Theodore
Duke, Sir Fredk. Wm. K.C.I.	Faridoonji Jamsalji Sir K.C.I.	K.C.B., C.I.E., G.M.G.
K.C.B.	C.B.	Freeland, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry F.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.N.	Karquhar, Admiral Sir Arthur M.,	K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Dundas of Dundas, Vice Adm. Sir	K.C.B., C.V.O.	Frochman, Sir Philip Horace K.N.
Chas. K.C.M.G.	Faussett, Capt. Sir Bryan G. God	Frounville, Adm. Hon. Sir Edmund
Dungarpar, H. H. the Maharawal of	frey, G.C.B., D.S.O.	K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
K.C.I.E.	Fawkes, Admiral Sir Wilmot H.	Frumant, Adm. Sir Sydney R.,
Dunne, Gen. Sir John H. K.C.B.	G.C.B., K.C.V.O.	K.C.B., M.V.O.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer	Feilden, Maj. Gen. Sir Hy. Broom	Frunch, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.	K.C.B.	Friend, Maj. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir
Durnford, Sir Walter G.N. L.L.D.,	Feilding, Maj. Gen. Sir Geoffrey	Lovick B. K.N., C.B.
V.D.	P.T. K.C.B., K.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thelston	Full, Sir Godfrey B. H. K.C.I.	Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.	C.B.	Fry, Maj. Gen. Sir William K.C.V.O.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan K.C.M.G.	Full, Air-Commodore Sir Matthew	C.B.
Earle, Sir Archdale K.C.I., K.C.I.E.	H. G. K.C.B., C.M.G.	Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.N.,
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.B.	C.M.G.
G.N.S.	Kenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.	Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Edgley, Sir Steyning W. K.C.B.	Ferguson, Sir John K.N.	Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.I.,
K.C.V.O., G.I.E.	Fergusson, Vice Adm. Sir James	C.I.E.
Edis, Col. Sir Robert W. K.N., C.B.	Andrew K.M.C., C.B.	Turse Dame Catherine, G.N.S.
V.D.	Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur	Furze, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Thos.
Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred H.	G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	K.C.B., D.S.O.
M. K.C.B., G.M.V.O.	Fild, Adm. Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.	Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.I., C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Brian K.C.I.E.	Fns.	Galloway, Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas J.
Egerton, Admiral Sir George L.	Feld, Rear Adm. Sir Fredk. L.	K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Alers, K.C.B. (m).	K.C.B., G.M.G.	Galloway, Lt. Col. Sir Henry Lionel,
Egerton, Lt. Gen. Sir Raleigh G.	Fielding, Sir Charles Wm. K.N.	K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
K.N., K.C.I.E.	Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., M.A.	Gamble, Admiral Sir Douglas A.,
Egerton, Sir Walter K.C.M.G.	Filose, Lt. Col. Sir Michael, G.C.I.	K.C.V.O.
Elliott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E.	Findlay, Hon. Sir John George	Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir,
G.M.G., C.B.	K.C.M.G., L.L.D.	K.C.I.E.
Ellis, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmund R.,	Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.N.	Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie
G.C.I.E., K.C.B.	Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Car	K.N., L.L.D.
Ellis, Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G.,	donnel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.N.
C.B., D.S.O.	Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.N., K.C.	Garran, Sir Robert Randolph
Ellington, Air Vice Marshal Sir	Finth, Col. Sir Robert H. K.N.	K.C.M.G.
Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G.,	C.B.	Garrut, Brig. Gen. Sir Francis Sud
C.B.	Fisher, Admiral Sir Frederick W.	low K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Elliot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward L.	K.C.V.O.	Garrway, Lt. Col. Sir Edward
K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.	Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Elliott, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G.,	Fisher, Capt. Sir Thomas, K.N.,	Garrud, Col. Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
G.C.V.O.	K.N.	Gartlin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Elliott, Sir James Duncan, K.N.	Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin K.N.	Garton, Sir Richard G., G.N.S.
Elliott, Sir Sigual G., K.N.	FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F.,	Gascogne, Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. Julius,
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.N., K.C.B.	K.C.V.O., C.B.	K.C.M.G.

Gatacre, *M-G* Sir John, KCB
 Gates, Sir Frank C, KCIE CSI
 Gaunt, *Vice-Adm* Sir Ernest F.A.,
 KCB, KBE, CMG
 Gaunt, *Rear-Adm* Sir Guy R.A.,
 KCB, OBE, MBE
 Gauntlett, Sir Mauger Frederic
 KBE, CBE
 Gay, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arthur Wm
 KCMG, OBE, DSO
 Geddes, Rt. Hon Sir Auckland C
 OBE, KCMG, DSO
 Geddes, Rt. Hon Sir Eric C OBE (C)
 OBE, KCB, (H)
 Gelkie, Sir Archibald OBE KCB
 FRS
 Gellibrand, *Maj-Gen* Sir John
 KCB, DSO
 George Dame Margaret Lloyd WBE
 Gorman, *M-J* Sir James, KBE
 Gnanayansinhji Ajitshiji H H
 of Dhurangthra, KCIE, KBE
 Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince
 KCIE
 Gibb, Sir Alexander GBE, CBE
 Gibbons, Sir William, KCB
 Gibbons, Sir Philip Hamilton KBE
 Gibson, Sir Henry James KBE
 Gibson, Sir Herbert KBE
 Gibson, *Brig-Gen* Hon Sir John
 Morison KCMG
 Gibson, Sir Robert, KBE
 Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of
 KCIE
 Giffard, *Maj-Gen* Sir Gerald God-
 frey KCIE CSI
 Gilbert, Sir Jno Wm KBE
 Gillian, Sir Robt Woodburn KCSI
 Gillman, *Maj-Gen* Sir Webb
 KCMG, CB, DSO
 Gimetete, *Surg-Gen* Sir Thomas
 Desmond KCB
 Girouard, *Col* Sir E Percy C
 KCMG, DSO
 Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley
 KCB, FRS
 Glasgow, *J* Gen Sir Thomas W
 KCB, CMG, DSO
 Gleichen, *Maj-Gen* Lord Edward
 KCB, OBE, CMG, DSO
 Glubb, *Maj-Gen* Sir Frederic M
 KCMG, CB, DSO
 Godaby, Sir Kenneth Weldon WBE
 Godley, *General* Sir Alex J
 KCB, KCMG
 Godman, Dame Alice Mary DBE
 Goldinch, Sir Arthur H KBE
 Goldie, Rt. Hon Sir George Dash-
 wood Taubman KCMG
 Gondal, Thakur Babab of KCIE
 Goode, Sir William A M WBE
 Goodenough, *Vice-Adm* Sir William
 E, KCB, MVO
 Goodrich, *Adm* Sir James E C
 KCB
 Goodwin, *Eng Vice-Adm* Sir
 George G, KCB
 Goodwin, *Lt-Gen* Sir Thomas
 H J C, KCB, DSO, KBE
 Gordon, Sir Chas Blair, GBE
 Gordon, *Maj-Gen* Hon Sir Frederic
 KCB, DSO
 Gordon, *Lt-Gen* Sir Alex Hamilton,
 KCB
 Gore, Sir Francis Charles KBE
 Gorges, Sir Edmund H. L. KCMG, MVO
 Gorringe, *Lt-Gen* Sir George
 Fredk KCB, CMG, DSO
 Goschen, Hon Sir William Hy, KBE
 Goschen, Sir Wm Hy Neville
 KBE
 Gosford, The Countess of, DBE
 Gough, *Gen* Sir Hubert de la
 Poer, CMG, KCB, KCB, KCB
 Goutu, Hon Sir Iomer KCMG

Gower, Sir Geo Granville Leveson
 KBE
 Graef, Hon Sir Jacobus A. C
 KCMG
 Graef, Sir Alexander KBE, MVO
 Graham, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward
 Ritchie CCB, KCB
 Graham, Sir Henry J L, KCB
 Graham, Sir John James KCMG
 Graham, Rt. Hon Sir Ronald Wm
 KCB, CMG, CB
 Graham, *Maj-Gen* Sir Thomas
 KCB
 Gramme, Rt. Hon Sir George J
 KCB, CMG
 Granet, Sir (W) Guy GBE
 Grant, Sir Arthur Hamilton KCSI
 KCIE
 Grant, *Rear-Adm* Sir Edmund P F
 KCB, CMG
 Grant, Sir James Dundas KBE
 Grant, *Vice-Adm* Sir Heathcote S.
 KCMG, CB
 Grant, *Adm* Sir Wm Lowther
 KCB
 Graumann, Sir Harry KBE
 Graves, Sir Robert Windham,
 KCMG, OBE
 Gray, Sir Albert, KCB, KCIE
 Gray, *Lt-Gen* Sir Henry Mol W
 KBE, OBE, CMG, MBE
 Greame, *Maj* Rt. Hon Sir Philip
 Lloyd, KBE, MBE
 Green, *Eng Rear-Adm* Sir Donald
 F, KCMG, CB
 Green, Sir Frederick, WBE
 Green, *Vice-Adm* Sir John F E
 KCMG, CB
 Greene, Rt. Hon Sir W Conyngham
 KCMG, KCB
 Greene, Sir Wm Graham, KCB
 (resigned), Marjorie Lady DBE
 Greer, Sir Francis Nugent, KCIE
 Greville, Sir George KCB
 Greville, Hon Dame Margaret
 Holden DBE
 Greville, Hon Sir Sidney R KCB
 CB
 Grey, *Lt-Gen* Sir Raleigh KBE
 KCB
 Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, WBE
 Grierson, Sir George Abraham
 KCIE
 Grigg, *Lt-Gen* Sir Edward W M
 KCB, CMG, DSO, MBE
 Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund
 Augustine KCB, CB
 Grover, *Gen* Sir Malcolm H S.
 KCB, KCIE
 Gubbins, *Ltut-Gen* Sir William
 Launcelotte, KCB, MBE, ANZ
 Gugginberg, *Brig-Gen* Sir Fredk
 Gordon KCB, DSO
 Guillemond, Sir Laurence N KCB
 KBE
 Gurkhab Singh Bodi Sir WBE
 (C)
 Guthrie, Sir Connop KBE
 Gwallor, *Maj-Gen* H the Maharaja
 Scindhia of CCSI (C)
 Gwatkin, *Maj-Gen* Sir Willoughby
 G KCMG, CB
 Hadcock, *Lt-Gen* Sir A. George,
 KBE, FRS, CMG, GBE
 Hadden, *Maj-Gen* Sir Chas. F
 KCB
 Haggard, Sir H Rider KBE
 Haggard, Sir William Henry Dove
 ton KCMG, CB
 Haig, *Lt-Gen* Sir Thomas Wolseley
 KBE, FRS, CMG, GBE
 Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, KBE,
 (C)
 Haking, *Lt-Gen* Sir Richd Cyril
 Byrnes, KBE, KCB, KCMG
 Haldane, *Lt-Gen* Sir J Aylmer L,
 KCMG, KCB, DSO

Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler
 King KCB, CVO
 Hall, *Adm* Sir Herbt G King
 KCB, OBE, DSO, ADC, Con
 Hall, Sir Alfred D, KCB, FRS
 Hall, *Vice-Adm* Sir Wm Reginald,
 KCMG, CB, DCL, MBE
 Halsey, Sir Laurence E, KBE
 Halsey, *Vice-Adm* Sir Lionel
 KCB, CMG, KBE, MBE, CB
 Hambro, Sir C Eric, KBE
 Hambro, Sir Edward A, KCB
 Hambro, *Col* Sir Percival O KBE,
 (C), CMG
 Hamilton, *Gen* Sir Bruce M,
 OBE, KCB
 Hamilton, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward,
 OBE, FRS
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon Lord George F,
 OBE
 Hamilton, *Surg-Gen* Sir Henry
 KCB
 Hamilton, Sir Horace P, KBE
 Hamilton, (General) Sir Ian S. M.,
 OBE, CMG, DSO
 Hamlin, Sir Murray KBE, KCIE
 Hanks, Sir Harry KBE
 Handyside, *Surg-Gen* Adm. Sir
 Patrick B KBE (C)
 Hanley, *Lt-Gen* Sir Maurice P A.
 CBE
 Harcourt, The Viscountess OBE
 Hardinge, Rt. Hon Sir Arthur H
 KCB, KCIE
 Haro, *Maj-Gen* Sir Stuart W
 KCMG, CB
 Harrington, *Ltut-Gen* Sir Charles
 H GBE, KCB, DSO
 Hari Singh Raja Sir KBE, KCB
 Harman, Sir Chas A King KBE
 Harmer, Sir Sidney F WBE, FRS
 Harman Singh, Raja Sir KCIE
 Harrel, Rt. Hon Sir David GBE,
 GBE, KCB, DSO
 Harrington, *Lt-Gen* Sir John Lane
 KCMG, KCB, CB
 Harris, Sir Arthur A H WBE
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward KBE
 Harris, Sir Charles GBE, KCB
 Harris, Sir C Alexander KCMG,
 (C), CVO
 Harris, *Col* Sir David KCMG, DSO
 Harris, Sir Henry Percy, KBE
 Harris, *Adm* Sir Robt H KCB,
 KCMG
 Harrison, Sir Cecil R KBE
 Harrison, Sir John KBE
 Harrison, *Gen* Sir Richard GBE,
 (C)
 Hurwavy, The Countess of DBE
 Hart, Sir George Sankay KBE, CSI
 Hart, *Gen* Sir Reginald C J GBE
 KCB, KCB
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes KBE
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Mongrave,
 KBE
 Harvey, *Col* Sir George S A, *Pasha*,
 KBE, CMG
 Harvey, Sir Henry P KCMG,
 (C)
 Hawkes, *Maj-Gen* Sir Henry Mon-
 tagne Pakington KCB, CSI
 Hay, Sir James Shaw KCMG
 Hayes, *Commander* Sir Bertram Fox,
 KCMG, DSO, KBE
 Hayter, Sir William Goodenough
 KBE
 Hazen, Hon Sir John Douglas,
 KCMG
 Hearn, Sir Walter Bislew KBE
 Heaton, Hon Sir William Howard,
 KCMG
 Heath, *Maj-Gen* Sir Charles Ernest,
 KCB, (M), CB, (C), CVO
 Heath, *Maj-Gen* Sir Gerard M.,
 KCMG, CB, DSO
 Heath, Sir H. Plant, KCB

Beach <i>Admiral</i> Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.	Hood , Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson K.C.V.	Jamkhandi Chief of K.O.B.
Beach , Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Hope , <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Jamun and Kashmir —see Pratap Singh.
Bedley , Col. Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Hopkins Sir Richard V N., K.C.B.	Jaura , H. H. the Nawab of, K.O.B.
Behr , <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Patrick K.C.L.S., C.B., C.M.G. M.V.	Horne Rt Hon Sir Robt. Stevenson K.B.E., K.O.M.F.	Japp Sir Henry K.B.E.
Bahma —see Manchur	Horne Sir John F. F. K.C.V.O.	Jarmay Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
Benderson , Br Gen. Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Horrocks , Col. Sir William H. K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.	Jekyll Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Benderson , Sir Frederik Neas, K.B.E.	Horwood <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir William Thomas Francis K.C.B., D.S.O.	Jekyll Col. Sir Herbert, K.O.M.
Benderson , Sir H. Trevor K.B.E.	Hoskins , <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Arthur R. K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jenkin , Rt. Hon Sir Lawrence H., K.C.V.O.
Benderson , Henrietta Caroline Lady D.B.E.	Hotham <i>Adm. of the Fleet</i> Sir Charles K.C.B., C.V.O.	Jerran , <i>Adm.</i> Sir T. H. Martyn, C.M.G., K.C.B. (m), C.B. (c)
Benderson , <i>Admiral</i> Sir Regd. F. H., C.B.E.	Houston Sir Alexander C., K.B.E. C.V.O., M.V. D.S.O.	Joudwine <i>Lieut Gen</i> Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Benderson , <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir Robert S. F. K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.	Howard , Rt Hon Sir Esmé William C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Jhalawar H. H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.B.
Beneker <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir William G. C. K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Howard , <i>Maj-General</i> Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Jind H. H. Sir Ranbir Singh, <i>Rajen-</i> <i>dra Bahadur</i> K.C.B., K.O.B.
Bentley , Sir Thomas K.B.E.	Howard , Sir Henry Fraser, K.O.B. C.B.E.	Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H. H. Maharaja K.O.B.
Benn , Sir Sydney H. E., K.B.E. M.V.	Hovse <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Jodhpur , H. H. the Maharaja of K.O.B.
Bennessy , Sir Alfred Theodore K.B.E.	Hoy Col. Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.	Johnson , Hon Sir Wm Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Bennessy Dame Una Constance K.B.E., D.B.E.	Hudson Gen. Sir Havelock, K.C.B. K.C.B.E., I.A., A.D.C. Gen.	Johnston Col. Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Bertriquet , Sir Philip G., K.B.E.	Hudson Sir Robert A., K.B.E.	Johnston Sir George Lawson K.B.E.
Berthel Sir Alfred E. K.B.E.	Hughes Dame Mary Ethel K.B.E.	Johnston , Sir Harry H., C.M.G., K.C.B.
Berthel <i>Maj</i> Sir Emerson Craw ford K.B.E.	Humphreys <i>Emp</i> Sir Adam Sir Henry K.C.M.G., C.B.	Johnstone , Hon Sir Alan C.V.O.
Beron , Br Gen. Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.	Hunt Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.	Johore , H. H. Sultan of C.M.G., K.B.E.
Berringham <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir Willmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.	Hunter Gen. Sir Archibald, C.B.E. C.V.O., D.S.O. M.V.	Jones Sir Bertram Hyde K.B.E.
Bertelot Sir Cecil K.B.E.	Hunter Sir George B. K.B.E., D.S.O.	Jones <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bewett Sir Fredk Stanley K.C.V.O.	Hunter Sir John K.B.E.	Jones Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Bewett , Sir John F., C.B.E., K.B.E., C.V.O.	Huns , The Mir of K.C.V.F.	Jones Sir Thomas George K.B.E.
Bext , <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir John, K.C.B.	Hurst , Sir Cecil J. B. K.C.B., K.C.	Jones Hon Sir William Hall K.C.B.
Bhoke <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wm. Bernard K.C.B.	Hutchings Sir Alan K.B.E.	Jones Sir William John K.B.E.
Bhokan <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Samuel K.B.E., C.B., M.V.	Hutchins Sir Philip P. K.C.B.	Jordan Rt Hon Sir John Newell, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.C.B., K.O.M.
Biggins , Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.	Hutcheon <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. M.V.	Julian <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Oliver B. A., K.B.E., C.V.O.
Biggins Gen. Sir George W. A., C.B.E., C.V.O.	Hutton , Sir Eyre K.C.M.G.	Just Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bighmore , Sir Nathaniel Joseph K.B.E., K.C.B.	Hyderabad <i>Lt Gen</i> H. F. H. the Nizam of, C.B.E., C.B.E.	Kagal , The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.B.E., C.B.E.
Billy , Sir Ernest V., K.B.E., M.V.	Idar <i>Lt Col</i> the Maharaja of K.B.E.	Kahlur <i>Maj</i> H. H. the Raja of, K.C.B.E., C.B.E.
Bill Sir Claude H. A. K.O.B. C.B.E.	Idar <i>Lt Col</i> the Maharaja of K.B.E.	Kapurtihala <i>Lt Col</i> H. H. the Maha- raja of, C.B.E., C.B.E.
Bill <i>Surg Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Robert K.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Inghel <i>Rear Adm</i> Sir Edward F. K.B.E.	Kauli H. H. Maharaja of C.B.E.
Bill Col. Sir William Alexander K.C.B.	Innes , Rt. Hon Sir Jas R., K.C.B.	Kauli Rao Holkar Sir K.O.B.
Billier , Sir Walter C. K.C.M.G., C.B.	Ironsides Sir Henry O. Bax, K.C.M.G.	Kashmir —see Pratap Singh
Birtzel Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.	Ironsides <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Wm Ed- mund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Kashmir Maharaja of K.C.B.
Bobbe , <i>Lieut.</i> (en. Sir Joseph J. Talbot K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.	Irvin Sir John Hannel K.B.E.	Kaul Sh. Daya Kishan K.B.E., C.B.
Bodgson Sir Frederick M. K.C.M.G.	Irvine Hon Sir Wm Hill K.C.M.G.	Kavannah <i>Lt-Gen</i> Sir Charles T. M. K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Bodgson <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir Hy West K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.	Iving Sir Henry T. C.M.G.	Keary <i>Lt-Gen</i> Sir Hy D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.B.E., D.S.O.
Bodgson , <i>Maj</i> Sir James W. B. K.B.E., M.V.	Irwin <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Jas Murray K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.	Keir <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.
Bolbrook Col. Sir Arthur R., K.B.E. V.D. M.V.	Jackson Sir Cyril, K.B.E.	Keir Col. Sir Vernon G. W. K.B.E., C.B.
Bolden , Br Gen. Sir Henry Capel L. K.C.B., F.R.S.	Jackson Sir Fredk J., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Kemball , <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir George V. K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boldich Col. Sir T. Hungerford K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.	Jackson <i>Adm. of the Fleet</i> Sir Henry B. C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.	Kemp Hon Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
Bolford , <i>Lt Col.</i> Sir George Lindsay K.C.V.O., C.B.E., C.B.E.	Jackson <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Herbert Wm. K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E.	Kempe Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
Bolland , <i>Lt-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. M.V.	Jackson <i>Maj Gen.</i> Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Kenderdine Sir Charles H. K.B.E.
Bolland , Sir Thomas Henry K.O.B., K.B.E.	Jackson , Br Gen. Sir Robt Whyte M. K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	Kennedy <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B.
Bolman , <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Jackson <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Thomas K.B.E., K.B.E., M.V.	Kennedy Sir Robert John K.O.B.
Bolman , Sir Osborn G. K.B.E.	Jacob , <i>Adm.</i> Sir Thomas S. K.C.M.G.	Kent Sir Stephen K.C.B.
Bolman Sir Arthur William K.B.E.	Jacob , Br Gen. Sir Claude W., K.C.B. K.C.M.G.	Kenyon Sir Fredk G. K.C.B., V.D.
Bolman Sir George Charles Vincent K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Jacob Sir Lionel M., K.C.B.	Keogh <i>Lt Gen.</i> Sir Alfred, C.B.E., C.V.O., C.B., M.V.
Bolt , <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jalalmer H. H. Maharawal K.C.B.	Keppel <i>Adm.</i> Sir Colin Richd., K.O.B., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Bolt , Sir Vesey G. M., K.B.E.	James , Sir Frederick Seton, K.B.E. C.M.G.	Keppel , Hon Sir Derek, C.V.O., C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
	Jamieson , Sir James William, K.O.M.	Kerr , Sir John Hy., K.C.B., K.C.B.E.
		Kerr , <i>Adm. of the Fleet</i> Lord Walter Talbot C.B.E.
		Kershaw Sir Louis J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
		Kershaw , Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.
		Khan I Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, K.O.B.

Kheilat, Khan of, *c.s.i.*
 Khuda Baksh Khan, Major Nawab
 Malik Tiwana Sir, *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Kiggall, Lt.-Col. Sir, Lancetot
 Edward, *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., *c.m.g.*
 Kindersley, Sir Robert M., *c.m.g.*
 King, Sir Alexander F., *c.b.*
 King, Dame Ethel Locke *d.m.*
 King, Sir Henry Seymour, *c.s.i.*
 Kington, *Eng. R. Adm.*, Sir
 Arthur Fredk., *c.b.*
 Kinnear Sir Walter S., *c.b.*
 Kirk, Sir Hy Alexr., *c.s.i.*
 Kirkpatrick Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo Mac
 aulay *c.b.*, *c.s.i.*
 Kishan Parshad Maharaja, *c.s.i.*
 Kishangarh Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaj
 Dhiraj of, *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Kitson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald Charles
c.b., *c.m.g.*
 Knappa Sir Samuel Wm *c.m.g.*
 Knight Maj. Gen. Sir Wyndham
 Charles, *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*, *c.s.i.*, *d.s.o.*
 Knollys, Col. Sir Henry *c.v.o.*
 Knowles, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles B
c.b.
 Knox Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian *c.m.g.*
l.l.e.
 Knox Maj. Gen. Sir Alfred W F
c.b., *c.m.g.*
 Knox Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas E. *c.b.*
 Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik *c.s.i.*
 Kotah Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja of
c.s.i., *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Krishna Gobinda Gupta Sir, *c.s.i.*
 Kutub H. H. the Maharaja of, *c.s.i.*
c.s.i.
 Lagen, Sir Godfrey Y. *c.m.g.*
 Labaj (Al Hanta), Sultan of *c.s.i.*
 Lake, Lt. Gen. Sir Percy H. N.
c.b., *c.m.g.*, *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., *c.m.g.*
 Lakshaj Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur
 Sahib, *c.s.i.*
 Lamb Sir Harry H. *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Lambarton, Lt. Col. Raja of
c.s.i., *c.s.i.*
 Lambert, Vice Adm., Sir Cecil F.
c.b.
 Lambert, Sir Henry Chas M., *c.m.g.*
 Lambton Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir Wm
c.b., *c.m.g.*, *c.v.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Landon Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick
 W B. *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*
 Lane, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B.
c.b., *c.v.o.*
 Lankaster Sir E. Ray *c.b.*, *c.s.i.*
 Lansdowne The Marchioness of
c.b., *v.a.*, *c.i.*, *c.h.*
 Larkie Sir William James *c.b.*
 Latta Sir Andrew Gibson, *c.b.*
 Laurence, Sir Percival Maitland
c.m.g.
 Law, Sir W Algernon, *c.m.g.*
 Lawford, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sydney T B.
c.b.
 Lawley Annie Allen Lady *c.b.*
 Lawley Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Arthur
c.s.i., *c.s.i.*, *c.m.g.*
 Lawrence, Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert
 A. *c.b.*
 Lawson, Sir Arnold, *c.b.*
 Lawson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy Meyrick
c.b.
 Laycock, Br.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fredk.
c.m.g., *d.s.o.*
 Leach, Maj.-Gen. Sir John *c.v.o.*
 Leathes, Sir Stanley M. *c.b.*
 Leclais, Sir Henry, *c.m.g.*
 Lee, Vice Adm., Sir Chas. L.
 Vaughan
 Lee, Maj. Gen. Sir Richard P.
c.b., *c.m.g.*
 Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., *c.m.g.*

Leech, Sir Stephen, *c.m.g.*
 Lees, Sir John McKie, *c.b.*, *c.b.*
 Lees, Dame Sarah Ann *d.m.*
 Letford, Hon. Sir Henry B. *c.m.g.*
 Legard, Col. Sir James D. *c.b.*
 Legg Capt. Sir George E. W., *c.b.*,
m.v.o.
 Legge, Col. Hon. Sir Henry C.
c.v.o.
 Le Hunte Sir George R. *c.m.g.*
 Leicester The Countess of, *c.b.*
 Leishman Maj. Gen. Sir Wm Boog
c.m.g., *c.b.*, *f.m.*
 Lely Sir Frederic S P., *c.s.i.*,
c.b.
 Lemmon, Col. Sir Thomas Warne
c.b.
 Le Mesurier Sir Haviland *c.s.i.*
 Lennox Lady Blanche Gordon
d.m.
 Leslie Sir Bradford, *c.s.i.*
 Leslie Sir Norman A., *c.b.*
 Leslie, Col. Sir Walter Stewart
c.b., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*, *adc.*
 Letts Sir Wm Malesbury *c.b.*
 Leuchars, Col. Sir Geo., *c.m.g.*,
d.m.
 Leveson, Adm. Sir Arthur C., *c.b.*
 Levick Sir Hugh Gwynne, *c.b.*
 Levinge Sir Edward Vere, *c.s.i.*,
c.b.
 Lewis, Sir Herbert David *c.b.*
 Lewis Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert,
c.b.
 Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott *c.m.g.*
 Liddell Sir Fredk. Francis, *c.b.*
 Liddell Maj. Gen. Sir William A.
c.m.g., *c.b.*
 Lijabdi Thakore Sahab of *c.s.i.*
 Limpus Adm. Sir Arthur Henry
c.b., *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Lindsay Maj. Gen. Sir Walter F L.
c.b., *d.s.o.*
 Lister Col. Sir Wm Tindall *c.m.g.*
fr.ca.
 Liverpool, The Countess of, *c.b.*
 Livesey Sir Harry G.F.
 Livingstone Dame Adelaide, *d.m.*
 Livingstone Maj. Gen. Sir Hubert
 A., *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*
 Jewell Sir William *c.v.o.*, *r.a.*
 Jewell Sir Leonard W. *c.b.*
 Lloyd Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis
c.v.o., *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Lloyd Capt. Sir George Ambrose
c.s.i., *d.s.o.*
 Lloyd, Maj. Gen. Sir Owen Edward
 Ponnetfather, *c.b.*
 Lloyd Rt. Hon. Sir Wm Fredk.
c.b., *d.s.o.*
 Lloyd Sir John H. Seymour *c.b.*
c.m.g., *c.b.*
 Lohmiz Sir Frederick, *c.b.*
 Lockhart, Sir James H. S. *c.m.g.*
 Lohara, Chief of, *c.s.i.*
 Londonderry The Marchioness of
d.m.
 Long Br. Gen. Sir Arthur *c.b.*,
c.b., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Longley Maj. Gen. Sir Jno Rayns
 ford *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*
 Longmore, Col. Sir Chas. E. *c.b.*
v.b.
 Loomis, Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick O.
 W., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Loughed, Hon. Sir James Alex.
c.m.g.
 Lovett Sir Harrington V., *c.b.*,
c.s.i.
 Low Sir Charles E. *c.s.i.*
 Lowndes, Sir George Rivers *c.b.*
 Lowrey Sir Joseph, *c.b.*
 Lowther Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Cecil,
c.m.g., *c.b.*, *c.v.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Lowther, Sir Henry Croton, *c.v.o.*,
c.m.g.
 Lucas, Sir Charles P., *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*

Luca, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard H.,
c.m.g., *c.b.*, *m.v.*
 Lugard, Flora, Lady *d.m.*
 Lugard, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick
 J. D. *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Lukin Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry T.,
c.b., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Lumden Sir John, *c.b.*, *m.d.*
 Lunawara, Raja of, *c.s.i.*
 Lunham, Col. Sir (F.) Ainslie *c.b.*
 Lyte Sir Henry C. Maxwell, *c.b.*
 Maacriney Rt. Hon. Dame Edith, *c.b.*
 Lytton General Rt. Hon. Sir
 Neville G. *c.b.*, *c.v.o.*
 MacAlister, Sir Donald, *c.b.*, *m.d.*
 MacAlpine, Sir Thos Malcolm *c.b.*
 Macardie Sir Thos Callan *c.b.*
 Macarthey Sir George, *c.s.i.*
 Macarthey Rt. Hon. Sir Wm Grey
 Ellison *c.m.g.*
 Macasey Sir Lynden Livingstone
c.b., *c.b.*
 Macaulay, Br. Gen. Sir Geo Bohun,
c.m.g., *c.b.*, *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 McBeath, Sir George, *c.b.*
 McCall Sir Robert Alfred *c.v.o.*,
c.b.
 McCallum Col. Sir Henry E. *c.m.g.*
 MacCalmont Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh,
c.b., *c.v.o.*
 McCarthy Dame Emma Mand
 Guez, *c.b.*
 McEay Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir James
 W. *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*
 McClelland Sir Peter H., *c.b.*
 McCracken, Lt. Gen. Sir Fredk W.
 N. *c.b.*, *d.s.o.*
 Macdonagh Lt. Gen. Sir George
 Mark *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*
 Macdonald Maj. Gen. Sir James R.
 L. *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Macdonald, Col. Sir Murdoch,
c.b., *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 Macdonell, Maj. Gen. Sir Archibald
 C. *c.b.*, *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Macdonogh Lt. Gen. Sir George
 M. W. *c.m.g.*, *c.b.*
 McGowan Sir Harry D., *c.b.*
 McGrath Hon. Sir Patrick T., *c.b.*
 McGregor Sir Evan *c.b.*, *c.s.i.*
 McIlwraith Sir Malcolm *c.m.g.*
 McKeechie, Sir James *c.b.*
 Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird,
c.m.g.
 Mackennal Sir Edgar Bertram,
c.v.o., *r.a.*
 Mackenzie Sir Alexander, *c.b.*
 Mackenzie Sir Alexander Campbell,
c.v.o., *m.v.o.*
 Mackenzie, Maj. Gen. Sir Colin J.,
c.b.
 McKenzie Col. Sir Duncan *c.m.g.*,
c.b., *d.s.o.*, *v.d.*
 Mackenzie, Col. Sir Robert C.,
c.b., *c.b.*, *v.d.*
 Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Mackenzie, Sir Wm Warrender,
c.b., *c.b.*
 Mackinnon General Sir Henry,
c.b., *c.v.o.*
 McLagan Sir Edward D., *c.b.*,
c.s.i.
 McLaughlin Sir Henry, *c.b.*
 Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald,
c.b.
 Macley Sir James William Ronald,
c.m.g.
 Macleod Sir Frederick L., *c.b.*
 Macleod, Sir John Lorne, *c.b.*
 MacLeod Sir Reginald, *c.b.*
 McLintock, Sir William, *c.b.*,
c.b.
 McMahon, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Henry,
c.m.g., *c.v.o.*, *c.s.i.*, *c.b.*
 McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter,
c.m.g.
 McMillan, Sir William *c.m.g.*

MacMunn, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir George F, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	May Col Sir Reginald Seaburne, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Morland Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas L. N., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>A.D.C. Gen.</i>
McNabb, <i>Surg. Br.</i> Adm Sir Daniel J P <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	May, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Sir William H, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.V.O.</i>	Morris Sir Daniel, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Maonaghten Hon Sir Malcolm M., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.P.</i>	Maybury <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry F., <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexander, <i>K.C.V.O.</i>
Macneil Sir Hector M., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar <i>K.C.B.</i>	Morris, Col. Sir William G., <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>
Macnochie Sir Evan <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Maynard, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Charles C <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Morrison, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Edward W <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>
Macpherson <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wm Grant, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>A.M.S.</i>	Maynard Sir Hubert John <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mott, Lt. Col. Sir Frederick W., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>
McPherson Hon Sir William Murray, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Meeks Hon St. Alfred Wm <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mount Stephen The Lady <i>D.S.O.</i>
Maffey Sir John Loader <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Meiba Dame Nellie <i>D.S.O.</i>	Muhammad Ali Beg Lt Col Nawab Mirza Sir, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>
Magill Col. Sir James <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>A.M.S.</i>	Mellie <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Charles John <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Muhammad Khan Capt H H Sir Nawab Taley Nawab of Palanpur, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Mahor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir James, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Mellor <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir James Gllbert Shaw <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>	Muhammad Shafi Khan Bahadur Sir Mian <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>
Mahmudabad Raja of, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mellor Sir John Paget, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mulcahy, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Francis Edward <i>K.C.B.</i>
Mahon General Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Melville, Sir George <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mullaly <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.I.</i>
Makins <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir George Henry <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>P.R.C.S.</i>	Mendi Sir Sigismund F <i>K.C.B.</i>	Muller Sir Wm Grenfell Max <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>
Malcolm Sir Ian Z <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mensforth Sir Holberry <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Mulock Hon. Sir William <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Malcolm, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Neill <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Mercer <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Harvey Fred. <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.I.</i>	Murray Gen Sir Archibald J <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>
Major Kotha, Lt Col. H. H. Nawab of, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mercer Sir Wm Hopworth <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray Col Sir Chas. Wyndham, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Malleon, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wilfrid <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Mewether Sir Edward Marsh <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Murray Sir George <i>K.C.B.</i>
Mallet Sir Bernard <i>K.C.B.</i>	Metcalfe Sir George <i>K.C.B.</i>	Murray Sir Geo Evelyn <i>P.C.B.</i>
Mal'tet Rt. Hon. Sir Louis <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Meux, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Hon Sir Hedworth, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Murray Rt. Hon Sir George H <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.V.O.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>
Malta Most Rev Bp of <i>K.C.B.</i>	Micallef Hon Sir Ricardo <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray Hon Sir George John R. <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Manby, Sir Alan Roove <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Middleton Sir Thos Hudson <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Murray Lt Col Sir Malcolm D <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.I.</i>
Manchester Mervanee Bhowngree <i>Sir K.C.B.</i>	Mieville Sir Walter F., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray Sir Oswyn Alex R <i>K.C.B.</i>
Manifold, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Courtenay C <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Miles, <i>Lieut Gen</i> Sir Herbert S. G <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Murray Hon Sir Thomas K. <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Manifold <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Michael G E Bowman <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Miller Sir John Ontario <i>K.C.B.</i>	Murray <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Valentine <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.I.</i>
Mann, Sir John <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mills Sir James <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Muradabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i>
Manning <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir William H <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Milne General Sir George F <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Mysoore Col. H H the Maharaja of <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.B.</i>
Mansell, Lt Col Sir John Herbt, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mitchell Sir Edward Fane <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mysoore H H the Yavafaja of <i>G.C.B.</i>
Manfield Sir Alfred <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mitchell Hon Sir James <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Nagar Raja of, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>
Manfold, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Horbert, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mitchelson Hon Sir Edwin <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Nance <i>Burg-Lypt</i> Sir Arthur S., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>R.N.</i>
Marchant Rev James <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>L.D.</i>	Milton Sir William II., <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Naroz Khan (of Kharau) Sir <i>K.C.B.</i>
Marjoribanks Sir George J., <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Mitra, Chief of <i>K.C.B.</i>	Narsingar H H Chief of Sir <i>K.C.B.</i>
Marling, Sir C Murray <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Mokshgundam Visweswanya, 'Sir <i>K.C.B.</i>	Nash, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Philip A. M <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>
Marric Sir William S., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i>	Molesworth Sir Guilford L <i>K.C.B.</i>	Nasrullah Khan, Col Sir N. M., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Monash <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir John <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Nathan Col Sir Frederic L <i>K.C.B.</i>
Marshall Lt.-Gen Sir Wm. Raine <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i>	Moncrieff Lt Gen Sir Geo K <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Nathan Col Rt Hon. Sir Matthew, <i>C.M.G.</i>
Martin, <i>Lieut Gen</i> Sir Alfred R <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mond Violet Florence Mabel Lady <i>D.S.O.</i>	Nawanagar—see Ranjitsinhji.
Mar Indale, Sir Arthur H T <i>K.C.B.</i>	Money <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir A Wigram <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Nowdgate Sir Francis A Nowdgate <i>K.C.B.</i>
Marwood Sir William F <i>K.C.B.</i>	Monro Sir Horace Cecil <i>K.C.B.</i>	Nowland <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Foster E., <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>
Mashiter Col Sir George Coope <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Monro Mary Hon Lady <i>D.S.O.</i>	Newman Sir George <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>
Mason Sir David Orme <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Montath Sir James <i>K.C.B.</i>	Newsholme Sir Arthur <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>
Matheson <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Torquill George <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Montgomery <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Archibald A <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Newton, Sir Francis Jas., <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i>
Mathew <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Charles M <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Montgomery <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Robert A Kerr, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Newton, Sir G Douglas C., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>M.P.</i>
Maudsley Col Sir Henry C., <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Montrose The Duchess of <i>D.S.O.</i>	Nicholl, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Christophe Rice Harward, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maurice <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Fredk Bar-ton, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	Moon Sir Ernest R <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.</i>	Nicholls Gen Sir William Charles <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maxze Gen. Sir Fredk. Ivor, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Mooney Sir John Joseph <i>K.C.B.</i>	Nicholson Sir Arthur Wm., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maxwell, Gen Rt Hon Sir John G., <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Moor Rt Hon Sir Frederick Robert, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Nicholson, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Cecil L., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.C.</i>
Maxwell, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Ronald Charles <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Moore, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Archibald H W <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.M.I.</i>	Nicholson, <i>Vice Adm.</i> Sir Douglas R L, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.V.O.</i>
Maxwell Sir William, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>	Moore <i>Admiral</i> Sir Arthul W <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maxwell, <i>Capt</i> Sir William, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Moore Sir Charles James Stevenson <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i>	Nicholson Sir Walter Frederick, <i>K.C.B.</i>
May, <i>Surg Gen</i> Sir Arthur W <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>R.N.</i>	Moore <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir John, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>A.V.C.</i>	
May, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Edward S., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	Moore <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon Sir Newton J <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.M.I.</i>	
May Sir George Ernest <i>K.C.B.</i>	Moreton Hon Sir Richd Chas., <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	
	Morgan, Sir Herbert E., <i>K.C.B.</i>	
	Morison, Sir Theodore, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	
	Morison, Lt Col. Sir Wm. Thomson, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i>	

Nicholson, <i>Vice-Adm</i> Sir William C M, KCB	Pares, Sir Bernard KBE	Porter Col Sir Harry E. B. Bruce, KBE, CMG, AME
Nicol, Sir Thos Drysdale KBE	Paris, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Archibald, KCB, KCMG	Porter <i>Surg-Gen</i> Sir Jas., KCB, CMG, MD, MS
Nimmo, Sir Adam, KBE	Parker, Hon Sir (S) Henry KCMG	Porter Sir Leslie A. S. KCSI
Nolan, Sir Robert Howard, KBE	Parrott, Sir Walter, KCB	Porter Sir Ludovic Charles KCSI
Norbury, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Henry F, KCB, KCMG	Parry, <i>Vice Adm</i> Sir John Frank, KCB	Porter <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Robert, KCB, CMG
Norman, <i>Surg Vice Adm</i> Sir William H., KCB, KCMG	Parsons Hon Sir Charles Algernon, KCB, DSC	Powell <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Charles Herbert, KCB, KCMG
Northcliffe, The Viscountess GBE	Parsons <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Harold D E, KCMG, CB	Powell <i>Admiral</i> Sir Fras., KCMG, CB
Northcote The Lady C	Parthagarh H H the Maharawal of, KCB	Power, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir D Argy, KBE
Northey, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Edward, KCMG, CB	Partidge, Sir Cecil KBE	Power <i>Vice Adm</i> Sir Laurence, KCB
Noddy, <i>Comd</i> Sir Frank B S, KBE, DSO, KCMG	Patey, <i>Adm</i> Sir George E, KCMG, KCB	Elliot KCB, CVO
Novar, The Viscountess GBE	Patella, <i>Maj Gen</i> H H the Maharaja of GCSI, GBE, DSO, GCMG	Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir KCSI
Nugent, Sir Horace Dickinson, KBE, CMG	Paton Sir Alfred V, KBE	Pratap Singh Lt Gen H H, Sir, Indur Mahindar Bahadur of Jamnui and Kashmir GCSI, GBE
Nugent, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Oliver M W, KCB, DSO	Pashamarni Sundaim Ayyar, Sir, KCSI	Prendergast <i>Vice-Adm</i> Sir Robert John, KBE, (M)
O'Brien, <i>Lieut Col</i> Sir Charles R, KCMG	Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex J, KCMG	Preston, Sir Frederick G P, KBE
O'Callaghan, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Desmond D T, KCB	Pears, <i>Vice Adm</i> Sir Edmund R, KBE, CB	Price Sir J Frederick KCSI
O'Connor Sir John, KBE, DSO	Pearson Gen Sir A Astley, KCB	Price, <i>Col</i> Sir Rhys L., KBE, CMG, CB
O'Donnell, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Thomas J, KBE, CB, DSO, AME	Pearson Ethel Maund Lady, KBE	Power, Sir Alex Wm, KBE
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras, GBE, KCSI	Peat, Sir William Henry, KBE	Pringle, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Robert, KCMG, CB, DSO
O'Dwyer, Una Lady, DAME	Pedder, Sir John, KBE, CB	Probyn, <i>Gen Rt Hon</i> Sir Dighton M, GCSI, GBE, DSO, GCMG
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, KCB	Peel Sir Arthur Robert, KCB	Probyn Sir Leslie, KCMG
Ogilvie Col Sir Andrew M J, KBE, CB, KBE	Peel Sir Mervyn Lloyd, KBE	Proctor, Sir Philip B, KBE
Ogston Prof Sir Alex, KCB	Peirce, <i>Adm</i> Sir Richard H, KCB, (M), KBE, CB, (M)	Provis Sir Samuel B, CB, KCB
O'Keefe, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Menus Wm, KCMG, CB, MD	Pelly, <i>Vice Adm</i> Sir Henry Beaumont, KCB, CB	Prin, <i>Surg Rear Adm</i> Sir William W, KCB
Oliver Borj Lady, DAME, KBE	Pender Sir John Denison, GBE, KCMG	Pudukottai, H H the Raja of, GBE
Oliver, <i>Vice Adm</i> Sir Henry Fras, KCB, (M), KCMG, CB, (M), MVO	Penson Sir T Henry, KBE	Pulteney Lt Gen Sir William P, KCB, KCMG, KVO, DSO
Oliver Sir S Haldane, KCMG, CB	Pentland, The Lady, DBE	Purcell Sir John S, KCB
Ollivant Sir Charles, KBE	Penton Sir Edward, KBE	Rabban, Sir Gen Sir Edward, KCB, KBE
Omman Sir Charles W C, KBE, DSO	Perceval, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Edward Maxwell, KCB, DSO	Radcliffe, <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Charles Delmé, KCMG, CB, CVO
Ommanney Sir Montagu F, GBE, KCB, DSO	Perceval Col Sir Westby B, KCMG	Radcliffe, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Percy P, DSO, KCMG, CB, DSO
Ommanney, <i>Admiral</i> Sir R Nelson, KBE, CB	Perceval Col Sir Harold F P, KCMG, GBE, DSO	Rae, Capt Sir Jas Robert, KBE
O'Neill Sir Arthur E, KBE	Perry, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO	Rahim Baksh Maulvi, Sir, KBE
Onslow, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wm Henry, KCMG, CB	Pereira, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Cecil E, KCB, CMG	Rahimtools, Sir Ibrahim, KCSI, GBE
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, KCMG	Perley Hon Sir Geo Halsey, KCMG	Raitt, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Herbert A., KBE, CB
Oram, <i>Eng Vice Adm</i> Sir Hy Jno, KCB	Perry, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Hugh W, KCMG, CB, CVO	Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, KBE
Oram Dame Sarah Elizabeth, DNE, KCB	Perry Sir Purdial L D, KBE	Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, KBE, KVO
Orpen, <i>Maj</i> Sir Wm, KBE, KCMG	Potaval, Sir Joseph F, KBE, DSO	Rajgarh, H H Raja of, KBE
Oster, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir William D, KCB, CVO	Peters Sir Lindsay Byron, KBE	Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, KBE
Ottley, <i>Rear Adm</i> Sir Charles L, KCMG, CB, MVO	Peterson Sir William, KBE	Ram Krishan Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, KBE, DSO
Ottley, <i>Col</i> Sir John W, KBE	Pevton, <i>Lieut Gen</i> Sir William, KBE	Rama Varma, H H Sir (ex Raja of Cochin), GCSI, GBE
Owen Gen Sir John F, KBE	Phayre Lt Gen Sir Arthur, KCB	Rampal Singh Raja Sir, KBE
Ozanne, Sir Edward C, KBE	Phillimore V Adm Sir Richd F, KCB, KCMG, MVO	Rampur Col H H the Nawab of, GCSI, GBE, GCMG
Packe Sir Edwd Hushere, KBE	Phillips, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Ivor, KCB, DSO	Ramsay Lt Col Sir John, KBE, (M)
Padmia Sham Shue Jung, Rani, Bahadur Gen Sir, GCSI, GBE, GCMG	Phillips Sir Percival, KBE	Ramsay Sir Malcolm G, KCB
Paget, <i>Gen Rt Hon</i> Sir Arthur H F, GBE, GCMG	Piggot, Sir G Buttsworth, KBE	Ranjitsingh Vibhaji H H Maharaja of Nawansagar, GCSI, GBE
Paget, <i>Gen Rt Hon</i> Sir Ralph Spencer, KCMG, CVO	Pike, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wm Watson, KCMG, DSO, AME	Ratlam Col H H the Maharaja of, KBE, KVO
Pahang H H the Sultan of, KBE, DSO	Plunkett Lt Hon Sir Horace C, KBE	Razen Sir Vincent L, KBE
Pain, <i>Br Gen</i> Sir George W Hackett, KBE, CB, MVO	Plunkett Lt Hon Sir Horace C, KBE	Read, Sir Herbert, KBE, CB
Paine, <i>Rear Adm</i> Sir Godfrey M, KBE, MVO	Polson Col Sir Thomas A, KBE, CMG	Reading, The Countess of, GBE
Pakenham, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Wm Christopher, KCB, KCMG, CVO	Pomare, Hon Sir Maui, KBE, CMG, MD	Redmayne, Sir Richard A. B., KBE
Palaenpur, H H the Nawab of, KBE, KVO	Ponsonby, Lt-Col Rt Hon. Sir Frode E Grey, GCSI, GBE, (M)	Reed, Sir Stanley, KBE, DSO
Palin, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Philip Chas, KCMG, CB, MVO	Pool, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Frederick C, KBE, CMG, DSO	Rees Sir Milom, KCB
Panna, H H Maharaja of, GCSI	Pope Sir Joseph, KCMG, CVO, DSO	Reid, Lt-Col Sir Archibald D, KBE, CMG, KCMG
	Pope Sir William J, KBE, FBE	Reid Dame Clara, DAME
		Reid, Wors Lady
		Reid, Sir G Archibald O B, KBE, MBE

Renwick Sir Harry B. K.C.B.
 Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
 Rhind Lt-Col Sir Thomas D.
 Rhodes Col Hon Sir R. Heaton.
 Rhondda The Dowager Viscountess.
 Rice, Admiral Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
 Rice Dame Margaret Kur Pryse.
 Rice Maj Gen Sir Spring Robt.
 Richards, Sir Henry G. K.C.B.
 Richardson Lt Gen Sir Geo L. R.
 Richardson, Col Sir Wodehouse D.
 Rickard, Sir Arthur K.C.B.
 Ridgeway Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J.
 West C.B., C.M.G., K.C.I.
 Ridley The Viscountess D.B.E.
 Ridout, Maj-Gen. Sir Dudley H.
 Rigby Lt-Col Sir Hugh M. K.C.I.,
 F.R.C.S., D.B.E.
 Rimington Lt-Gen. Sir Michael.
 Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Rialley, Sir John Shuckburgh.
 Rivas, Sir Charles M. K.C.I.
 Robb, Lt-Gen. Sir Fredk. S.
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Roberts Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
 Roberts, The Countess D.B.E.
 Robertson, Sir Benj. K.C.I., C.M.G.
 Robertson Lt Col Sir Donald.
 Robertson Maj-Gen Sir Philip R.
 K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Robertson, Sir Robert K.C.B., K.C.I.
 Robin Maj-Gen Sir Alfred Wm.
 Robinson Hon Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Robinson, Maj-Gen Sir Charles.
 Walker, K.C.B.
 Robinson Sir H. Perry K.C.B.
 Robinson Rear Adm Sir Hy Russ.
 Robinson, Lt Col Sir Thos Bilbe.
 Robinson Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B.
 Roblin Hon. Sir Rodmond P.
 Robson, Lt-Col Sir Arthur W.
 Mayo K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Robson, Sir Herbert T. K.C.B.
 Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell C.B.
 Rodwell Sir Cecil H. K.C.M.G.
 Rolleston Surg Gen Sir Humphry.
 Rolleston, Col Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.
 Rosenthal, Maj Gen Sir Charles.
 Ross Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.C.B.
 Ross Sir Ronald K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
 Ross Brig Gen Sir Walter C.
 Rose of Bladenburg Lt Col Sir.
 John F. G. K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Rowlett Sir Frederick Terry K.C.B.
 Rowlett, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T.
 Ruck, Maj Gen Sir Richard.
 Matthews, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Rumford Dame Clara Butt, D.B.E.
 Rundle, General Sir H. M. Leslie,
 C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.B.E.
 Russell, Maj-Gen. Sir Andrew.
 Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Russell Sir Herbert W. H. K.C.B.
 Russell Maj-Gen Sir Michael W.
 Russell Hon Sir Odo K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Ryan Maj Gen Sir Charles S.
 H.C.B., C.M.G.
 Hycroft Maj-Gen Sir William H.
 Ryke Lt. Rev. Herbert Edward.
 Ryrie, Maj Gen Sir Grauville de L.
 Sadler Sir Michael E., K.C.I.
 Salt Sir Stephen Geo. K.C.I.E.
 Salis, Count de K.M.G., C.V.O.
 Salmond Air Marshal Sir John M.
 Salmond Maj Gen Sir William.
 Salmond Air Marshal Sir Wm.
 Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.B.E.
 Salter Sir James Arthur K.C.B.
 Salvidge Rt Hon Sir Archibald.
 Sampson, Col Sir A. Woods K.C.B.
 Samson Sir E. Marlay K.C.B.
 Santhar, H. H. Chief K.C.I.E.
 Samuel Rt. Hon Sir Herbert Louis.
 Samuel Sir John S. K.C.B.
 Samuel Dame Louise Victoria.
 Samuelson Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
 Sanders, Sir Charles J. O. K.C.B.
 Sangli Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Sankey Hon Sir John G.M.F.
 Nardar Mysore Kantaraj Urs Sir.
 Sarma, Sir Bayya Narasinheshwara,
 Rao Bahadur K.C.I.
 Satow Rt Hon Sir Ernest M.
 Saunders, Sir Charles J. R. K.C.M.G.
 Scallan Gen. Sir Robert I., C.B.,
 Schlich Sir Wilhelm K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Schoelling Sir William K.C.B.
 Schroder Sir Walter, K.C.B.
 Schuster, Sir Claud K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Schuter Edith Harriet Lady, D.B.E.
 Scott Maj-Gen Sir Arthur Binny.
 Scott Col Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
 Scott Rt. Hon Sir Charles S.
 Scott, Sir J. George K.C.I.E.
 Scott Sir Robert R. K.C.B., C.B.I.
 Seabrooke, Sir James H. K.C.I.E.
 Seton Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
 Severn Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Seymour Adm. of the Fleet Rt Hon.
 Sir Edward H. C.B., O.M., C.V.O.
 Shaban Ali Khan Raja, Khan.
 Bahadur K.C.B.
 Shackleton Sir David Jas. K.C.B.
 Shapurji Raja of K.C.I.E.
 Shakespear Dame Ethel Mary.
 Reader D.B.E., D.S.C.
 Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur,
 Shamsher Singh Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sharn Payam, Rear Adm. Sir Ham.
 Sharp Sir Alfred K.C.B., C.B.
 Shaw Lt Gen. Rt Hon. Sir Fredk.
 Shea, Lt-Gen. Sir John S. M., K.C.B.
 Sheppard, Vice Adm. Sir Thomas.
 Dawson Lees, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Sheppard, Sir W. Didsbury K.C.I.E.
 Shore Shumshere Jung, Bahadur.
 Rana, Maj Gen Sir K.C.B.
 Sharrington, Prof Sir Charles Scott,
 K.C.B., D.B.E.

Sherwood Col. Sir Arthur Percy,
 Shipley Sir Arthur Everett C.B.
 Shione Lt Gen. Sir William T.
 Shuckburgh Sir John Evelyn.
 Shuja ul Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
 Shute Maj Gen Sir Cameron D.
 Sifton Hon Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
 Sikkim H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Sillom Maj Gen. Sir Arnold F.
 Simmons Sir Percy Coleman.
 Simmons Sir Wm Anker, K.C.B.
 Simon Rt Hon Sir John Alleebrook.
 Simpson Dame Florence D.B.E.
 Sims Sir Thomas, C.B.
 Sinclair Vice Adm. Sir Edwyn S.
 Sinclair Lt Col Sir Walrand A. F.
 Singer Vice Adm. Sir Morgan.
 Singer Sir Mortimer, K.C.B.
 Sirmur Lt Col H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Sirohi H. H. Maharaja of K.C.I.E.
 Sitamau, H. H. the Raja of K.C.I.E.
 Skeon Lt Gen. Sir Andrew.
 Skelvington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Skinner Col Sir Percy Cyril Burrell.
 Slade Admiral Sir Edmond J. W.
 Sladon Com Sir Sampson K.C.B.
 Sloggett Lt Gen Sir Arth Thos.
 Sloyer, Sir Herbert Cecil K.C.M.G.
 Sly Sir Frank George K.C.I.
 Smartt Rt Hon Sir Thos Wm.
 Sneathurst Sir Thomas K.C.B.
 Smith Sir Allan MacGiegor K.C.B.
 Smith Hon Sir Charles George.
 Smith Maj Gen Sir Charles H.
 Smith Ayon Rear Adm. Sir.
 Francis H. K.C.B.
 Smith Sir Erns Whitmore K.C.I.E.
 Smith Maj Gen Sir Fred, K.C.M.G.
 Smith Sir George K.C.M.G.
 Smith Sir H. Llewellyn, C.B.
 Smith Maj Gen Sir Herbert G.
 Smith Sir Harry K.C.B.
 Smith Sir James Joynton K.C.B.
 Smith Lt Sir Keith Macpherson.
 Smith, Sir Malcolm K.C.B.
 Smith, Maj Gen Sir Sydenham.
 Smith Sir Thos J. K.C.B.
 Smith Maj Gen Sir Wm. Douglas.
 Smith, Sir William F. Haynes.
 Smith Sir Wm Rose K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Smith, Surg Rear Adm. Sir Percy.
 William Bassett, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir Geo B. Haddon, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir James E. Masterton.
 Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary D.B.E., M.B. N.O.

Smyth, *Maj Gen* Sir Nevill, *P*
KCB
 Snagge, Sir Harold Edward *KBE*
 Snow, *Lt Gen* Sir Thos D O'By
KCB, KCMG
 Solomon, Hon Sir Wm Hy *KCSI*
KCMG
 Sonpur The Maharaja of *KCI*
 Soulbay, Sir William Jameson
KCB, CBE, CIE
 Sparks Sir Ashley *KBE*
 Spencer Sir Harris *KBE*
 Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin *KCMG*
 Spicer, Sir Howard H. *KBE*
 Spring Sir Frasn bdwd *KCIE*
 Squires Hon Sir Richard Ander
son KCMG, K
 Stack *Maj-Gen* Sir Leo O Fitz M
GBE, MVO
 Stamp Sir Josiah C *KBE*
 Stanning Com Sir Guy, *KBE*,
KBE, KCMG, CBE, CMO
 Stanistrot *Maj Gen* Sir Geo Brad
shaw KBE, CBE, CMO, MVO
 Stanley Hon Sir A Lyulph, *KCMG*
 Stanley, Hon Sir Arthur *GBE*
KCMG
 Stanley Sir John *KCIE, KC*
 Stanton, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry F
KCMG, CBE, DSO
 Startin *Admiral* Sir James *KBE*
 Stavert Sir William F *KBE*
 Steevens, *Maj Gen* Sir Jno
KBE, KCMG
 Stein Sir M Aurel *KCIE*
 Stephens *Lt Gen* Sir Reginald B
KBE, CMO
 Stephenson, Sir Albert F *KCMG*
 Stern *Lt Col* Sir Albert G *KBE*,
KCMG
 Stevenson Sir Geo A *KBE*
CVO
 Stevenson Sir Malcolm *KCMG*
 Stewart *Lt Col* Sir Edward *KBE*
 Stewart Sir Charles John *KBE*
 Stewart, *Maj Gen* Sir Jas Marshall
KCMG, CBE
 Stewart, *Col* Sir James Purves
KCMG, CBE, MD
 Stewart *Col* Sir Robert King
KBE
 Stillman *R Adm* Sir Harry *KBE*
 Stiles *Col* Sir Harold J *KBE, MD*
 Stirling Hon Sir Ivo Lancelot
KCMG, CBE
 Stokes Sir F Wilfred Scott *KBE*
 Stokes Sir Henry E *KBE*
 Stonor Hon Sir Hy Julian *KCO*
 Stopford *Lt Gen* Hon Sir Fredk
W, KBE, KCMG, KVO
 Stopford *Maj Gen* Sir Lionel
A. M. KCO, CBE
 Storey Sir Thomas James *KBE*
 Stothert Sir Percy K *KBE*
 Stout Rt Hon Sir Konert *KCMG*
 Strahan Sir Aubrey, *KBE, KBE*
 Streetfield *Col* Sir Henry *KCO*
CBE, CMO
 Strickland *Laet Gen* Sir Edward
P, KBE, KBE, CMO, DSO
 Strickland Sir Gerald (Count della
Catena), CMO
 Strickland Lady *DBF*
 Stronge Sir Francis William, *KCMG*
 Struthers Sir John, *KBE*
 Sturt, *Maj Gen* Sir Andrew M
KCMG, CBE
 Stuart, *Lt Col* Sir Campbell *KBE*
 Stuart *Maj Gen* Sir John Theo-
 doctus Burnett, *KBE, CBE, CMO*
DSO
 Stuart, *Maj-Gen* Sir Robert Chas.
O, KBE, KBE
 Stubbs, Sir Reginald E, *KCMG*
 Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R. *KOB*

Suket H H Raja of, *KCI*
 Sultan Jan Sadozal, Sir *KCI*
 Sutherland Rt Hon. Sir Wm
KBE, KBE
 Swaine, *Maj Gen* Sir Leopold Victor
KCB, CMO
 Swaish Sir John *KBE*
 Swayne *Brig Gen* Sir Eric J F
KMG, KBE, CBE
 Swettenham Sir Frank A *CMO*
CH
 Swettenham Sir J Alex *KCMG*
 Swift Dame Sarah Ann *DBE*
KBE
 Swinton *Maj Gen* Sir Ernest Dun
lop KBE, CBE, DSO
 Sykes *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick H
GBE, KBE, CMO, MVO
 Sykes, Sir John Chas G, *KBE*
 Sykes *Lt Gen* Sir Percy M *KCI*
CBE, CMO
 Symon Hon Sir Josiah H *KCMG*
 Symonds Sir Aubrey Vere, *KBE*
 Symonds Sir Charters J *KBE*,
CBE, MD
 Symons Sir R Fox, *KBE, MBE*
 Tagart, *Maj Gen* Sir Harold A. L
KCO, CBE, DSO
 Taggart Sir James, *KBE*
 Talbot Sir Gerald Francis *KCO*,
KCMG, CBE
 Talbot Dame Moriel Lucy, *DBE*
 Talbot *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Reginald
 A. J *KBE*
 Talbot de Malahide The Lady
DBE
 Tate *Maj* Sir Robert Wm, *KBE*
 Taverner Hon Sir John William
KCMG
 Taylor Sir John Jas *KBE, DSO*
 Taylor Sir William *KBE, CBE*
 Taylor His Honour Sir Wm F
 Kylin *KBE*
 Taylor Sir Wm Thomas *KCMG*
 Tej Bahadur Sapru Sir *KBE*
MD
 Tej Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
Gen. Sir KCI
 Tempest Sir Percy Crossland *KBE*
 Thackeray *Col* Sir Edward T
KBE, CBE
 Tholler Sir Arnold, *KCMG*
 Theisger Hon Sir Edward Pierson
KCB
 Thom Sir William *KBE*
 Thomas Sir C Inigo *CBE*
 Thomas, *Gen* Sir Francis William
KBE, KBE
 Thomas *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan
KBE, KCMG, MVO
 Thomas Sir John Lynn *KBE, CBE*,
CMG, FRCR
 Thomas Sir Wm Bench, *KBE*
 Thompson Sir F Maunde *CBE*
DSO
 Thompson *Maj Gen* Sir Hy Neville
KCMG, CBE, DSO, MVO
 Thompson Sir Percy, *KBE, CBE*
 Thompson, Sir Basil H *KBE*
 Thomson *Col* Sir Courtland, *KBE*
CBE
 Thomson Sir Francis Vernon *KBE*
 Thomson Sir Graeme *KBE*
 Thomson Sir James *KBE*
 Thomson *Lt Col* Sir Jas. Wishart,
KBE
 Thomson *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Mont
 gomerie *KCMG, CBE, MVO*
 Thomson, Sir Wm Rowan *KBE*
 Thornhill *Lt Col* Sir Hy Beaufoy
KBE, CMO
 Thornton *Lt Col* Sir Edward N,
KBE
 Thornton, *Lt Col* Sir Hy Worth,
KBE, KBE
 Thornycroft, Sir John Edward,
KBE

Threlfall, Sir Richard *KBE, KBE*
 Thring, Sir A Theodore *KBE*
 Thursday *Admiral* Sir Cecil Monnes,
KBE, KBE
 Thurston Sir T George O, *KBE*
 Thwaites, *Maj Gen* Sir William,
KCMG, CBE
 Thynne *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald T
KBE
 Tighe *Ltut Gen* Sir Michael J
KBE, KCMG, CBE, DSO
 Tilley *Lt Hon* Sir John A C,
KCMG, CBE
 Timpson Sir John, *KBE*
 Todhunter Sir Charles George
KBE
 Toker *Maj Gen* Sir Allston C,
KBE
 Tonk H H the Nawab of *CBE*,
KCI
 Tothill *Vice Adm* Sir Hugh H
DBE, KBE, KCMG, KVO
 Tower Sir Regd. T, *KCMG, CBE*
 Townley Sir Walter Beaupre
KCMG
 Townshend *Maj Gen* Sir Chas.
 Vere F *KBE, DSO*
 Travancore H H Maharaja of
CBE, CBE
 Treagar *Maj Gen* Sir Vincent
 William *KBE*
 Treherne *Maj Gen* Sir Francis
 Harper *KBE, CBE*
 Trillick Sir Seymour B, *KBE*
 Trotman *Maj Gen* Sir Charles
 Newsham *KBE*
 Trotter *Maj Gen* Sir James K
KBE, CMO
 Troubridge *Admiral* Sir Ernest
 C T *KCMG, CBE, MVO*
 Trup Sir C Edw *KBE, KCO*
 Tucker *Ltut General* Sir Charles
COB, DSO
 Tudor *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Hugh,
KBE, MD
 Tudor *Adm* Sir Frederick Charles
 Tudor, *KBE, KCMG*
 Tupper Hon Sir C Hibbert *KCMG*
 Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G O
KBE, KBE, CVO
 Turner *Vary Br Adm* Sir George
 R. *KCO, (M) CBE, CBE*
 Turner Sir Joseph, *KBE*
 Turner *Lt Gen* Sir Richard E. W
KBE, KBE, CMO, DSO
 Turpin Sir William G *KBE*
 Twigg, Sir John *KBE*
 Tyrrell Sir Wm George *KCMG*
KCO, CBE
 Udaipuri H H Maharanna of *CBE*,
KCI
 Umar Hayat Khan Malik *Maj* Sir
KBE, MVO
 Uniacke *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert
 C C *KCMG, CBE*
 Valadier *Maj F* Auguste Charles
KBE, KBE
 Van Rynveld *Lt Col* Sir Hesperus
 A *KBE, DSO, MVO*
 Vaughan Dame Helen Charlotte
 Isabella Gwynne *DBE*
 Vaughan, *Maj Gen* Sir Louis Bid
 ley *KBE, CBE, DSO*
 Venkatswari, Manubhadr of *KCI*
 Vernon Sir William Henry Venables,
KBE
 Vesey *Col* Sir Ivo Lucius Beres
 ford *KBE, CBE, CMO, DSO*
 Villiers, Rt Hon Sir Francis Hyde,
KCMG, CVO, CBE
 Vincent, Sir Wm H Hoare, *CBE, CBE*,
KCI
 Vivian *Col* Sir A Pendarves, *KBE*
 Vyryan *Air-Vice-Marshal* Sir
 Arthur Yvill, *KBE, DSO*
 Wake *R Adm* Sir Drury St. A.,
KCI, CBE

Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
Walker Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker Sir Geo Casson K.C.S.I.
Walker Maj Gen Sir George T
Forester, K.C.B.
Walker Sir Herbert Ashcombe
K.C.B.
Walker Sir James K.C.I.E.
Walker Lieut Gen Sir Harold B
K.C.B. K.C.M.G. D.S.O.
Wallace M J Gen Sir Cuthbert S
K.C.M.G. D.S.O.
Wallace Lt Col Sir David K.B.E.
C.M.G.
Wallace Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Wallers Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm
K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walsh Sir Charles Arthur K.B.E.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris
K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William K.B.F.
Wapshare Lieut Gen Sir Richard
K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, Maj Hon Sir John Hubert
K.C.V.O.
Ward Sir William K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Wardrop Sir John Oliver K.B.E.
C.M.G.
Ware Sir Fabian A. G. K.C.V.O.
K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G.
Warner Sir Frank K.B.F.
Warrauck, Sir James H. K.B.E.
Warren Gen Sir Chas, C.M.G.,
K.C.B.
Warren Sir Noroot K.C.I.E.
Warren Sir Pelham L. K.C.M.G.
Warren Sir Herbert K.C.V.O. D.C.L.
Waterford The Marchioness, of GRF
Waterhouse Sir Nicholas E. K.B.F.
Waterhouse Sir Ronald Dockray
K.C.B. C.M.G. C.V.O.
Waterlow, Sir William A. K.B.F.
Watkie Gen Sir Henry B. B. K.C.B.
Watson Sir Al red William, K.C.B.
Watson Col Sir Chas Gordon
Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.B.E.S.
Watson, Maj Gen Sir Harry D
K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watt Hon. Sir Thomas K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis K.C.M.G.
Watts Lt Gen. Sir Herbert F
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Watts Sir Philip K.C.B.
Weaver Sir Lawrence K.B.E.
Webb Col Sir Arthur L. A. K.B.E.
C.B. C.M.G.
Webb Sir Aston K.C.V.O. C.B.
F.R.A.
Webb, Rear Adm Sir Ichard
K.C.M.G.
Webster Dame May Louise D.B.E.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale
K.C.B.
Wedgall Lt-Col Sir (William Ernest
George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby Lt-Col Sir Alfred C. E.
K.B.E.
Welch, Surg Rr Adm. Sir George,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, Capt Sir (M.) Francis
Colchester K.B.E.

West, Maj Gen Hon Sir Charles J
Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western Maj Gen Sir Wm Geo
Balfour K.C.M.G. C.B.
Westmacott Maj Gen Sir Richard
K.C.B. D.S.O.
Weston Lt Gen. Sir Aylmer G
Hunter, K.C.B. D.S.O. M.P.
Whoeler Sir Henry K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.
Whigham Lieut-Gen Sir Robert D
K.C.B. K.C.M.G. D.S.O.
Whinney Sir Arthur F. K.B.E.
White Maj Gen Sir C. Brudenell
B. K.C.M.G. K.C.V.O. C.B. D.S.O.
White Sir Herbert Edw K.C.M.G.
White Sir Herbert T. K.C.I.E.
White Col Sir William Hale-
K.B.E.
White Rt Hon. Sir Wm Thomas
K.C.M.G.
Whitehead Maj Gen Sir Hayward
R. K.C.B. D.S.O.
Whitehead Sir J Beetham K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse Sir George K.C.B.
Whitelego Sir Benjamin Arthur
K.C.B. M.D.
Whitley Col Sir Edward Nathan
K.C.V.O. F.R.A. D.S.O.
Whyte Paym Rear Adm Sir Wm
Marcus Charles Beresford K.C.B.
C.M.G.
Wilberforce Br Gen Sir Herbert W
K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G.
Wilkinson Maj Sir Neville R
K.C.V.O. D.S.O.
Wilkinson Maj Gen Sir Percival S
K.C.M.G. C.B.
Willocks Gen. Sir James C.B.
G.M.G. K.C.S.I. D.S.O.
Willocks Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Wilcox Col Sir William Henry
K.C.I.E. C.B. C.M.G. M.D.
Willert Sir Arthur K.B.F.
Williams Brig Gen Sir Arthur J
Allen K.B.E., C.M.G.
Williams Maj Gen Sir Godfrey
K.C.I.E. C.B.
Williams Maj Gen Sir Hugh Bruce
K.C.B. D.S.O.
Williams Lt Gen Sir John Han-
bury K.C.B. K.C.V.O. C.M.G.
Williams Sir Ralph C. K.C.M.G.
Willington The Lady D.B.E. C.I.
Willis Sir Frederick J. K.B.F. C.B.
Willis Dame Janet Stancomb K.B.E.
Willmot Sir Saint-Hill Fardley
K.C.I.E.
Wilson Maj Gen Sir Alexander
K.C.B.
Wilson Lt Col Sir Arnold T,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I. C.M.G. D.S.O.
Wilson Sir David K.C.M.G.
Wilson Sir Henry Francis K.C.M.G.
K.B.E.
Wilson Lt Gen Sir Henry Fuller
M. K.C.B. K.C.M.G.
Wilson Sir James K.C.S.I.
Wilson Lt Col Rt Hon Sir Isidore
Orme K.C.I.E. C.M.G. D.S.O.
Wilson Col Sir Samuel H. K.C.M.G.
K.B.F. C.B.
Wilson, Rt Hon Sir Guy D. A. Fleet-
wood G.I.E. K.C.B. K.C.M.G.

Wilson, Sir Thos Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson Sir William Grey K.C.M.G.
Wilson Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.I.E.
Wilson Sir Ernest Colville Collins,
K.C.M.G.
Wimble, Sir John B. K.B.E.
Winchester The Marchioness of,
C.B.E.
Wingate Sir Andrew K.C.I.E.
Wingate Catherine Leslie, Lady,
D.B.E.
Winsloe, Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh,
K.C.B. C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winter Col Sir Ormonde de l'Espe,
K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham Sir Hy Martin,
K.C.S.I.
Winta, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Wittenoom Hon Sir Edward Horne,
K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse Maj Sir Edwin Fredk.,
K.C.B. K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse General Sir Joceline
H. C.B., C.M.G.
Wood Maj Gen Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Wood Lt Col Sir Jas Wm Leigh,
K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry K.C.I.E.,
K.C.V.O. C.S.I.
Woodhouse Maj Gen. Sir Tom
Percy K.C.M.G. C.B.
Woods Sir James Williams K.B.E.
Woods Vice Adm Sir Hy Felix,
F.R.A.S. K.C.V.O.
Woodward Maj-Gen Sir Edward
M. K.C.M.G. C.B.
Woolcombe Lt Gen. Sir Chas
Louis, K.C.B. K.C.M.G.
Woon Gen Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington Col Sir Edward S
K.C.I.E. K.C.V.O. C.B. C.M.G. K.B.F.
Wortles Maj Gen Hon Sir Richard
Montagu-Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
D.S.O.
Wright Sir Almoth F., K.B.E., C.B.
M.D. F.R.S.
Wright, Col Sir Wm C. K.B.E., C.B.
Windham Sir Percy C. H. K.C.M.G.
C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne General Sir Arthur Single-
ton C.B.
Wynne Sir Trevellyn Rushleigh
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. V.D.
Wyon Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp Sir Arthur K. K.B.E.
Yarr Maj Gen Sir (M.) Thomas
K.C.M.G. C.B., K.B.E.
Young Hwe Sawwa of Sir, K.C.I.F.
Young, Sir A. Henderson C.M.G.,
K.B.E.
Young Lt Col Sir Frank Popham
K.B.E. C.I.F.
Young (Capt) Sir Frederic Wm
K.B.E. M.V.O.
Young Sir Wm Douglas K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
Young, Sir Wm Mackworth, K.B.E.
Youngusband Lt Col Sir Francis
F., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Youngusband, Maj Gen Sir Geo
John K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E. C.B.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, C.B., K.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K G B, etc, q v)

Abdul Hussain Khan Bahadur Sir	Banner Sir J S Harwood M P	Birkett, Sir Thomas W	Butler, Hon Sir Richard
Abdur Rahim Hon Sir	Barker Sir F Fairless M P	Biron Sir Hy Chartres.	Butt Sir Alfred M
Abram, Sir George Stewart.	Barclay Sir Thomas L.L.B	Black, Sir Arthur Wm.	Butcher Sir Brock W L.
Adland Sir R B Dyke K C	Barker Capt Sir D Wilson	Blackier Sir Geo F C B E	Butterworth Sir Alex Kaye
Acton Hon Sir Edward.	Barker Sir Herbert A	M D	Cailland Sir Vincent Hy P
Adam Sir James C B E K C	Barker Col Sir Fras W J	Blair Sir Reginald	Caldar Sir James Charles
Adams Sir John Good	Barker Sir Rayner Childie	Blair Sir Robert	C B E
Adkins Sir Ryland K C	C B E	Blairfield Sir Reginald T	Callaghan Sir Alfred J
M P	Barnes Sir Frederic Gorell	Bolkin Sir Archibald	Cullender Sir Thomas O
Ahmed Tamim Ghulam	Barnsley Br Gen. Sir John	Bols Sir Stanley	Culvert Sir Joseph
Mahdi Ud Din Khan Bahadur Sir	V D	Romanji Sir Dhunjiaboy	Cameron, Sir Hector Clare,
Aleins Hon Sir James A M	Barr Sir James C B E M D	Rond Sir Walter McGeough.	C B E M D
Alrid Sir John	Barran Sir Rowland H	Rosanquet Sir F Albert, K C	Campbell Sir Henry
Airey Sir Edwin	Barratt Sir Albert.	Roscawen Lt Col Rt Hon.	Campbell Sir James
Aitken Sir Robert	Barrett Sir Wm Fletcher	Sir A S T Griffith	Campbell Sir Malcolm
Alcazar Sir Hy Albert	F R S	Rose Sir Jagadish Chandra	Carkeek Sir Arthur
K C	Barrow Sir Alfred C B E	C S I C I P	Carnross Hon Sir Walter
Alexander, Sir Sidney R	Barrow Sir Samuel	C B E	C C P
Allan Sir H Montagu C V O	Barth Sir Jacob William	Bourne Sir Frederick	Carr Sir Fmley
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Allen Sir Hugh P M D	Barlett Sir Herbert Fogel	Bovell Sir Henry Alleyne	Carruthers Sir William.
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Anderson Sir George	Bates Rt Hon Sir R	Bradford, Sir James	Chalmers Sir Alfred J G
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F R S	Baxter Sir George W	T D	Chamberlain Sir George
Anderson Sir John	Bayer Sir Horace	Bradenon Sir Thos A	Chamberlain Sir Edward M Des
Anderson Sir Robert N	Baylis Sir Wm M F R S	Brady Hls Honour Sir Edw	Chamier Sir Arthur
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M V O	Porten	Hugh	Chandler Sir Wm Kellman
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Angier Sir Theodore V S	Beattie Sir Jno Carruthers	Bridge Sir Fredk C V O	Chatter Sir Cathick P C M C
Anthony Sir John	Beauchamp Sir Harold	Bright Sir Charles	Chatterton, Sir Alfred C B E
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Collins, Capt Sir Robt. H Muirhead, c m c	Dawson, Sir Philip m r	Evans Sir John F Trelawny	Pilling c c
Collins, Sir Stephen	Deane Sir Thos. Manly	Evans Sir John r m c s i	Gibbs Sir Charles Hy
Collins Sir Thomas	Deedes, Lt Col. Sir Wyndham Henry c m c d s o	Falls Maj Sir Charles F	Gibson Sir Walter Matthew c v o 1 s o
Colvin Sir Sidney, Lt Col.	De Freese Sir Walter m r	Farley Sir Edwin W	Giffard Sir Henry Alexr, c c
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Connell Sir Isaac	De Frase, Sir Claude	Fay Sir Sam	Giles Sir Robert Sydney
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Cook Sir Ernest Hy d s c	De Saunares, Sir H. Walter de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean	Finlay Sir Campbell K	Goenka, Raj Bahadur Sir
Cook Sir Henry w s	Pienne Keonan	Finlay Sir Campbell K	Goft Sir Park m r
Cook Sir Theodore A	Doherty Sir Alfred Graham	Finlay Sir Charles H, L L D	Gold Maj Sir Archibald G
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Cooper Sir Thomas Edwin P r i a d	Dickinson Sir Arth Lowes	Fletcher Sir Stanley	Gollan Sir B, c. c m s c
Cooper Col Sir William E c i s	Dickinson Sir Arth Lowes	Fletcher Sir Banister Flight	Gollance Prof Sir Hermann d i t t
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Cope Sir Arth Stockdale c a s	Dixon Sir Hugh	Fletcher Sir Banister Flight	Goodman Sir Wm. Melgh
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Couch Sir Arthur T Quiller	Dobbs Sir Joseph	Fletcher Sir Banister Flight	Albert, John, v d
Court, Sir Josiah m d	Dobbs Sir Joseph	Fletcher Hon Sir Ernest E	Gould Sir F Carruthers
Courtauld, Sir John W	Dobbs Sir Joseph	Fletcher Com Sir E Lionel c s s r m r	Gower Sir Robt Vaughan
Cousens, Sir George Fdwin	Dobbs Sir Joseph	Fletcher Col Sir Henry A c v o	Graham Sir Cecil W N
Coventry Hon Sir Regal Wm, c c	Donaldson Sir George	Fletcher Col Sir Henry A c v o	Graham, Sir Claverhouse
Cowan Sir John	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Fitts Sir Thos Evans	Graham Sir Robert
Cowan, Sir Wm Henry	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Grady Hon Sir Thos
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, c c	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Lynedole
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Craig Sir James m d	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Gray Sir Reginald, c c
Craig Sir John Walker c r	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Green Sir John Little, c b f
Craig Sir Maurice c b f m d	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greenhill Sir A George f r a
Cramp Sir Wm D 1 s o	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greenwood Sir George
Crawford Sir Homewood	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greenwood Sir George
Crockett Sir James H c	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greig Sir Harry m r
Crossman Sir William	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greig Sir Henry
Crowe Sir Edward Thomas Frederick c c	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Gregory Sir John Roger
Cruickshank Sir William	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Gregory Sir Richard Arman
Dickson c i s	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greig Col Sir James Wm c b c v d
Crundall Sir William Hy	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greig Sir Robert B L L D
Cullinan, Maj Sir Thos Major d s o	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Greig Sir Geo Duncan L L D
Cumfrie, Sir Robert Ellis	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Grice Sir John
Cure Sir Edward Capt.	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Griffith Sir Philip J H
Cusackden Maj Gen Sir George, v d	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Griffith Sir John Purser
Cusson Hon. Sir Leo F B	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Griffith Sir W Brandford
Dadabhai Sir Marakia	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Grubb Sir Howard f r s
Dalyne c i s	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Grundy Sir Overthurt C
Dalziel Col Sir T Kennedy	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Gurney Sir Eustace
Dance, Sir George	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Gurney Sir Walter Edwin
Daniel Sir John	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Guthrie Sir James
Dannreuther Sir Sigmund	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hadow Sir William H c s e m u s d
Danson Sir Fsa. (hatillon	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Haldane Sir William S
Darling Rt Hon Sir Chas J	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hall Sir E Marshall, c c
Darwin Sir Francis f r s	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hall Sir Henry 1 s o
Davidson Sir Charles	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hall Sir Henry James
Davidson, Hon Sir (has	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Halliday Sir Fredk Loch c i s m v o
Deane, Sir David S, m r	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hambilton Sir Henry Harth
Davies Sir George Edmund	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hamer Sir Wm. Henden
Davies, Sir Henry c a 1 s o	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hamilton Maj Sir Colling
Davies, Sir John Cecil	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	wood G C m r
Davies Sir Walford m u d	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hamilton Sir Daniel M
Davies Sir William	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm
Davies Sir W Howell	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hanover Lt Col Sir Harry
Davies Sir Wm. Rees	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	George
Davis, Sir Charles Henry	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hanson Sir Philip H, c c
Davis Sir Cady Rees	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hardie Lt Col Sir David
Davis Sir David	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	Hartley, Sir Charles
Davis Sir Mortimer R	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	O'Brien
Davidson Sir Joseph	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	
Davidson, Sir Edward R	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	
Davidson, Sir Chas. Simon	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	
Daw Sir William Herbert	Doddin Sir H Bryan m d	Flower Sir Ernest	

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Money Sir Leo Chiozza	Ormsby Sir Lambert	Price Sir William (1923)	Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur
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Muhammad Rafiq Sir	Payton Sir Chas Alfred	C. F.	C. S. S.
Muhammad Yusuf Haji Sir	Pease, K. Sir Peter	Raynor Sir Wm Pick	Rylands Sir Wm Peter
Muir Sir Richd David	Peacock Sir Robert M. O	Reid Sir Alfred Henry	Salmund Hon Sir John
Muir Sir Thomas C. M. G.	Peake Sir Arthur (son)	Reid Sir C. Hercules F. S.	Wm.
Mukarji Sir Ashutooth	Pease Sir Edward Charles	Redford, Sir Edward P W	Salter Hon. Sir A. Clavell
C. S.	Pease Sir William	C. S.	Saltmarsh Sir E. George.
Mules Sir Horace C. S.	Peason Sir Louis Frederick	Reed Col. Sir Joseph	Samuel Rt Hon Sir Harry S
M. V. O. S.	C. S.	Rees Sir Wm Beddoe, M. F.	Sanders Sir Edgar O
Mullens Sir John Ashley	Peat Sir Wm Barclay C. S.	Reid Sir Michael Angelo	Sanderson Hon Sir Lance
Mullick, Hon Sir Basanta	Peck, Sir William	Reid Sir Harry	lot, K. C.
Kumar	Pellatt, Col. Sir Hy M	Reid Sir Arthur Hay S	Sands, Sir James Patrick
Munroe, Sir Harry Court	Penfold Lt Col Sir Stephen	Reid Sir Marshall Fredk	Sarhadikari Sir Deba Pra
hope K C	Perry Sir James Campbell	Reid Sir William M. S.	sand C. E. L. D.
Murlson, Sir William	Perry Lt Col Sir Allan M		Sargent Hon Sir Charles
Murray Sir David M.	Perry Sir Edwin Cooper		Hy
Murray Sir George S	Persir Sir Wm Paine C. S.		
Murray Sir James.	Peter Sir John Charles		
Murray Sir Robert.			
Murton, Sir Walter C. S.			
Nyles, Sir Thos. C. S.			
Nanton, Sir Augustus M			
Napier Sir Walter J. D. C.			
Nariman Sir Tremuji Sh			
kaji.			

Sargent, Sir Alfred Road.	Smith Sir Thomas James	Tedder Sir Arthur John	Voules Sir Francis Minchin.
Sarkar Sir Nrikrasn M D	Smith, Sir Wm Edward C n	Temple Sir Alfred George	Voules Sir Gordon B.
Sathapam, Duyen Bahadur	Smith Col Sir Wm Robert	Terry Sir Richard R.	Wade Sir William C n E
Sir Chetlar	Smith Sir Geo Hy Fisher	Tenour Hon Sir William	Walls Sir Horanadi Arde-
Sevill, Sir Edwin.	Smith, Sir Wm Sir Hamilton	Thakurda Sir Purbhottam	shir
Schafer Sir Ed. A Sharpey	Freer C n E	Das C n E	Wadson Hon Sir Thomas
Schuster Prof Sir Arthur	Smith Sir Alfred van	Thane Sir George Lancer	John
Schwebe Sir Walter G S	Waterschoot Lucie	Freck.	Waochter Sir Max L.
Scott, Hon Sir Basil.	Smith Sir Alfred Samuel	Theobald Sir Henry Studly	Wagbom Col Sir Wm.
Scott Sir Benjamin	Smith Sir Illy Moncrieff	Thomas Sir (Abraham) Gar	Walders C n E
Scott Sir James	Smithers Sir Alfred Wal	rod M D	Walden Sir Robert W
Scott Sir John Harley	dron	Thomas Sir Brumwell	Waley Capt Sir Fredk.
Scott, Sir Le lie K n M P	Smily Sir P Crampton	Thomas M D Sir Hugh	Geo C n E
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas	Smily Sir William I M D	James Protheroe C n E	Walker Sir Byron E C n O
Scrutton Rt. Hon. Sir Thos	Smith, Sir Robert Middle	Thomas Sir William Hy	Walker Prof Sir James
Edward	ton Watson	M n E	Walker Sir John W T
Seager Sir William H	Snell Sir John F C	Thompson Sir Robert J	C n E
Seaman Sir Owen.	Saura Sir Ernest I	Thompson Sir William Jno	Walker Sir Norman M D
Searle Hon Sir Malcolm	Saunders Sir John Thos	Thomson Sir Fredk W	Walker Sir William C n E
Wm	(C n E)	Thomson Sir Joseph J C n	Wallace Sir Robt C n E
Seegrave Capt Sir Thomas	Soward Sir Alfred W C n	Thomson Sir St Clair	Walls Hon Sir J E
George C n E n R	Sowden Sir William John	Thomson Sir William	Power
Selke, Sir Robert Carr	Speed Sir Edwin Arney	Thompsoncroft Sir Jno	Walls Sir Whitworth
Selke Hon Sir Wm I	Spencer Sir J Ernest.	Thompsoncroft Sir Wm Hans	Walmley Sir Hugh
Semple Lt Col Sir David	Spier Sir Evan	Thorne Sir Thos Elwd	Walpole Sir Charles Geo
Serjant Sir David Maurice	Spiekmann Sir Isidore	C n E	Walton Sir Charles C
Sergeant Col Sir William	Spillbury Sir Bernard Hy	Thorp Sir Thos Elwd	Walters Rt. Hon Sir J.
Charles Eldon C n	C n E	C n E	Tudor
Seth Bishahdar Das Rai	Spurgee Sir Aubrey M D	Thurst Sir John Edward	Walters Sir W Howell
Bahadur Sir	Spurr Sir Fredk I	Thurfield Sir James	Ward Sir Adolphus Wm
Seth Bahuchand Hukum	Spurgeon Sir Arthur	Richard	Ward Sir Thomas R J
chand Sir Rai Bahadur	Stabb Sir Ncut n John	Tilden Prof Sir Wm Aug	C n E M O
Shadi Lal Hon Sir	C n E	Tirard Sir Nestor I C n O	Warrir Sir Geo Frederic
Shah Sir Lallahbai	Stanford Sir C Villers	Turabai Deakes Acharya	Watson Sir Alfred H
Asharan	M n D	Avargal M R Ky Diwan	Wattington, Rt Hon Sir
Shand His Hon Sir Charles	Stansfield Sir Charles II	Bahadur Sir	Thos Hollis
T n R	C n E	Tobin His Honour Judge	Waterhouse Sir Herbert
Sharkey Sir Seymour I	Staples Sir Herbert Edwin	Sir Alfred A n E	C n E M D
M D	Stapton Sir Charles H n E	Tomlinson Sir Wm A Luster	Wales Sir Francis
Sharp Sir Henry C n E	Stanyon Col Sir Henry I	Tomlinson Sir Charles H n E	Watson Sir Lege Pirie
Shaw Sir Montagu K C	C n E M D	Towle Lt Col Sir Francis	Watson Sir William L D
Shaw Sir Alexander W	Starnner Sir Chas Walter	Wm C n E	Watt Sir George C n E
Shaw Sir Archibd McLines	Stathrid, Sir John	Towie Sir William	Watts Sir J Shadforth
C n E	Stausend Sir Alex Rose	Townsend Hon Sir	Wayland Lt Col Sir Wm
Shaw Sir George Watson	Steath Sir Harry Lushing	Charles C n E	Watt Sir Montagu de P
C n E	ton	Towne Sir I Wrench	C n E C n E
Shaw Sir Walter Sydney	Stevens Sir Alfred	Tredgold Sir (Lark) Henry	Welster Sir Francis
Shaw Sir Wm Napier	Stevens Sir William	Tracy Sir Ernest I	Welsh Sir Johnin C n E
F n E	Stephenson Sir Albert	Tripal Sir S Francis	Welby Sir Geo Parle
Shed Sir Samuel G	Frederick	Tristram Sir William A	C n E
Sherrman Hon. Sir Mon	Stephenson Sir Guy C n	Trower Sir Walter	Wells Capt Sir Lionel de
teague	Stevens Hon Sir Jno E	Tudball Hon Sir William	Latour C n E C n E
Shoe Lt Col Sir Martin	Stevenson Sir Edmond C	Tudor Sir Daniel Thos	Wells Sir Sidney Russell
Archer, C n E D n O M	Steward Sir Hy A Holden	Turner Sir Robt M O	Walls Sir William Hy
Sheldou Sir Mark	Stir C n E	Turner Sir John	Wessels Hon Sir Cornelius
Shental Sir I Just.	Stockman Sir Stewart	Turner Sir Skinner	Wessels I n Sir Johannes
Sherrburn Sir J Douglas	Stokton Sir Edwin C n	Turney Sir John	W
Shipstone Sir Thomas	Stone Sir Charles	Twedy Sir John, C n E	West Sir Lynn H
Short Sir Frank n E	Stone Sir Joseph Hy C n	Twiss Sir Charles R	Wheatley Sir Zachariah
Shortall Sir Patrick	Storkey Hon Sir David	Underhill Sir Arthur	Wheeler Sir Wm Ireland
Simpson Sir James	Storkosch Sir Henry	Urquhart Sir James	Wick M D
Simpson Sir Jas Fletcher	Strainin Hon Sir Jno Joseph	Urquhart Sir Henry	Wick Sir Ernest, C n E
Simpson Sir James Hope	Studd Sir Kymston C n E	Urwick Sir Thos Hunter	Wilkinson Sir Hiram S
Simpson Sir R Russell	Sugden Sir Wilfr Hart M P	Vacha Sir Dmshad Edly	Wilkinson Sir Wm Henry
W n	Sukdeo Pershad Rao Ba	Vakil Sir Nandji Peetani	Williams Sir Diwon C n E
Simpson Prof Sir Wm I	hadur Pandit Sir C n E	C n E	Williams Rose Sir Hartley
R C n E	Sullivan Hon Sir W Wilfr	Van Roesechoten Sir Johan	Williams Sir Howard Jones
Sims Sir Thomas C n	Sutherland Sir Geo H	Van der Meulen Sir Fredk	Williams Sir I Thomas.
Sinclair Sir John Rht	Sutton Sir John Bland	A n E	Williams Sir I Ernest
Skinner Sir Henry Ross	Swanson Sir John Warren	Van Huleteyn Sir Willem	Widdow Sir F Alexander
Skinner Sir Sydney Martyn	Swift Hon Sir Rigby	Vasujitrikamji Mulji Sir	Widley Sir George
Slings Sir John	Swifte Sir Ernest G. n E	Vandrey Sir Wm Henry	Widley Sir Ernest, C n E
Smalley, Sir Herbert M D	Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prod	Veno Sir William Henry	Wilkinson Sir Hiram S
Smith Sir Cecil Harcourt	yat Kumar	Veno Sir Joseph Cooke M n	Williams Sir Diwon C n E
C n O	Tagori, ir Rabindranath.	Verrall, Sir Thos Jenner	Williams Sir I Thomas.
Smith Sir Clarence	Tadl Sir Thomas	Vicay, Sir William C n E	Williams Sir I Ernest
Smith Sir Edward	Tallis Sir George.	Vine Sir Somers, C n E	Widdow Sir F Alexander
Smith Sir E C Wylthore.	Tanner Sir Henry C n	Vinogradoff Prof Sir Paul	Widley Sir George
Smith Sir Frederick Wm	Tata Sir Dorabji Jamsetji	C n E	Widley Sir Ernest, C n E
Smith Very Rev Sir Geo	Taylor Sir Allen.		Wilkinson Sir Hiram S
Adam M D	Taylor Sir Fredk Williams		Williams Sir Diwon C n E
Smith Sir Harold K n	Taylor Sir Elchd Stephens.		Williams Rose Sir Hartley
C n E	Teall Sir Jethro J R n E		Williams Sir Howard Jones
Smith Sir James			Williams Sir I Thomas.
Smith Sir Lindsey			Williams Sir I Ernest
Smith Sir Thomas V n.			Widdow Sir F Alexander

Williams, Sir Richard John	Wilson Sir Hon Judge Sir	Witt Sir Robt Clermont	Worley Sir Arthur C.M.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.	Herbert Wm Lush M.C.	C.B.	Wright Sir Bernard Swan
Williamson, Sir John S. L.D.	Wilton Sir Thomas	Woolley Col Sir Chas	Wick.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm	Windham Com. Sir Wal	Augustus, V.D.	Wright Sir Robert Patrick.
Wilson, Rear Adm. Sir S	ter George M.C.	Wood Sir Alexander	Wynne Rt Hon. Sir Henry
M. Bardsley	Windle Sir Bertram C.A.	Wood Sir Edward Graham.	Arthur L.D.
Wilson Sir Charles Henry	Winfrey Sir Richd M.P.	Wood Sir Henry J.	Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm
L.L.B. M.P.	Wingate Sir James Law	Wood Sir Henry Trueman	Yorke Lt Col Sir Horatio
Wilson Sir Frederick W	ton	Wood Sir H. Kingsley M.P.	A.C.B.
Wilson Sir Jas Glenavy	Winter Sir F. Pratt C.M.	Woodgate Sir Alfred C.B.	Young Sir Alfred Kamey
Wilson Sir Le emlah C.M.U.	Winter Hon Sir Marm	Woodhouse Sir Percy	Young Sir Fredk. Wm
Wilson Sir Robert	duke George C.B.	Woodroffe Hon Sir John G	Young Col Sir John Smith
Wilson Sir Thomas Saulters	Winterbotham Sir William	Woods Sir James Edward	C.V.O.
Wilson Sir Wemyss Grant	Howard	Woods Sir Robert Hy	Yoxall Sir Jas Henry
Wilson Hon Sir John C	Wishart Col Sir Sidney	Woodward Sir Lionel	Zulfikar Ali Khan Khan
Dove	V.D.	Mabbutt	Sir

Welch Sovereigns and Princes

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who 'could not speak a word of English' and should be native born. This son who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES A.D. 840 to 1282

Roderick the Great
Anarawd, son of Roderick
Howel Dda, the Good
Jefan and Jago
Howel ap Jefan the Bad
Cadwallon, his brother
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dda
Idwal ap Meryic ap Edwal Voel
Llewelyn ap Isteyllt
Iago ap Idwal ap Meryic
Griffith ap Llewelyn Isteyllt
Bleddyn
Trahaearn ap Caradoc
Griffith ap Cynan
Owain Gwynedd
David ap Owain Gwynedd
Llewelyn the Great
David ap Llewelyn
Llewelyn ap Griffith

ENGLISH PRINCES SINCE A.D. 1301

840 Edward b. 1284 (Edw. II.) tr. Pr. of Wales 1301
877 Edward the Black Prince s. of Edw. III. 1343
942 Richard (Richard II.) s. of the Black Prince 1377
948 Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.) 1399
972 Edward of Westminster son of Henry VI 1454
984 Edward of Westminster (Edward V.) 1472
985 Edward son of Richard III. (d. 1484) 1483
992 Arthur Tudor son of Henry VII 1489
1015 Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.) s. of Henry VII 1503
1023 Henry Stuart son of James I. (d. 1625) 1610
1034 Charles Stuart (Charles I.) s. of James I 1616
1063 Charles (Charles II.) son of Charles I 1630
1073 George Augustus (Geo. II.) s. of George I 1714
1079 Frederick Lewis s. of George II. (d. 1751) 1751
1136 George William Frederick (George III.) 1751
1169 George Augustus Frederick (George IV.) 1762
1194 Albert Edward (Edward VII.) 1841
1240 George (George V.) 1901
1246 Edward 1910

Ancient Irish Titles

The Fox (O Súnnach), James George Hubert Fox, b. 1842.
The Knight of Glins, Desmond FitzJohn Lloyd FitzGerald, b. 1862, suc. 1895
The Knight of Kerry (181st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald Bart., M.C., b. 1884, suc. 1916
The MacCarthy Mor Samuel Traut MacCarthy, b. 1842
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward MacDermot, b. 1862, suc. 1904.
The McGullicuddy of the Reeks, Lt. Col. Ross Kinloch McGullicuddy, D.S.O., b. 1882, suc. 1921
The O'Connor Don, Owen Phelim O'Connor, b. 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b. 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, C.B., b. 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhannam, Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, b. 1845
The O'Grady of Killyballyouen, William de Courcy L. Renzy O'Grady
The O'Kelly, Chief of Rathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b. 1853, suc. 1897
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrough Murphy, b. 1835.



THE VICTORIA CROSS

Ribbon: Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED 26th January 1856



Instituted in 1856 on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry.

A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, Maj-Gen Sir R B KCB (I.A.) Upper Swaz			
Addison Rev Wm Robt F (C.E.) Mesopotamia	1897	Carroll, Priv John (Aus. Inf.) Expendy F	1917
Adlam, Capt Tom Edwin (Bedf R.) Expendy F	1916	Cator, Sergt Harry (E. Surr R.) Expendy F	1917
Agar, Lieut Angustine W S DSO (R.N.) Baltic	1916	Cartwright, Priv George (Aust.) France	1918
Alexander, Maj Gen E W C B CMO (R.F.A.) Expendy F	1919	Chaffer, Priv George W (E. York R.) Expendy F	1916
Allen, Capt Wm Barnsley DSO MC MB (R.A.M.C.) Expendy F	1915	Chatter Singh Sepoy (Bhopal Inf.) Mesopotamia	1916
Anney, Lt Col William (R. War R.) France	1916	Christian, Priv Harry (K.O. Royal R.) Expendy F	1916
Andrew, Corp Leslie W (N.Z. Inf.)	1918	Christie, Lt Col John Alex. (Lond. R.)	1918
Angus, Sergt W (H.L.I.) Expendy F	1917	Clarke, Sergt-Maj James (Lanc Fus.) France	1918
Archibald, Japper Adam, (R.E.) France	1918	Clements, Corp J J (Rington's Guides) S Africa	1900
Auten, Lieut Commr Harold DSO (R.N.R.) Submarine	1918	Cloutman, Maj Brett M.C. (R.E.) France	1918
Axford, Lt-Comp Thomas Leslie M.M. (Aust. I.F.)	1918	Cobbe, Lt Gen Sir A. S. KCB CRI DSO	
Aylmer, Lt Gen Sir Fenton J KCB (R.E.)	1918	Ad C (Kings Afr R.) Somali	1902
Avana-Nagar	1892	Colvin, Col Clifford C.B. DSO ADC (R.E.)	1917
Bamford, Maj Edwd. DSO (R.M.L.I.) Zebrugg	1918	Coughlan, Sergt Maj C. (Gordon Highrs) Mutiny	1857
Barratt, Lieut John (Leic R.) France	1918	Collins, Corp John D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.)	1917
Barker, Maj Wm. G. DSO (Bar) MC (a Bars) (R.A.F.) Expendy F	1918	Colman, Lt Col William H. D.C.M., M.M.	1918
Barron, Corp Colin (Canad. Infy.)	1918	Colvin, Lt Hugh (Chesh. R.)	1918
Barter, Capt. Fredk M.C. (R. Welch Fus.) Expendy F	1915	Colvin, Col J. M. Colquhoun (R.E.) Mohmand	1897
Bassett, and Lieut Cyril R. G. (N.Z.) Dardanelles Beak (Capt. Daniel M. Wm DSO MC (R. Scots Fus.)	1915	Congrove, Gen Sir W. N. KCB M.V.O. (Rif B.) S Africa	1899
Bees, Priv W. (Canad. Infy.) S Africa	1902	Cooper, Sergt Edward (K.R.R.C.) Expendy F	1917
Beclesley, Priv William (Rif Brig)	1918	Copplins, Corp Frederick George (Manitoba R.)	1918
Belcher, Capt D. W. (L.R.B.) Expendy F	1915	Cosgrove, Sergt W. (Munst F.) Gallipoli	1915
Bell, Maj F. W. (W. Australia) S Africa	1901	Costello, Col Edmond W. CMO I.F. DSO (I.A.) Malakand	1897
Bellou, Capt Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.) France	1915	Counter, Priv Jack Thomas (King's R.)	1918
Bennett, Capt. F. P. M.C. (Worce. R.) Expendy F	1917	Courty, Lt Gabriel G. (R.A.F.) Expendy Force	1916
Bent, C. J. M. S. J. (East Lancs R.) Expendy F	1917	Coverdale and Lt Harry (Manch. R.) Expendy F	1917
Bingham, Capt Hon E. OBE (R.N.) Jutland	1916	Cox, Priv Christopher (Bedf R.) Expendy F	1917
Blades, Maj J. H. OBE (Tasmania), S Africa	1916	Craig, Lt J. M. (R.A.F.) Expendy F	1917
Bishop, Lt Col William Avery DSO (Har) MC D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.)	1900	Crandon, Pte H. G. (80th Hrs.) S Africa	1901
Blackett, Lieut William D. (A. & S.H.) France	1917	Crichton, Capt James (Auckland R.N.)	1918
Blackburn and Lt Arthur S. (Australia) Expendy F	1916	Crimmin, Col John, C.B. C.I.E. (M.S.) Burma	1918
Bloomfield, Maj Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.) R.F.	1917	Cross, Corp Arthur Henry (M.G.C.)	1918
Bolsangon, Brig Gen. G. H. (I.A.) Hunza-Nagar	1892	Crowe, Capt John (Worce. R.)	1918
Bonner, Lt Charles G. DSO (R.N.R.) Submarine	1917	Cruickshank, Priv Robert Edward (Lond. R.) Palestine	1918
Booth, Capt Frederick C. D.C.M. (S. Africa) Expendy F	1917	Critchley, Lieut Victor Alexander DSO (R.N.) Ostend	1918
Borella, Lieut Albert M.M. (Australia) Expendy F	1918	Cunningham, Priv John (K. York R.) Expendy F	1917
Borton, Lt Col Arthur D. CMO DSO (Lond. R.)	1917	Curtis, Sergt A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.) S Africa	1900
Boulter, Lt Wm. Ewart (N. Hants R.) Expendy F	1916	Curtis, Sergt Huraco A. (R. Dub. Fus.) France	1918
Bourke, Lt Col Roland DSO (R.N.V.R.)	1918	Dalziel, Driver Henry (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Ostend	1918	Dunaher, Sergt J. (Connaught Rang.) Transvaal	1881
Boyle, Capt E. Courtney (R.N.) Dardanelles	1915	Daniels (Capt H. M.C. (Rif Bde.), Expendy F	1915
Bradley, Capt Fredk H. (R.F.A.) S Africa	1901	Darwan Sing Negi, Subadar (Garwhal R.) Ec. F	1915
Brereton, Corp Alexander (Manitoba R.)	1918	Davey, Corp. Philip, M.C. (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Brooks, C. Sgt M. Edward (Oxf & B.L.I.) Expendy F	1917	Davies, Corp John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.)	1918
Brooks, Sergt Oliver (Cold. Gds.) Expendy Force	1915	Davies, Lieut Joseph (R. Welch Fus.) Expendy F	1916
Brown, Corp Walter Ernest, M.C. (Aust. I.F.)	1918	Davies, Col L. A. F. Price C.B. DSO (K.R.C.) S Africa	1901
Bryan, Lt-Comp Thomas (Northd Fus.) Expendy F	1917	Davies Wing-Com. Richard B. DSO (A.F.C.) R.N. Salonika	1916
Buchanan, Capt Angus (S.W. Bord.) Mesopotamia	1916	Dawson, Capt Jas Lennox (R.E.) Expendy F	1918
Burgess, Lt Col Dan DSO (Glouc R.) Expendy F	1918	Day, Corp Sidney J. (Suff. R.)	1917
Burman, Sergt William Francis (Rif Brig) R.F.	1917	Daykin, Sergt John B. (York & Lancs. R.) France	1918
Burt, Corp Alfred A. (Herts R.) Expendy F	1915	Dean, Capt Donald (R.W. Kent R.) France	1918
Butler, Priv Wm Boynton (W. Yorks. R.)	1917	Dean, Lieut P. T. (R.N.V.R.) Zebrugg	1918
Bye, Sergt Robert (Welch Gds.)	1917	De Wiart, Col Adrian Carton, C.B. CMO, DSO	
Byrne, Private Thomas (East Lancs) Sudan	1898	Ad C (4th Dn. Gds.) Expendy F	1916
Cadrey, Priv J. (York & Lancs R.) Expendy F	1915	Dineson, Lieut Thomas (Quebec R.)	1918
Caldwell, C. Sergt Maj Thomas (Lanark Yeo & R.S. Co Fus.) France	1918	Dobson, Com. Claude C. DSO (R.N.) Kronstadt	1919
Calvert, Sergt Laurence, M.C. (K.O.Y.L.I.)	1918	Dobson, Lt-Comp (Coldstr Gds.) Expendy F	1914
Campbell, Capt Gordon, DSO (R.N.V.R.) Submarine	1917	Doogan, Priv John (1st D.G.) Llang. & Nek	1891
Campbell, Col John Vaughan DSO (Coldstr Gds.) Expendy F	1915	Dorell, Maj G. T. (R.H.A.) Expendy Force	1914
Carmichael, Sergt John (N. Staff R.) Expendy F	1917	Douglas, Col. H. E. M. CMO, DSO (R.A.M.C.) S Africa	1899
Carpenter, Capt Alfred Eras. B. (R.N.) Zebrugg	1918	Downie, Sergt Robert (R. Dub. F.) Expendy F	1918
		Doxat, Maj Alexia C. (K.R.C.C.) S Africa	1901
		Doyle, C. Sergt Maj Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.) France	1918
		Drain, Driver J. C. H. (R.H.A.) Expendy F	1914
		Dresser, Priv Tom (Green Howards) Expendy F	1917

Drummond, Lt-Com Geoffrey H (R.N.V.R.)	1918	Harvey Priv Samuel (York & Lanc R.), <i>Exp F</i>	1915
<i>Osland</i>		Hayward, Lieut Regd F Johnson, m.c. (Wilts R.)	1918
Duffy, Priv James (R. Innis. Fus.)	1918	Heaton, Sergt Wm (Kings Regt.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Dunmore, Maj Karl of dso m.v.o (56th Lns),	1897	Headley, Priv Michael (Duch. L.I.), <i>Exp F</i>	1918
<i>Upper Suez</i>		Hedgkiss, Lieut Frederick W (Beds. R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dunstan, Lieut William (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Henderson, Trooper H S (Bulawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1906
Durrant, Lt Corp E. (Rifle Brig.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Herring, Maj Alfred Cecil (Nthants R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dwyer, Sergt John James (Aust MGC)	1917	Hewitson, Lt Corp James (K.O. Royal R.)	1918
Edwards, Sergt Alexander (Soc. Highs)	1917	Hewitt and Lieut William Henry (S. Afr. Inf)	1917
Edwards, Corp Fredk J (Midx R.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1916	Hill, Priv Albert (R. Welch Fus.) <i>Expndy F</i>	1916
Edwards, Priv Thos (Black Watch), <i>Sudan</i>	1884	Hogan, Sergt J (Manchester R.) <i>Expndy F</i>	1914
Edwards and Lieut Wilfrid (K.O. York L.I.)	1917	Holbrook, Com N D (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1918
Egerton, Corp Ernest Albert (Sherwood F)	1917	Holland, Maj E J (R. Canadian Dns) <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Eloock, Corp Roland (Roy Scots), <i>France</i>	1918	Holland, Capt John Vincent (Leinster R.),	
Engleheart, Ayril H (56th Hrs.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	<i>Expndy F</i>	
English, Capt W John (A.S.C.), <i>S Africa</i>	1901	Holmes, Lieut. F W (K.O. Y.L.I.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1914
Evans, Sergt Arthur (Line R.) <i>Expndy F</i>	1918	Holmes, Priv Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif)	1918
Evans, C S M George (Manch Regt) <i>France</i>	1916	Holmes, Priv William E (Gron Gds), <i>France</i>	1916
Evans, Maj Lewis Pugh m.c., dso (Black		Hornby, Br Gen E J Phillips-o.s., m.c. (R.A.),	
Watch)	1917		1900
Farmer, Lt Col Donald D (Kings R.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Howell, Corp Geo Julian, m.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Exp F</i>	1917
Farmer, Corp J J (Army Hosp Corps), <i>Majuba</i>	1881	Howse, Surg Gen Sir Neville R., m.c., m.m.,	
Faulds, Lieut Wm Fredk (S. Africa), <i>Expndy F</i>	1916	(N.S.W. Med Staff) <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Finch, Sergt N Augustus (R.M.A.), <i>exp wage</i>	1918	Hudson, Maj Charles Edward, d.s.o., m.c.	
Findlater, Piper G (Gord Highs) <i>Turah</i>	1897	(Sherwood F) <i>Expndy F</i>	1918
Findlay, Capt George de C E m.c. (R.E.), r.f.	1918	Huam, Lt James (West Riding R.), <i>France</i>	1918
<i>France</i>		Hudson, Priv Thomas (Can. Rans.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1916
Finlay, Sergt D (Black Watch), <i>Expndy F</i>	1918	Hull, Shoem Smith Chas (1st Ls), <i>Expndy F</i>	1918
Finlay, Priv F (Conn Rang.), <i>S Africa</i>	1895	Hunter, Sgt David Ferguson (High.L.I.),	
Flaw, Priv Thos. (Conn Rang.), <i>S Africa</i>	1890	<i>Expndy F</i>	1918
Forshaw, Capt Wm T. (Mchstr R.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Hutchinson, Capt Ballenden, m.c. (Can. A.M.C.),	
Foss, Lt Col C. d.s.o. (Hedra R.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1915	<i>France</i>	1918
Foster, Corp Edward (E. Surre R.) <i>Expndy F</i>	1917	Hutchinson, Col E D Brown Synges, o.s. (24th	
Fowler, Colour-Sergt Edmund (Sec Rif) <i>Zulu</i>	1879	Hrs.) <i>South Africa</i>	1900
Frederick, Lt-Col Bernard C, m.c., d.s.o. (S. Barr)	1916	Hutt, Corp Arthur (R. Warwick R.)	1917
<i>(Green Gds)</i>		Ind, Fawcett-Sergt A E (R.H.A.) <i>S Africa</i>	1918
Frickleton, Lieut Samuel (N.Z.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1917	Ingram, Lt George M m.m. (Australia), <i>France</i>	1918
Frisby, Capt Cyril Hubert (Cold Gds)	1918	Inkston, Lt-Col Edgar Thos (R.A.M.C.) <i>S</i>	
Fuller, Sergt W (Welsh R.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1914	<i>Africa</i>	1900
Fuller, Sergt W D (Green Gds), <i>Expndy F</i>	1915	Insall, Squadn on Leader Gilbert S M, m.c. (R.A.F.),	
Garforth, Corp Chas E (18th Huss.), <i>Expndy Force</i>	1914	<i>Expndy F</i>	1915
Geary, Rev Benj H (R. Surrey R.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1918	Intwood, Lieut Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. For.)	1917
Geor, Capt Robert m.c. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1918	Isar Singh, Sepoy (24th Punjab), <i>Waridian</i>	1900
Glascock, Driver H E (R.H.A.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Jacks, a Capt A m.c. (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Gobind Singh, <i>Jenada</i> , (Ind Cav)	1914	Jackson, Priv William (Australia), <i>Expndy F</i>	1918
Godley, Priv Sidney F (Roy Fus.) <i>Expndy F</i>	1914	James (apt H m.c. (Worce R.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Good, Sergt Herman James (Quebec R.)	1918	James, Capt Manley Angell, m.c. (Glouc R.)	1918
Gordon, Col. W E. c.m. d.s.o. (Gord High)	1900	Jarvis, Corp C A (R.E.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1914
<i>S Africa</i>		Jenson, Priv Jorgan C (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1917
Gordon, Sergt Wm J (W.I.R.), <i>Gambia River</i>	1890	Jerrard, Maj Cdr Alan (R.A.F.)	1918
Gorle, Lieut Robert (R.F.A.) <i>France</i>	1918	Johnson, Lt Col Dudley G d.s.o. (Bar) m.c.	
Gort, Lieut Col Viscount d.s.o. m.v.o m.c.	1918	(S.W. Bord), <i>France</i>	1918
(Gr n Gds)		Johnson, Lt James (Northam. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
Goelling, Sergt. William (R.F.A.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1917	Johnson, Sergt William Hy (Sher Y.), <i>France</i>	1918
Gourley and Lieut Cyril E, m.m. (R.F.A.)	1918	Johnstone, Maj R (Imp. Light Horse), <i>S Africa</i>	1899
Graham, Maj John R.N. (Arg & Suth. H.M.G.C.)	1917	Jones, Priv Thos Alfred d.s.o. (Chech. R.),	
Grant, and Lt John (Wellington R. N.Z.) <i>France</i>	1918	<i>Expndy F</i>	1916
Grant, Col Charles J Wm (I.A.), <i>Manipur</i>	1891	Jones, Lt Col C Mansel, d.s.o. (W York R.),	
Grant, Lt Col John Gilroy (I.A.), <i>Thist</i>	1904	<i>S Africa</i>	1900
Greaves, Corp Fred (Sherwood F), <i>Expndy F</i>	1917	Joynt, Capt William Donovan (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Greenwood, Lt-Col Harry d.s.o. (and Bar), m.c.	1918	Judson, and Lieut Reginald Stanley, d.s.o., m.m.	
(K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>France</i>		(Auckland R. N.Z.)	1918
Gregg, Lieut Milton F m.c. (and Bar), (Nova	1918	Karababdur Rana, <i>Natig</i> (Gurkha Rifles)	1918
Scotia R.), <i>France</i>		Kelly, Capt Henry m.c. (Bar) (W. Riding R.),	
Gregg, Sergt William, d.s.o. m.m. (Rif Bgds)	1918	<i>Expndy F</i>	1916
Grieve, Capt Robert C. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Exp F</i>	1917	Kelly, Lt Col John Sherwood, m.c., d.s.o.	
Grimbaldeston, C. Q.M. S. William H. (A.S.S.R.)	1917	(Norf R. & R. India Fus.)	1918
Grimshaw, Lt John (Lanc Fus.) <i>Valupat</i>	1917	Kennedy, Lt Col Wm Clark, m.c. d.s.o. (bar)	
Grogan, Col George Wm St (I.B.), m.c.	1918	(Quebec R.), <i>France</i>	1918
d.s.o., d.s.o. (Worce Regt)		Kenny, Priv Henry (Loyal R.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1916
Guy, Com. Basil John Douglas, d.s.o. (R.N.)	1900	Kenny, Lt Sergt Thomas (Durham L.I.), <i>Exp F</i>	1916
<i>China</i>		Kenny, Priv Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Exp F</i>	1917
Haine, Lt Reginald L m.c. (H.A.C.), <i>Expndy F</i>	1917	Kenny, Sergt Drummer W (Gordon H.), <i>Exp F</i>	1918
Hall, Sergt Arthur (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Ker, Capt Alan Rosemer (Gord. High.), <i>France</i>	1918
Halliday, Col Lewis S.T., m.c. (R.M.L.I.), <i>China</i>	1900	Ker, Capt George, m.c. (bar) (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Hallivoll, Lt Corp John (Lanc Fus.) <i>Valupat</i>	1917	Kerr, Lt George Fraser, m.c., m.m. (Ontario R.),	
Halkon, Priv Albert (K.O. Royal R.)	1917	<i>France</i>	1918
Hamilton and Lt John (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1918	Kerr, Priv John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), <i>Exp F</i>	1918
Hamilton, Lt Corp John Brown (High. L.I.)	1917	Kewer, Priv Leonard (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1918
Hanna, Lieut Robert (Can Inf)	1917	Khadad Khan Subadar (18th Manch.), <i>Exp F</i>	1918
Hansen, Maj Percy H (Line R.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Klaros, Priv Cecil John (Canadian Inf.), <i>Exp F</i>	1918
Hardham, Capt W J (N.Z.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Kirby, Priv-Coroner Frank H. a.s.s., d.s.o.,	
Hart, Gen. Sir R. C., m.c., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Afghan</i>	1899	<i>Expndy F</i>	1918
Harvey, Capt. Frederick M W (Can. Inf.),	1917	<i>S Africa</i>	
<i>Expndy F</i>		Knight, and Lt Alfred J (Sherwood F)	1918
Harvey, Priv Jack (Lond. R.)	1918	Knight, Capt H J (Kings Regt.), <i>S Africa</i>	1918
Harvey, Priv Norman (R. Innis F.), <i>France</i>	1918	Knox, and Lieut. Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), <i>Exp F</i>	1918

Konowal, <i>Capt</i> Philip (Canadian Inf)	1917	Orinaby, <i>Serjt</i> John Wm. (K O Y L I) <i>Expy F</i>	1917
Kulbir Thapa, <i>Hyman</i> (Gurkha R.) <i>Expendy Force</i>	1915	O'Rourke, <i>Priv</i> Michael J (Can Inf)	1917
Laidlaw, <i>Piper</i> Daniel (K O S B.) <i>Expendy Force</i>	1915	Osborne, <i>Priv</i> Jas (Northampton R.) <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Lala, <i>Lance</i> Nath (ant Dogras) <i>Expendy Force</i>	1915	Parker, <i>Lt Col</i> Walter R. (R M L I) <i>Dan danielles</i>	1915
Ladder, <i>Priv</i> David R. (R. Scot. Fus.) <i>Expy F</i>	1916	Peckars, <i>Lt Col</i> Geo Randolph m c (Can Inf)	1918
Laurent, and Lt. Harry John (2d Rif Bde)	1918	Peck, <i>Lt Col</i> Cyrus Wesley, d. n. o. (Manitoba R.)	1918
Lawrence, Maj T. B. B. (Zyth Lnc.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Peeler, <i>Lt Col</i> Walter (Aust. I F)	1917
Lawson, <i>Lt</i> Corp E (Gord. High) <i>Tyrah</i>	1897	Philips, <i>Capt</i> Robert E. (R. War R.) <i>Expendy F</i>	1917
Leach, <i>Lieut</i> J (Mchester R.), <i>Expendy F</i>	1914	Pitcher, <i>Petty Off</i> Ernest, d. n. m. (R.N.) <i>Submarine</i>	1917
Leak, <i>Priv</i> John (Australia) <i>Expy F</i>	1914	Pitts, <i>Lance</i> Corp T (Manch Regt) <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Leake, <i>Lt Col</i> A. Martin (S. A. Const.)	1915	Pollard, <i>Capt</i> Alfred G. m. c. d. (H. A. G.) <i>Ex F</i>	1917
Lea, <i>Priv</i> 1902, (R. A. M. C.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915	Lullo, <i>Lieut</i> James D. (Can High) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
LeQuenne, <i>Lt Col</i> R. Ed. Simons (R. A. M. C.) <i>Hurma</i>	1880	Pooll, <i>Capt</i> A. H. Batten m c (R. Muns F)	1917
Lewis, <i>Priv</i> Herbert Wm (Welch R.), <i>Expendy F</i>	1916	<i>Expendy F</i>	
Lister, <i>Serjt</i> Joseph (Lanc Fus.)	1917	Potts, <i>Lt Col</i> Fredk W O (Berks Yeo.) <i>Dan danielles</i>	1915
Lloyd Maj Gen Sir Owen E P x o n (A M S), <i>Burma</i>		Poulter, <i>Priv</i> Arthur (W. Rid R.), <i>Expendy F</i>	1918
Loosemore, <i>Priv</i> Arnold (W. Rid R.)	1893	Probyn, <i>Gen</i> Rt Hon Sir D M o c c n (Pun	
Lowerson, <i>Serjt</i> Alfred (Aust.) <i>France</i>	1917	Jab Cavalry) <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Luke, <i>Serjt</i> H. (R. H. A.) <i>Expendy F</i>	1914	Procter, <i>Priv</i> Arthur H. (Kings R.) <i>Expendy F</i>	1916
Lyal, <i>Capt</i> Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Prowse, (A. P. O. George) (N. V. R.) <i>Expendy F</i>	1918
McAulay, <i>Serjt</i> John d. n. m. (Scots Gds)	1918	Quigg, <i>Priv</i> Robert (R. Ulster Rif) <i>Expendy F</i>	1916
McCarthy, <i>Lt</i> Lawrence (Aust.) <i>France</i>	1918	Ramaden, <i>Lieut</i> H. E. (Protect Regt) <i>S Africa</i>	1899
McDougall, <i>Serjt</i> Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fco)	1918	Ratcliffe, <i>Priv</i> William (S. Lanc. R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917
McDowell, <i>Maj</i> Thain W. d. n. o. (Can Inf)	1917	Raynold, <i>Serjt</i> Walter (Bent. Columb R.), <i>France</i>	1918
McGregor, <i>Capt</i> John C. m. c. m. m. (Bar) (Canad	1917	Reynold, <i>Serjt</i> John C. (R. K. A. R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
Mid. Rif) <i>France</i>		Reynold, <i>Serjt</i> John (S. Lanc. R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917
McIntosh, <i>Priv</i> George (Gord. Highs.)	1917	Reed, <i>Maj</i> Gen Hamilton L. c. a. c. m. u. (R. A.)	1890
MacIntyre, <i>Lt</i> David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High)	1918	<i>S Africa</i>	
MacKay, <i>Lt Col</i> Jno F. (A. & S. Highs.) <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Rees, <i>Serjt</i> Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) <i>Expendy F</i>	1917
McKean, <i>Capt</i> George Burdon (Canadian Inf)	1918	Rees, <i>Priv</i> Comdr Lionel W. B. o. n. e. m. c.	
McNally, <i>Serjt</i> William m. m. (Green Howards)		<i>S Africa</i> (R. A. F.) <i>Ex F</i>	1916
<i>France</i>		Reid, <i>Capt</i> O. A. (The King's Regt.) <i>Expendy F</i>	1917
McNamara, <i>Capt</i> Frank H. (Aust. R. F. C.) <i>Ex F</i>	1918	Rendle, <i>Capt</i> T. E. (D. C. L. I.) <i>Expy F</i>	1914
McNamara, <i>Corp</i> John (L. Surr. R.)	1918	Reynolds, <i>Capt</i> Henry m. c. (R. Scots)	1917
McNeas, <i>Lt-Serjt</i> Fred (Scots G.), <i>Expy F</i>	1916	Reynolds, <i>Lt Col</i> James Hy (R. A. M. C.) <i>Rorke's</i>	
Malling, <i>Cap</i> Geo Allan m. c. (R. A. M. C.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915	<i>Doit</i>	1899
Mallison, <i>Lieut</i> W. St. A. (R. N.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Richards, <i>Serjt</i> Alfred (Lancs Fus.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Marling, <i>Col</i> Sir Percival S. Bt. c. n. (K. R. R. C.)		Richardson, <i>Serjt</i> A. H. L. (Strathcona's S. A.)	1900
<i>Sudan</i>		Rickards, <i>Priv</i> Thos. (R. Newt. Land R.) <i>France</i>	1918
Martin, <i>Capt</i> Cyril G. d. n. o. (R. E.) <i>Expy F</i>	1884	Rickewas, <i>Col</i> Richard K. c. n. (I. A.) <i>Nyas Hills</i>	1899
Masters, <i>Priv</i> Richard George (R. A. F.)	1915	Ritchie, <i>Serjt</i> John (Black Watch) <i>Expy F</i>	1914
Masterson, <i>Maj</i> I. E. L. (K. O. Royal R.) <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Ritchie, <i>Com</i> H. P. (R. N.) <i>Dan-e-Salaan</i>	1914
Maufo, <i>Capt</i> Thomas H. B. (R. G. A.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917	Ritchie, <i>Corp</i> Walter (Seaford H.) <i>Expy F</i>	1916
Maxwell, <i>Lt</i> Joseph, m. c. d. n. c. (Aust.) <i>France</i>	1918	Roberts, <i>Maj</i> F. C. d. n. o. o. n. f. m. c. (Worc. R.)	1918
May, <i>Lieut</i> H. (Scottish R.), <i>Expy F</i>	1914	Robertson, <i>Lt Col</i> Charles Graham m. c. (R. Fus.)	1918
Mayson, <i>Lt</i> Sergt. Tom F. (K. O. Royal R.)	1917	Robertson, <i>Lt Col</i> James Forbes d. n. o. m. c.	
Meekosha, <i>Capt</i> Samuel (W. Yorks R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915	<i>Border R.</i>	1918
Mellich, <i>Rev</i> Edward Noel m. c. (C. F.) <i>Expy F</i>	1916	Robertson, <i>Lt Col</i> William (Gord. Highs.) <i>S Africa</i>	1890
Mellish, <i>Maj</i> Gen Sir Chas. John a. n. <i>Ashtoni</i>	1900	Robinson, <i>Capt</i> Eric G. o. n. f. (R. N.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Melvin, <i>Priv</i> Charles (R. Highs.)	1917	Robson, <i>Priv</i> H. H. (Royal Scots), <i>Expy F</i>	1914
Merrifield, <i>Serjt</i> William (Cent. Ontario R.)	1918	Roche, <i>Capt</i> G. A. Boyd (Scots G.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
<i>France</i>		Rogers, <i>Lieut</i> James (A. Constab.) <i>S Africa</i>	1901
Metcalfe, <i>Lt Col</i> William Henry m. m. (Manitoba R.)	1918	Room, <i>Lt Col</i> Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917
Miles, <i>Priv</i> Francis G. (Glouc. R.) <i>France</i>	1918	Roupeil, <i>Capt</i> G. R. P. (S. Surrey R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
Mr. Dast, <i>Jemadar</i> (Cokes Rif.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915	Rutherford, <i>Lieut</i> Charles Smith m. c. (Quebec R.)	1918
Mitchell, <i>Capt</i> Conison N. m. c. (Canad. Engrs)		Ruthven, <i>Lt Col</i> Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore c. n.	
<i>France</i>		<i>S Africa</i> (Welch Gds) <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Moffatt, <i>Priv</i> M. (Leinster R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1918	Ruthven, <i>Serjt</i> William (Aust. I F)	1918
Molyneux, <i>Serjt</i> John (R. Fus.)	1917	Ryan, <i>Priv</i> John (Aust.) <i>France</i>	1918
Moon, <i>Lt</i> Rupert (Aust. Inf.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917	Ryder, <i>Priv</i> Robert (Midx R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1916
Moore, <i>Lieut</i> Montagu S. (Hants R.)	1917	Sadler, <i>Lieut</i> Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I F)	1918
Mott, <i>Serjt</i> Edward J. n. c. (Border R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917	Sage, <i>Priv</i> Thomas Hy. (Som. L I)	1917
Mountain, <i>Serjt</i> Albert (W. Yorks R.)	1918	Sanders, <i>Capt</i> George W. (Yorks R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
Moysey, <i>Serjt</i> John (Gds)	1917	Sanders, <i>Lt</i> Arthur T. Fleming (S. Surrey R.)	1915
Mugford, <i>Lt Col</i> Harold (M. G. C.)	1917	<i>Expy F</i>	
Mullane, <i>Serjt</i> Maj Patrick (R. A.) <i>Afghan</i>	1880	Quartoris, <i>M-G</i> F. H. c. n. (E. Lanc. R.) <i>Afghan</i>	1899
Mullin, <i>Serjt</i> George Harry m. m. (Can Inf)	1918	Saunders, <i>Serjt</i> Arthur F. (Suffolk R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1916
Murray, <i>Lt Col</i> Henry Wm. m. c. d. n. c. m. c. m. c.		Schofield, <i>Lt Col</i> Harry N. (R. A.) <i>S Africa</i>	1899
<i>(Aust. Inf.) Ex F</i>		Schott, <i>Q. M. Serjt</i> R. (Manch Regt.) <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Murray, <i>Corp</i> Jas. (Conn Rang.) <i>Transvaal</i>	1917	Sheringer, <i>Maj</i> F. A. C. (Can. A. M. C.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
Myles, <i>Lieut</i> Edgar K. d. n. o. (York. R.) <i>Ashtoni</i>	1881	Shahmad Khan, <i>Avildar</i> (Punjab) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
Nasmith, <i>Capt</i> Martin E. a. n. (R. N.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1916		
Neume, <i>Lt Col</i> P. d. o. (R. F.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915	Shirhanawaz (Gurkhas) <i>Makind</i>	1916
Neelbit, <i>Capt</i> R. G. (Mashonaland) <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896	Shankland, <i>Capt</i> Robert (Can Inf)	1917
Newland, <i>Capt</i> James E. (Aust. Inf.) <i>Expy F</i>	1917	Sharpe, <i>Corp</i> C. (Lincs R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1915
Nickerson, <i>Col</i> William Hy. a. n. c. n. c. m. c. d.		Shaul, <i>Serjt</i> J. (High L. I.) <i>S Africa</i>	1890
(R. A. M. C.) <i>S Africa</i>		Shpherd, <i>Hyman</i> Albert E. (K. R. R. C.)	1900
Nunney, <i>Priv</i> C. J. P. d. n. c. m. m. (Can Inf)	1918	Sinton, <i>Maj</i> John A. c. n. e. (R. M. S.) <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916
<i>Expy F</i>		Skinner, <i>Capt</i> M. John (R. O. S. B.)	1917
Nurse, <i>Lieut</i> G. E. (R. A.) <i>S Africa</i>	1899	Smith, <i>Gunner</i> Albert (R. A.) <i>Sudan</i>	1904
Oaken, <i>Serjt</i> James (R. Dub. Fus.)	1917	Smith, <i>Col</i> Clement L. (Som. M. I.) <i>Somaland</i>	1918
O'Leary, <i>Lieut</i> Michael (Northum Fus.) <i>Expy F</i>		Smith, <i>Lt</i> Sergt. Edward, d. n. m. (Lanc. Fus.)	1915
<i>Force</i>		Smith, <i>Serjt</i> Isy (Manchester R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1918
O'Meara, <i>Priv</i> Martin (Australia) <i>Expy F</i>	1916	Smith, <i>Serjt</i> James (The Buffs.) <i>Mokmand</i>	1897
O'Neill, <i>Serjt</i> John (Leinster R.) <i>France</i>	1918	Smith, <i>Private</i> James (Border R.) <i>Expy F</i>	1914
Onions, and <i>Lieut</i> George (Devon R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Smyth, <i>Capt</i> J. G. m. c. (I. udhiana) <i>Expy F</i>	1915

Smyth, <i>M. Gen</i> Sir Nevill M., <i>K.C.B.</i> (and D.G.)	1898	Walker Maj A. R. Hill (Nethamp R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1898
<i>India</i>		Wallace, Lt Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), <i>Booby Force</i>	1899
Spackman, <i>Serjt</i> Charles Edward (Border R.)	1898	Ward Private C. (Yorksh L.I.) <i>S. Africa</i>	1898
Station, <i>Serjt</i> Percy Clyde M.M. (Aust. I F.)	1898	Wark Maj Blair A. D.O. (Aust.) <i>France</i>	1898
Steele, <i>Lieut</i> Gordon C. (R.N.), <i>Kronstadt</i>	1899	Wassall Private Samuel (S. Staff R.), <i>Sulu</i>	1899
Steele, <i>Serjt</i> Thomas (Seaforth H.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1899	Waters, Maj Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.R.), <i>France</i>	1898
Stone Gunner Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.)	1898	Watt, <i>Capt</i> Skipper Joseph (R.V.R.), <i>Strait of Omani</i>	1898
Storker, <i>Capt</i> Percy Valentine (Aust. I F.)	1898	Wheat, <i>Serjt</i> Harry (R. Welch Fus.)	1898
Strachan, <i>Lieut</i> Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.)	1897	Welch <i>Corpl</i> James (R. Berk. R.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1897
Stranger <i>Priv</i> George (Manch R.) <i>Meopotamia</i>	1896	West <i>Flight Lieut</i> Ferdinand M.F. M.C. (R.A.F.)	1898
Stuart, <i>Lieut</i> Ronald Neil D.S.O. (R.N.R.), <i>Submarines</i>	1897	Wheeler Maj Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), <i>Meopotamia</i>	1897
Stubbs, <i>Serjt</i> Frank R. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gallipoli</i>	1895	White Maj Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green)	1896
Sullivan, <i>Cpl</i> Arthur P. (Roy Fus.), <i>N. Ruwanda</i>	1899	White <i>Priv</i> Jack (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1898
Sykes, <i>Priv</i> Ernest (Northd Fus.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1897	White Lt Wm Allison (G. Corps)	1898
Symons, <i>Capt</i> Wm. J. (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1895	Whitham <i>Priv</i> Thomas (Cold Gds.)	1898
Tandy, <i>Corpl</i> H., D.S.O. M.M. (W. Riding R.)	1898	Whittle <i>Serjt</i> John W. D.O.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Er F</i>	1897
<i>Exp. Force</i>		Wilkinson J. <i>Cpl</i> Alfred (Manch R.), <i>France</i>	1898
Thackeray <i>Cpl</i> Sir E. T. K.C.B. (R.E.) <i>Mutiny</i>	1897	Wilson L. <i>Cpl</i> Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.)	1898
Thomas, L. <i>Cpl</i> John (N. Staffs R.)	1898	Williams <i>Priv</i> John (St. Wales Bord.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1899
Thomson, Lt Hugo V. H. (Aust.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1894	Williams <i>Capt</i> John H. D.O.M. M.M. (Bar.), (S. Wales Bord.) <i>France</i>	1898
Tellerson Private R. (Cameron H.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1894	Williams, <i>Seaman</i> William (R.N.R.), <i>Submarines</i>	1897
Tombs L. <i>Corpl</i> Joseph (Kings R.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1895	Willis Lt Col Richard R. (Lancos Fus.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1895
Towers, <i>Priv</i> James (Scott. Rif.), <i>France</i>	1898	Wilson Private G. (Highland L.I.) <i>Expedition F</i>	1894
Towler, <i>Lieut</i> Edgar M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.)	1898	Wood <i>Corpl</i> H. B. M.M. (Scots Gds.), <i>France</i>	1898
<i>France</i>		Wood <i>Priv</i> Willard (Northd Fus.)	1898
Towne <i>Capt</i> E. R. B. C.M.G. (Gord. Highrs.)	1899	Woodall, J. <i>Serjt</i> Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.)	1898
<i>S. Africa</i>		Woods <i>Priv</i> J. P. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1898
Toye, <i>Lieut</i> Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.)	1898	Woolley, <i>Rcv</i> Geoffrey R. M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.)	1895
Train <i>Serjt</i> , Charles Wm. (Lond. R.)	1898	Wright <i>Col</i> Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), <i>Expedition F</i>	1893
Traynor <i>Serjt</i> W. H. (W. Yorks R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1898	Wyatt <i>Corpl</i> George H. (Cold Gds.), <i>Meopotamia</i>	1895
Turner Lt Gen Sir R. F. W. K.C.B., D.S.O. D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.) <i>S. Africa</i>	1896	Wyllie Maj Guy G. B. (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1896
Turrill <i>Priv</i> Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1898	Young Lt John F. (Quebec R.), <i>France</i>	1898
Unwin <i>Capt</i> E. C. M.C. (R.N.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1895	Young <i>Lieut</i> Thomas (Durh. L.I.)	1898
Upton <i>Corpl</i> J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1895	Zengli <i>Serjt</i> Raphael L. M.M. (Saakatchewan R.)	1898
Vaale, <i>Corpl</i> Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), <i>Erp F</i>	1895		
Vickers <i>Corpl</i> Arthur (Warwick R.), <i>Expedition F</i>	1895		
Vickers, <i>Capt</i> Chas. G. (Sherwood F.), <i>Erp F</i>	1895		
Vickers <i>Corpl</i> G. (Dorset R.) <i>Irish</i>	1897		
Walker, Maj Gen William George C.B. (I.A.) <i>Somali Land</i>	1893		

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901, is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant Commander and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1903.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1917.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1908.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1906.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men and boys of all branches of the R.N. to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A. and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service abroad, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.**—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as the D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1902, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a Territorial Long Service Medal has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C.—For ladies founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes was established in 1899 in connexion with the League of Mercy, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1891, as a reward for personal bravery to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser's Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1902 and is a reward for any person, of either sex who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866 with extensions in 1867 and 1877 and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—'For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea or on Land'.

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1907 as a reward only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 200.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decorations.—R.N.R. and R.N.V.R.—Instituted in 1902 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

THE ELECTORATE.

Owing to the reduction in the Irish membership the electorate is smaller than at the General Election of 1918 by nearly 2,000,000. The following table shows the growth in the electorate through the extensions of the franchise under various Acts of Reform.

1832	(Men only)	1,000,000
1867		2,500,000
1885		5,000,000
1918	(Men and Women)	21,392,000

The latest official return for the United Kingdom (1920) showed the number of voters as under—

England and Wales	17,465,638
Scotland	2,306,996
Ireland	2,002,949

Total 21,775,583

A more recent return for England and Wales puts the number of voters at 17,657,723. The average population per member is—

England (Counties and Boroughs)	71,005
Wales (Counties and Boroughs)	72,099
England and Wales together	71,078
Scotland	66,862
Ireland	43,000

Votes recorded 1922—Over 82 per cent of the Electors and Electresses recorded their votes in the constituencies where the election was contested. The electorate in such constituencies numbered (approximately) 17,200,000 and nearly 14,110,000 votes were recorded.

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament from the days when its representatives first made their appearance in the House of Commons—

1892	15	1910 (January)	40
1895	12	1910 (December)	42
1900	11	1918	62
1906	52	1922	127

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES

The Majorities of recent Governments are shown below—

Year	Majorities
1886	Unionist 114
1892	Liberal 40
1895	Unionist 152
1900	Unionist 134
1906	Liberal 356
1910 (Jan)	Liberal 124
1910 (Dec)	Liberal 126
1918	Coalition 263
1922	Conservative 79

After the General Election of Dec. 1918 the state of parties was declared to be as follows—

COALITION	
Unionists	338
Liberals	137
National Democratic Party	485
	10

NON COALITION PARTIES

Labour	59
Unionists	48
Liberals	26
National Party	222
Independents, &c	7
Sinn Féiners	73
Irish Nationalists	7

Total returned 707

COALITION MAJORITY 263

The General Election of Nov. 15, 1922 resulted as under—

GOVERNMENT	
Conservative	347
OPPOSITION	

Labour	142
National Liberal	59
Liberal	59
Independent	5
Nationalist	2
Sinn Féin	1

Total returned 615

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY 79

THE UNION JACK

FLYING THE UNION JACK—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days—

April 23	—St. George's Day
May 6	—Anniversary of the King's Accession
May 24	—Empire Day
May 26	—The Queen's birthday
June 3	—The King's Birthday
June 4	—Do. Official celebration
June 23	—The Prince of Wales's birthday
October 21	—Anniversary of Trafalgar
December 1	—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS

The payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries are shown in the following table—

Australia	£1,000 per annum *†
Canada	\$4,000 per session *†
France	27,000 francs per annum *†
Germany	12,000 marks per annum *
Great Britain	£400 per annum.
Irish Free State	£350 per annum *
Italy	15,000 lire per annum (Lower House) *
New Zealand	Upper House £350, Lower House £500 per annum *
South Africa	£400 per annum *†
Sweden	3,500 kroner per annum *
United States	\$7,500 per annum *

* With allowances for travelling in addition.
† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.
‡ Deductions for non attendance.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet useless and irksome and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom. In 1702 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first men

tion of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1233, owing to press of work in France two Secretaries were appointed and until 1792 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1720 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States. Home Irish and Colonial business in

Date	Premier	Exchequer	Home (1702)	Foreign (1702)	War (1794)	Colonies (1854)
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	J. J. Vanartart J. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry (Castlereagh) G. Canning	Palmerston	Bathurst
Apr. 24, 1827	Canning	Canning	S. Bouverie	Dudley	Palmerston	Goderich
Sept. 5, 1827	Godolphin	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	W. Huskisson
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston	W. Huskisson
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Palmerston	Goderich
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	Palmerston	Hon. E. Stanley
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	Hon. T. S. B. Rice
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice	Lord J. Russell	Palmerston	Howick	Therby
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Alardeen	Sir B. Macaulay	Normanby
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston	Sir H. Harcourt	Ld. J. Russell
Feb. 27, 1851	Derby	B. Disraeli	Sir H. Walpole	Malmesbury	Hon. F. Maule	Grey
Dec. 28, 1852	Albion	W. F. Gladstone	Clarendon	Lord J. Russell	Hon. S. Herbert	Sir G. Grey
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. F. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Pannure	Lord J. Russell
Feb. 25, 1856	Derby	B. Disraeli	Sir H. Walpole	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley
Jun. 18, 1859	Clarendon	W. F. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hon. S. Herbert	Sir F. Lytton
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. F. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Sir G. O. Lewis	Newcastle
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	Sir H. Walpole	Stanley	de Grey & Ripon	E. Cardwell
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Cardenon
Dec. 9, 1868	W. F. Gladstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Feb. 22, 1874	B. Disraeli	W. F. Gladstone	R. Lowe	Clarendon	E. Cardwell	Granville
Apr. 26, 1880	W. F. Gladstone	H. C. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Clarendon	G. Hardy	Kimberley
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	Col. F. A. Stanley	Sir M. H. Beach
Feb. 6, 1886	W. F. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. Childers	Salisbury	H. C. Childers	Kimberley
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury	Ld. R. Churchill	H. Matthews	Rosebery	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Aug. 18, 1889	W. F. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley	Salisbury	Stanley	J. Chamberlain
July 24, 1900	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie	A. Chamberlain	Salisbury	St. J. Brodick	J. Chamberlain
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Salisbury	H. O. A. Forster	A. Lyttelton
Apr. 18, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
Oct. 11, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	B. McKenna	Sir J. Simon	Sir F. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G. Cave	Grey (Visc.)	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
Oct. 23, 1918	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
May 22, 1919	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire

and other Officers of State.

163

As the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary still retaining Irish and Colonial business The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War who though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements payment and civil control of the Army. In 1904 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business and in 1905

he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1868 the Secretary of State for India was appointed and in 1908 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

[illegible]

Mr. Bonar Law's Ministry.

(as reconstructed Dec 1922-May, 1923)

CABINET MINISTERS

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt Hon Andrew Bonar Law M P (b 1868)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt Hon. Marquess of Salisbury K G O M O C H D (b 1815)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt Hon Viscount Cave C M G (b 1856)	£3,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin M P (b 1867)	£5,000
Secretaries of State —		
Home Affairs	The Rt Hon William (Oliver) Bridgeman M P (b 1864)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt Hon Marquess Curzon of Kedleston K G O M O C H D (b 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt Hon Duke of Devonshire K G O M O C H D (b 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt Hon Viscount Paul C M G (b 1867)	£5,000
War	The Rt Hon Earl of Derby K G O M O C H D (b 1865)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt Hon Viscount Novar C M G (b 1860)	£2,500
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt Hon Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery M P (b 1873)	£4,500
President Board of Trade	The Rt Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd Greamer K M C M P (b 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt Hon. Neville Chamberlain M P (b 1869)	£5,000
President Board of Education	The Rt Hon Edward Frederick Lindley Wood M P (b 1881)	£5,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt Hon Sir Robert A. Barends Bart M P (b 1867)	£3,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt Hon Sir Montague Barlow K M C M P (b 1868)	£5,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Secretary for Air	Rt Hon Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare Bart C M G (b 1836)	£3,000
Minister of Pensions	Major Rt Hon G C Tryon M P (b 1872)	£5,000
First Commissioner of Works	Major Rt Hon Sir John Lawrence Baird Bart C M G D M O (b 1874)	£5,000
Attorney-General	Rt Hon Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg K C M P (b 1872)	£7,000
Solicitor-General	Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip C M P (b 1876)	£5,000
Postmaster-General	Sir William Johnson Hicks Bart M P (b 1865)	£5,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (ad interim)	The Marquess of Salisbury	unpaid
Paymaster-General	Sir William Johnson Hicks Bart M P (b 1865)	unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	The Marquess of Linlithgow O M O (b 1887)	£5,000
Treasury — Junior Lords	(apt Henry Douglas King O M O D C O R N Y M I (b 1877) Maj George Hennessey O M O M P £5,000 Maj W Cope M P P J Ford M I	unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary	1st Lt Col Rt Hon Leslie Wilson C M G D M O (b 1876)	£5,000
Financial Secretary	Major A B Boyd Carpenter M P	£5,000
Under Secretaries of State —		
Air Ministry	The Duke of Sutherland (b 1888)	£1,500
Colonial Office	Hon William George Arthur Ormsby Gore M I (b 1885)	£1,500
Foreign Affairs	Ronald J McNeill M P (b 1865)	£1,500
Additional do.	1st Lt Col A Buckley D S O M P	£1,500
Home Department	Godfrey Lamjeon Tennyson Locker Lamjeon M P (b 1875)	£1,500
India Office	Earl Winterton M P (b 1883)	£1,500
War Office	Hon Walter Edward Guinness D S O M I (b 1880)	£1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries —		
Board of Admiralty	Comd R M Fynes Monwell K M P (b 1875)	£1,500
Minister of Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries)	Earl of Ancaster (b 1867)	£1,500
Board of Education	Lord Fustate Percy M P (b 1887)	£1,500
Ministry of Health	Earl of Onslow O M O (b 1876)	£1,500
Ministry of Labour	H B Retterton M P	£1,500
Ministry of Pensions	Capt C C Craig M P (b 1869)	£1,500
Board of Trade	Viscount Wolmer M P (b 1887)	£1,500
Additional do.	1st Lt Col A Buckley D S O M P	£1,500
Mines	G R Lane Fox M P (b 1870)	£1,500
War Office	Rupert Sackville Gwynne K C M P (b 1873)	£1,500
Works and Transport	Wilfrid William Ashley M P (b 1867)	£1,500
Charity Commissioner	1st Lt Col H H Spender Clay C M O M P (b)	unpaid
	† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department)	

Scotland

Secretary (in the Cabinet)		£5,500
Under Secretary (Health)	Capt Walter E Elliott C M P	£2,500
Lord Advocate	Rt Hon William Watson K C (b 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General	Frederick Charles Thomson M P	£5,000

Ministers of the Royal Household

Lord Steward	Rt Hon Earl of Shaftesbury K P C M O C H D	£5,000
Treasurer	Col George (Gibb) M P (b 1873)	£3,000
Comptroller	Major R Barnston M P (b 1870)	£3,000
Lord Chamberlain	Rt Hon Earl of (romer) G O M O C H D (b 1877)	£5,000
Vice Chamberlain	Capt Douglas Hacking C M E M P	£3,000
Lords in Waiting	Viscount Valentia C M O (b 1843) Rt Hon Lord Somerleyton C M O (b 1887)	
Earl of Bradford	(b 1873) Earl of Lucan K M P C M O (b 1860) Earl of Malmesbury (b 1878) Earl of Albemarle K M P (b 1868)	each £5,000
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms	Rt Hon Earl of Clarendon (b 1877)	£5,000
Captain Yeomen of the Guard	Lord Hyllon (b 1868)	£2,500
Master of the Horse	Rt Hon. Marquess of Bath K C M O C H D (b 1864)	£5,000

CABINET MINISTERS PENSIONS—Former Cabinet Minister in receipt of political pension—Lord George Hamilton (£5,000 per annum) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them—Rt Hon. J A Pease now Lord Gainford (£5,000 per annum) and Rt. Hon. G W Balfour (£5,000 per annum)

His Majesty's Ministers.

165

CABINET MINISTERS.

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</i>	The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin M P (b 1867)	£5 000
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	The Rt Hon Lord Robert Cecil K C M P (b 1864)	£5 000
<i>Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords</i>	The Rt Hon Marquess of Salisbury K C G C I O C H T D (b 1831)	£5 000
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	The Rt Hon Viscount Cave G C M G (b 1895)	£10 000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	The Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain M P (b 1869)	£5 000
<i>Secretary of State —</i>		
<i>Home Affairs</i>	The Rt Hon William Clive Bridgeman M P (b 1864)	£5 000
<i>Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)</i>	The Rt Hon Marquess Curzon of Kedleston K G G C I O C I K (b 1859)	£5 000
<i>Colonies</i>	The Rt Hon Duke of Devonshire K G G C M G G C V O (b 1868)	£5 000
<i>War</i>	The Rt Hon Earl of Derby K G G C R G C V O (b 1865)	£5 000
<i>India</i>	The Rt Hon Viscount Isted G M P (b 1867)	£5 000
<i>Scotland</i>	The Rt Hon Viscount Nova G M G (b 1860)	£2 500
<i>Air</i>	The Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart G M G M P (b 1880)	£3 000
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	The Rt Hon Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery M P (b 1873)	£4 500
<i>President Board of Trade</i>	The Rt Hon Sir Philip Lloyd Greaves K M C M P (b 1884)	£5 000
<i>Minister of Health</i>	The Rt Hon Sir William Joynson Hicks Bart M P (b 1865)	£5 000
<i>President Board of Education</i>	The Rt Hon Edward Frederick Lindley Wood M P (b 1831)	£5 000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	The Rt Hon Sir Robert A. Sanders Bart M P (b 1867)	£5 000
<i>Minister of Labour</i>	The Rt Hon Sir Montague Butler K M P (b 1868)	£5 000
<i>Postmaster General</i>	The Rt Hon Sir Laming Worthington Evans Bart G M M P (b 1866)	£5 500

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

<i>Minister of Finance</i>	Major Rt Hon C. T. Lyon M P (b 1871)	£5 000
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	John Colclough Campbell Davidson C M M P (b 1889)	£5 000
<i>First Commissioner of Works</i>	Major Rt Hon Sir John Lawrence Baird Bart C M G D M P (b 1874)	£5 000
<i>Attorney General</i>	Rt Hon Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg K C M P (b 1872)	£7 000
<i>Solicitor General</i>	Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip K C M P (b 1876)	(and fees in 1921 £24 170) £6 000
<i>Paymaster General</i>	Major A. B. Boyd Carpenter M P (b 1873)	unpaid
<i>Lord of the Admiralty</i>	The Marquess of Lansdowne G M G (b 1837)	£5 000
<i>Treasurer — Financial Secretary</i>	Hon Walter Edward Guinness D M M P (b 1889)	£5 000
<i>Patronage Secretary</i>	Comptroller Rt Hon B. M. Eyres Monsell K M M P (b 1872)	£1 000
<i>Junior Lords</i>	Capt H Douglas King D M M P (b 1877)	£1 000
	Major W. Cox M P (b 1870)	unpaid
	Patrick J. Ford M P (b 1880)	unpaid
<i>Assistantships</i>	Col R. F. Roundell M P (b 1872)	unpaid
	Major W. E. Colfox M P (b 1888)	unpaid
<i>Under Secretaries of State —</i>		
<i>Home</i>	Geoffrey Lambson Tennyson Locker Lampson M P (b 1875)	£2 500
<i>Foreign</i>	Ronald F. McNeill M P (b 1861)	£2 500
<i>Colonial</i>	Hon William George Arthur Ormsby Gore M P (b 1883)	£2 500
<i>War</i>	Wilfrid William Ashley M P (b 1870)	£2 500
<i>Do (Financial)</i>	Rupert Backwell Gwynne M P (b 1873)	£2 500
<i>India</i>	Earl Winterton M P (b 1883)	£2 500
<i>Air</i>	The Duke of Sutherland (b 1888)	£2 500
<i>Admiralty</i>	Major A. B. Boyd Carpenter M P (b 1873)	£2 500
<i>Trade</i>	Viscount Wolmer M P (b 1897)	£2 500
<i>Mines</i>	G. R. Lane Fox M P (b 1870)	£2 500
<i>Overseas Trade</i>	Col A. Buckley D M M P (b 1877)	£2 500
<i>Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries)</i>	Earl of Amherst (b 1867)	£2 500
<i>Works and Transport</i>	Col John Theodore Luthbert Moor. Brabazon D M M P (b 1884)	£2 500
<i>Labour</i>	Henry Bucknall Betterton C M M P (b 1872)	£2 500
<i>Prisoners</i>	Rt Hon Charles Curtis Craig M P (b 1869)	£2 500
<i>Education</i>	Earl of Onslow G M P (b 1866)	£2 500
<i>Health</i>	Lord Justice Percy M P (b 1877)	£2 500
<i>Charity Commissioner</i>	Col H. H. Spender (lay C M M M P (b 1875)	unpaid
<i>Forestry Commissioner</i>	Major J. A. Forester Walker M P (b)	unpaid
<i>Ecclesiastical Commissioner</i>	Major J. D. Birchall M P (b 1875)	unpaid

* Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department Foreign Office and Board of Trade)

Scotland

<i>Secretary (in the Cabinet)</i>		£5 500
<i>Under Secretary (Health)</i>	Capt W. F. Elliot M P (b 1888)	£2 500
<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Rt Hon William Watson K C (b 1873)	£5 000
<i>Solicitor General</i>	K. C. Thomson K C M P	£5 000

Ministers of the Royal Household

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Rt Hon Earl of Shaftesbury K R K V O C M (b 1865)	£5 000
<i>Treasurer</i>	Col Rt Hon George Dilke M P (b 1873)	£5 000
<i>Comptroller</i>	Major H. Barnston M P (b 1870)	£5 000
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Rt Hon Earl of Cromer G C I K C V O (b 1877)	£5 000
<i>Vice Chamberlain</i>	Capt D. H. Hacking M P (b 1884)	£5 000
<i>Lords in Waiting</i>	Viscount Valentia K V O C M (b 1843)	£5 000
	Earl of Bradford (b 1873)	£5 000
	Earl of Lucan K M M C M (b 1860)	£5 000
	Earl of Malmesbury (b 1878)	£5 000
	Albemarle K V O C M V D (b 1858)	£5 000
<i>Captains Gentlemen-at-Arms</i>	Rt Hon Earl of Clarendon (b 1877)	£5 000
<i>Captains Yeomen of the Guard</i>	Lord Hyton (b 1867)	£5 000
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Rt Hon Marquess of Bath K G G C V D (b 1864)	£5 000

* * All the above vacate office on a change of Government

POLITICAL PARTIES

(At the Dissolution)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance at the Dissolution of Parliament, Oct 26, 1922 —

Coalition Unionists	346
Ulster Unionists	22
Independent Unionists	9
Coalition Liberals	119
Independent Liberals	33
Labour Party	76
Coalition Labour	4
National Democratic Party	7
Independents	9
Sinn Fein	73
Nationalists	7
Speaker and Chairman	2
Total	707

BYE-ELECTIONS SINCE NOVEMBER, 1922

Portsmouth—C	No change
E Newcastle—Lab	No change
Whitechapel—Lab	No change
Darlington—C	No change
E Willesden—L	gain from C
Mitcham—Lab	gain from C
Edgehill—Lab	gain from C
Ludlow—C	No change
Anglesey—L	No change
Beirwick on Tweed—C	gain from L
Tiverton—L	gain from C
Morpeth—Lab	No change
Central Leeds—C	No change
Rutland—C	No change
Yeovil—C	No change
The Government, it will be seen, have lost four seats—two to Labour and two to the Liberals and have gained one from the Liberals. The Ministerial majority in the House of Commons which was 79 over all parties after the General Election, is now 73	

The New House of Commons

THE fourth Parliament of King George V and the first Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the successor to the 31st Parliament of the United Kingdom) was elected on November 15, 1922, and met on November 20, 1922. The General Election had returned 347 Conservatives, 142 Labour, 60 Liberals, 58 National Liberals, 2 Nationalists, 1 Sinn Fein, and 5 Independents, distributed as shown in the following table —

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS				PARTY STRENGTH (NOV 20 1922)		
	Counties.	Boroughs	Universities.	Total Members	Government	Opposition	Majority
England	230	255	7	492	315	177	+ 138
Wales	24	11	1	36	6	30	- 24
Scotland	38	33	3	74	15	59	- 44
Northern Ireland	4	8	1	13	11	2	+ 9
Total	296	307	12	615	347	268	+ 79

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

The following list gives Surname Initials, Politics Key Number of Seat on pp 196-208 Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 615 Members of Parliament

C = Conservative Lab = Labour NL = National Liberal, L = Liberal Co op = Co-operative Movement Candidate Ind = Independent Agr = Farmers Candidate, NDP = National Democratic Party N = Nationalist Com = Communist, SF = Sinn Fein

	May		May
Acland, Rt Hon F D (I), 206	Tiverton 403	Amery, Lt Col Rt Hon L C M S (C) 60	Sparkbrook 6,043
Adams, D (Lab), 180	Newcastle W 155	Ammon, C G (Lab), 10	Camberwell, N 254
Adamson, W M (Lab), 422	Carnock 773	Apsley, Lord, D S O, M C (C), 219	Southampton 5,483
Adamson, Rt Hon W (Lab), 175	Fife West unop	Ashley, Col W W (C), 329	New Forest unop
Adkins, Sir R, K C (NL), 305	Middleton 4,327	Asquith, Rt Hon H H, K C (L), 560	Paisley 316
Ainsworth, Capt C (C), 103	Bury 1,287	Astbury, Lt. Com F W (C), 209	Salisbury 3,406
Alexander, E E (C), 128	Leyton E 1,566	Astor, Viscountess (C), 103	Sutton 3,093
Alexander, Lt.-Col M, K.C., O M G (V L), 49	Southwark, S E 2,280	Astor, Maj Hon J J (C), 347	Dover 20,096
Alexander, A V (Co-op), 215	Hillsborough 3,325		
Allen, Lt.-Col Sir W J, K B E, D S O (C), 609	Armagh unop		

Atlee Maj (R Lab), 50Limehouse	May	Burgess, J S (Lab), 201Rochdale	May
Austin, Sir H (C) 77King's Norton	1,899	Burn, Col Sir C R, Bard (C) 297Toiquay	2,768
Baird Maj Rt Hon Sir J L, Bt, O M G,	1,853	Burney, Comm C D (C), 390Uxbridge	1,251
Barrow (C) 531Ayr	3,777	Burnie, Maj J Burnie (L), 68Bottle	5,999
Baldwin Rt Hon R C (L), 456Bewdley	5,443	Bury, Lt Col C K Howard, D S O (C)	251Bulston
Balfour, G (C), 24Hampstead	9,014	Butler, H M (C) Leeds, N	1,905
Banbury Rt Hon Sir F G, Bt (C) 1Cuty	unop	Butler, J R M (Ind), 489Camb Univ	6,541
Banks, R M, K C (C) 454Swindon	3,384	Butcher Sir J G, Bt, K C (C), 2551ork	2,435
Banner, Sir J S Harwood (C) 153Everton	4,567	Butt, Sir A (C), 54Batham	5,057
Barker, G (Lab), 521Abertillery	unop	Button, H S (C) 414The Wrekin	9,195
Barlow, Rt Hon Sir C A M, K B E (C)	unop	Buxton, C R (Lab), 63Accrington	1,049
Barrow, S	unop	Buxton, N L (Lab), 394Norfolk, N	5,054
Barnes, A (Lab), 117East Ham S	3,999	Cadogan, Maj Hon E (C) 199Reading	1,960
Barnett, Maj R. W (C), 45St Pan	2,756	Caine, G R Hall C B E (Ind) 299Don't i	5,900
Barrow, S W	unop	Campion, (ol W R, D S O (C) 442Leis	6,017
Barnston Maj H (C), 266Edinburgh	unop	Cape 1 (Lab) 283Worlington	2,482
Barrie Sir C C, K B E (F) 569Banff	6,199	Carlington, N W Smith (C) 3551utland	3,150
Batey J (Lab), 313Pennine	6,043	Carpenter, Maj A Boyd (C), 98Brad	1,252
Becker, H L A (Ind), 200Richmond	3,032	ford, N	4,136
Bell, Lt Col W C H D S O (C), 454Donze	2,568	Cassels, J D K C (C), 149Linton, W	9,454
Bell, Maj Sir A C Morrison, Bart (C)	33	Cautley, H G, K C (C), 441Le Grinstead	6,544
293Hendon	3,339	Cayzer Sir C Bart (C), 267Chester	2,121
Bellairs Com C (C) 351Maidstone	6,599	Cayzer, Maj H R. C, 126Portsmouth S	5,634
Benn, Sir A Shirley (C) 192Drake	1,275	Cecil Rt Hon Sir E, G B E (C),	1,591
Benn, Capt W W, D S O (L), 558Leuth	5,196	71Buningham Aston	5,075
Bennett, A J (L), 406Hansfield	10,450	Cecil Rt Hon Lord H (C) 486Oxford Univ	7,524
Bennett Sir I J, C I E (C) 352Sevenoaks	21	Cecil Rt Hon Lord E (C) 336Hatchin	2,443
Bentlock Lord H Cavendish (C), 186	unop	Chadwick, Sir R B (C), 235Wallasey	7,435
Nottingham S	3,561	Chamberlain, Rt Hon A. (C), 81Bun	5,806
Berkeley, Capt R C M C (L) 184Notting	4,452	ingham W	2,920
ham, C	9,678	Chamberlain, Rt Hon Neville (C), 78Lady	1,582
Berry, Sir (t, L L D, F R S E (C), 602Scot	3,547	wood	2,830
Univ	4,741	Chapman, Sir S (C), 539Edinburgh S	2,241
Bettison H B, C B E (C) 408Rushcliffe	486	Chapple Dr W A (L) 573Dunfries	1,830
Birchall Maj J D (C) 140Leeds N E	1,279	Charleston, H C (Lab), 141Leeds, S	unop
Bird Sir R, Bt (C), 253Wolverham	1,825	Chileott, Lt Com Sir H W S (C), 158	2,980
ton W	6,408	Liverpool, Walton	1,582
Bird, Sir W B M (C), 444Chichester	653	Churchman Sir A Bt (C), 430Woodbridge	3,019
Blades, Sir G R, Bt (C) 435Epsom	2,675	Clarke Sir E Chatfield (L) 3421 of Wight	7,122
Blundell F N (C), 368Ormskirk	4,892	Clarry, R G (C), 499Newport	1,782
Bolst, Capt C C Erskine (C), 21	770	Clay Col H H Spender, O M G, M C	869
Hackney, S	6,177	(C), 353Tonbridge	6,193
Bonwick, A J (L) 451Chippenharn	2,804	Clayton G C (C), 373Wadnes	6,665
Bowdler Maj W A (L) 461Huddersness	4,252	Clive Lt Col G Windsor, O M G (C),	unop
Bowerman, Rt Hon C W (Lab), 14Dipt	4,866	411Ludlow	8,838
ford	1,700	Clynes Rt Hon J R. (Lab) 169Plattin	4,548
Bowler, Capt G E W, M C (C) 263	384	Coates Lt Col N, M C (C), 341Isle of Ely	5,472
Buckingham	5,371	Cobb Sir C S, K B E, M V O (C), 17	6,665
Brabazon, Col J T C Moore (C), 202	2,883	Fulham, W	unop
Chatham	3,178	Cockerill Brig Gen G K (C) 439	8,838
Brass, Capt W (C), 357Clithorne	2,331	Reigate	4,548
Brassey, Maj Sir H L C, Bait (C), 399	1,278	Cohen, Maj J B Brunel (C), 155Fairfield	5,472
P Terborough	4,892	Colfox, Maj W P, M C (C), 302Dorsel W	4,548
Briant E (L) 34Lambeth, North	770	Collie, Sir J, O M G (N L) 550Partick	5,472
Bridgeman Rt Hon W C (C) 412Owestry	6,177	Collins, Col Sir G P, K B E, O M G (L),	744
Briggs, W J H (C) 163Blackley	2,804	556Greenock	325
Brise, Maj E A Ruggles, M O (C), 318	4,866	Collison, L (L) 281Penrith	378
Maldon	1,700	Colvin, Brig-Gen R B (C), 316Epping	5,072
Brittain, Sir H (C), 382Acton	384	Conway, Sir Martin (C), 491English	280
Broad F A (Lab), 119Edmonton	5,371	Universities	unop
Bromfield W (Lab) 424Leek	2,883	Cooke, Sir C Kinloch, K B E. (C), 191	1,921
Brotherton, J (L), 121Gateshead	3,178	Devonport	4,098
Brown, Maj D C (C), 404Lezham	2,331	Cope, Maj W (C), 516Llandaff	933
Brown, Brig-Gen. H C (C), 260Newbury	1,278	Cory, Sir J H. Bt (C), 495Cardiff, S	unop
Brown, J, O B E, (Lab), 568South Ayrshire	1,278	Cotts, Sir W Mitchell, Bt, K B E (N L),	unop
Brown, J W (C), 172Middlesbrough, E	3,054	580Western Isles	939
Bruford, R (C), 418Wells	8,203	Courthope, Lt-Col G L, M O (C), 443Rye	3,437
Brunton, Sir J (C), 122Gloucester	10,531	Cowan, D M (N L), 600Scottish Universities	unop
Buchanan, G (Lab), 545Gorbals	1,803	Craig, Capt Rt Hon C C (C), 607Atrium	unop
Buckingham, Sir H C (C), 437Guldford	6,667	Craik, Rt Hon Sir H (C), 602Scott Univ	unop
Buckle, J (Lab), 128Eccles	4,480	Croft, Br Gen H Page (C), 89Bourne-	5,599
Buckley, Lt Col A, D S O (C), 371Waterloo		mouth	
Bull, Rt Hon Sir W, Bt. (C), 23Hammer-			
emith, S			

	Maj		Maj
Crook, C W (C), 116	468	Gaunt, Rear Adm Sir G (C), 460	393
Crooke, J S (C), 72	4,808	George, Rt Hon David Lloyd (N L), 496	unop
Curzon Viscount (C), 4	6,635	George, Maj Gwilym Lloyd (A L), 527	11,866
Dalziel, Sir D Bt (C), 32	1,968	Gibba, Lt Col Rt Hon G A (C), 100	7,024
Darbishire, C W (L), 455	641	Gilbert, J D (N L), 47	5,000
Davidson, J C C, C H, C B (C), 334	6,121	Gilmour, Col Rt Hon Sir J Bart, D S O (C), 551	9,161
Hempstead		Goff, Sir P (C), 463	1,701
Davidson, Maj Gen Sir J H (C), 328	10,763	Gore, Capt the Hon W G A Ormsby (C), 426	3,318
Fareham		Gosling, H C H (Lab), 52	2,800
Davies, A T CBE (C), 150	4,829	Gould J C (C), 493	5,716
Davies, Col D (I), 526	unop	Graham, D M (Lab), 583	3,276
Davies Evan (Lab), 523	7,996	Graham W (Lab), 536	3,505
Davies, Maj G F (C), 420	5,065	Gray, F (L), 190	3,806
Davies, J C (N L), 510	8,337	Gray, H W S (C), 265	679
Davies R J (Lab), 372	2,919	Greame, Maj Rt Hon Sir P Lloyd KBE, M C (C), 387	9,052
Davies T (C), 522	7,268	Greenall T (Lab), 359	3,354
Davidson J E (Lab), 217	382	Greene, Lt Col Sir W L, Bt, D S O (C), 201	5,495
Davidson, Sir W H, KBE (C), 31	10,796	Greenwood, A (Lab), 175	6,176
Dawson, Sir P (C), 37	7,747	Greenwood, W (C), 224	16,783
De Foe, Sir W (C), 64	3,172	Grenfell, D R (Lab), 515	unop
Dixon, Capt H (C), Belfast, F	unop	Grenfell, E C (C), 217	unop
Doyle N Grattan (C), 179	6,914	Gretton, Col J CBE (C), 421	unop
Dudgeon, Major C R (L), 577	1,849	Griffiths, T (Lab), 525	2,298
Duffy, J Gavan (Lab), 282	1,979	Griffiths, Lt Col Sir J Norton Bt KCB, D S O (C), 55	7,050
Duncan C (Lab), 286	6,912	Grigg, Lt Col Sir E W M K CVO, C M G, D S O (N L), 188	1,562
Dunnico Rev H (Lab), 307	4,599	Groves, T E (Lab), 245	1,376
Du Pre, Col W B (C), 264	4,473	Grundyl W (Lab), 479	unop
Ede, J Chuter (Lab), 428	833	Guest, Col Hon Henry (N L), 98	9,928
Edge, Capt Sir W (N L), 87	10,426	Guest J (Lab), 472	5,978
Edmonds G (L), 7	115	Gunness Lt Col Hon W E, D S O (C), 431	unop
Edmondson, Maj A J (C), 409	4,606	Guthrie, T M (N L), 591	431
Edman Viscount, M C (C), 128	2,223	Gwynne R S, K C (C), 440	5,052
Edwards, C (Lab), 522	7,138	Hacking, Capt D H (C), 356	unop
Elliot, Capt. W E, M C (C), 584	2,193	Hall, Lt Col Sir F, Bt, KBE, D S O (C), 9	7,313
Ellis, R G (C), 234	618	Hall, G H (Lab), 497	5,297
Elveden, Viscount C B, C M G (C), 220	6,881	Hall, V Adm Sir W R (C), 160	9,394
England, Col A (V L), 361	3,622	Halstead, Maj D (C), 202	1,852
Entwistle Maj C F, M C (L), 136	863	Hamilton, Maj Sir G C (C), 266	7,669
Erskine, Lord (C), 419	2,874	Hamilton, Sir R W (L), 592	625
Erskine, J M M (Ind), 602	3,693	Hancock, J G (L), 284	4,552
Evans, Capt E (N L), 506	515	Hannon P J H (C), 79	unop
Evans, Capt H A (C), 144	1,314	Harbison, T J S (N L), 612	6,596
Evans Rt Hon Sir L Worthington, Bart, GBE (C), 315	3,097	Harbord A (L), 123	919
Fairbairn, R R (L), 254	773	Hardie, G D (Lab), 554	5,460
Falcon, Capt M (C), 392	308	Harmaworth, Hon E (C), 350	5,890
Falconer, J (L), 576	1,396	Harney, Hon E A 9t A K C (L), 222	25
Falle, Sir B, Bt (C), 195	7,360	Harris P A (L), 88	1,118
Fawkes, Maj R H (C), 477	3,957	Harrison, K C, C B I (C), 33	2,411
Fildes, H (N L), 223	18,362	Hartshorn V OBE (Lab), 518	9,823
Fisher, Rt Hon H A L (N L), 492		Harvey Maj S E (C), 298	1,900
Universities		Hastings, P, K C (Lab), 236	2,823
Fitzroy Capt Hon E A (C), 397	196	Hawke, J A, K C (C), 279	1,372
Flanagan, W H (C), 164	4,205	Hay, Capt J P (Lab), 523	33
Foot, Isaac (L), 275	11	Hay, Maj T W (C), 395	2,575
Ford, P J (C), 528	1,825	Hayday, A (Lab), 187	4,737
Foreman, Sir H, OBE (C), 22	5,640	Hayes, J H (Lab), 152	1,050
Smith, N		Healy, Cahir (S F), 622	6,177
Fox, G R Lane (C), 467	unop	Hemmerde, E G, K C (Lab), 268	585
Foxcroft, Capt C I (C), 67	4,967	Henderson, Rt Hon A (Lab), 172	4,384
Fraser, Maj Sir K (C), 375	2,920		
Fremantle, Lt Col F E (C), 337	3,932		
Albans			
Furness, G J (C), 229	799		
Galbraith, J F W, K C (C), 434	8,831		
Ganzoni, Capt. Sir F J C (C), 121	2,210		
Gardiner, J (N L), 593	unop		
Gardner, Sir J T Agg (C), 106	3,126		
ham			
Garland, C S (C), 281	525		
Gates, P G (C), 30	6,103		

Henderson, Sir T (N L), 597 Roxburgh	658	Jones J J (Lab), 244 Silvertown	7,513
Henderson, T (Lab), 555 Wadeston	4,213	Jones, Morgan (Lab), 514 Caerphilly	4,005
Henn, Sir S H H (C), 53 Blackburn	4,231	Jones, R T (Lab), 502 Carnarvon	1,009
Hennessey, Maj G R. J., OBE (C), 331 Winchester	6,618	Jones I I Mardy (Lab), 519 Pontypridd	6,217
Herbert, D H (C), 338 Watford	3,479	Jowett, F W (L), 91 Bradford, E,	3,047
Herbert Capt S (C), 465 Scarborough	3,096	Jowitt, W A, KC (L), 126 Hartlepool	597
Herriotts, J (Lab), 312 Sedgfield	729		
Hesketh, Maj T Fermor (C), 384 Finsfield	1,905	Kelley, Maj Sir F A, OBE (C), 205 Rotherham	644
Hewett Sir J P, GCSI (C), 257 Luton	3,164	Kennedy, Capt M S N (C), 364 Lonsdale	6,240
Hicks Rt Hon Sir W Joynson, Bt (C), 389 Pinckham	unop	Kenworthy, Lt Com Hon J M (L), 133 Hull, Cent	3,037
Hilder Lt Col F (C), 321 Essex, S F	2,063	Kenyon, B (L), 285 Chesterfield	unop
Hiley, Sir E V (C), 73 Duddington	4,760	King, Capt H D, CBE, DSO, VD, ADC (C), 39 Paddington S	4,935
Hill A (Lab), 146 Leicester W	4,792	Kirkwood, D (Lab), 532 Dumbarton	7,380
Hillary, A E (L), 317 Ilam, Ch	774	Lamb I Q (C), 427 Stone	544
Hinchliffe, W A Simpson (C), 483 Soesby	3,566	Lambert Rt Hon G (L), 294 S Molton	unop
Hinds J (N L), 507 Canmarthen	3,725	Lampson, G Locker (C), 391 Wool Green	12,526
Hirst, G H (Lab), 485 Wentworth	unop	Lampson Comdr O Locker, OMG DSO (C), 76 Handsworth	6,069
Hoare Col Rt Hon Sir Samuel Bt, OMG (C), 13 Chelsea	8,224	Lansbury G (Lab), 40 Bow & Bromley	6,776
Hodge Rt Hon J (Lab), 166 Gorton	2,001	Lawson J I (Lab), 306 Chester le Street	10,061
Hodge Lt Col J P (L), 198 Preston	2,224	Leach, W (Lab), 90 Bradford C	2,046
Hogg, Rt Hon Sir D McG, KC (C), 42 St Marylebone	unop	Leo F (Lab), 289 Derbyshire N E	15
Hogge J M (L), 537 Edinburgh, I	3,463	Leigh Sir John, Bt. (C), 56 Clapham	8,366
Hogler G F KC (C), 203 Gillingham	3,481	Levi Sir A Levy (N I), 191 Lackney C	2,970
Hollisook Sir A. KBE (C), 327 Basing Stoke	5,734	Linfield, F C (L), 258 Bedfordshire Mid	2,737
Hood, Sir J Bt (C), 250 Wimbledon	10,124	Lloyd, C F, CBE (C), 114 Duellin	4,354
Hope Rt Hon J F (C), 212 Sheffield Central	unop	Lord W (reaves, KC (C), 35 Norwood	9,868
Hopkins, J W W (C), 44 St Iancras S E	3,146	Louden J W (C), 430t Panerac, N	991
Hopkinson, A (Ind), 366 Mossley	4,577	Loumei, H D (C), 290 Derbyshire S	4,463
Horne Rt Hon Sir R S (C), 547 Hill head	4,959	Lougher, J (C), 494 Cardiff, F	1,182
Houston J P (C), 185 Nottingham E	3,912	Lowe Sir F W, Bt. (C), 74 Edgbaston	unop
Houston Sir R. P., Bt (C), 161 Liverpool, West Toxteth	4,821	Louth I (Lab), 162A, Newark	1,254
Howard, Capt Hon D (C), 280 Cumberland N	271	Loyd, A I (C), 259 Abington	540
Hudson Capt A U M (C), 26 Islington F	3,847	Lumley, L R (C), 124 Hull, E	2,537
Hughes, C J (C), 121 Eekham	4,479	Lunn W (Lab), 480 Rothwell	7,251
Hume, G H (C), 186 Greenwich	6,072	Lynn, R J (C), 606 Belfast, W	unop
Huid, P A (C), 416 Krome	706	McConnell, F E (C) Belfast, A	unop
Hunt Lt Col G B KC (C), 168 Moss Side	5,189	McCurdy Rt Hon (A, KC (N L), 181 Northampton	5,484
Hutchison, G A Clark KC (C), 589 Midlothian	474	MacDonald J Ramsay (Lab), 513 Aberavon	3,204
Hutchinson Maj Gen Sir R. KCMG DSO (N L), 557 Kirkcaldy	673	Macdonald, Sir M, KC MG, CB (N I), 578 Inverness	1,011
Hutchinson, W (C), 548 Kelvingrove	2,348	McEntee, V La T (Lab), 239 Wattham	2,505
Inskip Sir T W H, CBE KC (C), 96 Bristol C	3,265	MacLaren, A (Lab), 226 Burslem	203
Irving Dan (Lab), 102 Burnley	2,654	McLean, Neil (Lab), 546 Glasgow Govan	6,105
Jackson Lt Col Hon F S (C), 462 Huddershire	3,727	Macnachten Hon Sir M, KBE, KC (C), 614 Londonderry	20,822
James Lt Col Hon C, CBE (C), 101 Bromley	7,675	Macnamara, Rt. Hon I J (N L), 11 Camberwell V W	3,157
Jarrett, G W (N L), 346 Darford	1,918	McNeill, Ronald (C), 344 Canterbury	8,315
Jenkins, W (Lab), 517 Yeath	6,434	Macpherson Rt. Hon Ian, KC (N L), 579 Ross and Cromarty	1,402
Jenkins, W A (N L), 505 Brecon	10,555	Maddocks, Sir H KC (C), 446 Luncaton	1,923
Jephcott, A. R. (C), 82 Yardley	4,252	Maitland, Sir A H D Ramsay Steel, Bt (C), 75 Edrington	unop
Jodrell, Sir N P (C), 393 King's Lynn	1,179	Makins, Brig Gen E (C), 270 Knutsford	4,262
John, Will (Lab), 501 Rhonda	7,011	Malone, Maj P B (C), 232 Tottenham, S	1,662
Johnson, Sir L Stanley (C), 238 Waltham stow, E	2,796	Manville, Sir Edward (C), 107 Coventry	4,597
Johnston, T (Lab), 599 Stirling, W	815	March, S (Lab), 41 Poplar, S	4,338
Johnstone, W H (L), 248 Willeston E	5,176	Margesson, H D R, M O (C), 246 Upton	2,228
Jones, G W H (C), 52 Stoke Newington	4,016	Marks, Sir G C (N L), 277 Cornwall, N	unop
Jones, H. H. (L), 520 Meroneth	2,833	Marshall, Sir A (L), 129 Huddersfield	206
Jones, J E. Emlyn (L), 300 Dorset, N	936	Martin, A E (N L), 312 Romford	4,103
		Martiu, F (L), 553 Aberdeenshire, E	2,791
		Mason, Lt Col G K M, DSO (C), 108 Croydon, N	unop
		Maxton, J (Lab), 541 Bridgeton	7,622
		Mercer, Col H (C), 432 Sudbury	1,288

Middleton, G (Lab), 105	Cashale	unop	Phillipps, Vivian (L), 540	Edinburgh, W	Maj	666
Millar, J D, K C (L), 594	Fyfe, E	2,710	Pielou, D P (C), 459	Stourbridge	1,281	
Millne, J S W (C), 458	Kidderminster	10,508	Pilditch, Sir F (C), 388	Spethorne	5,834	
Mitchell W Foot (C), 320	Saffron Walden	3,047	Ponsonby, A A W H (Lab)	211	Bright	
Mitchell Sir W Lane (C), 58	Streatham	6,799				
Moles, F (U), 605	Belfast S	unop	Potts, J (Lab), 65	Barnsley	5,743	
Molloy, Maj L G S D S O (C), 85	Blackpool	156	Pownall, Lt Col A. (C), 36	Lewisham, E	2,777	
Molson Maj J E (C), 579	Gainsborough	1,799	Preston, Sir W R (C), 51	Mile End	8,324	
Moud, Rt Hon Sir A (N L), 503	Stransea, W	802	Prietyman, Rt Hon E. G (C), 314	Chelmsford	795	
Monsell, Com Rt Hon B M Eyres (C), 457	Exeterham	3,787	Price E G (N L), 46	Shoreditch	4,889	
Moore Maj-Gen Hou Su Newton (C), 27	Islington, N	5,527	Pringle, W M R (L), 475	Penstone	250	
Morden, Lt Col W G (C), 383	Brentford and Chiswick	2,346	Pivett F J (C), 194	Portsmouth, C	542	
Moreau, Capt A H (N L), 276	Camboisne	269	Rae, Sir H N (N L), 481	Shipley	1,041	
Mores, E. D (Lab), 534	Dundee	8,048	Raeburn, Sir W H, Bart. (C), 572	Dumbar ton	191	
Morgan, Maj D W, D S O, C B E. (Lab), 500	Rhondda, E	3,121	Raine, W (C), 229	Sunderland	8,943	
Morgan, Col K P Vaughan (C), 161	Wulham, E	7,889	Rankin, Capt J S (C), 151	East Toxteth	5,165	
Morris, H, K C (N L), 97	Bristol, E	151	Rawlinson, Rt. Hon J F P, K O (C), 488	Cambridge University	3,174	
Morrison, H (C), 453	Salisbury	323	Rawson Lt Comm A C (C), 95	Brighton	4,785	
Morrison, R. (Lab), 231	Tottenham, N	1,852	Rees, Sir Beddoe (N L), 99	Bristol, S	3,549	
Mosley, O E (Ind), 386	Ilfracombe	7,422	Reid Capt A S C D F O (C), 240	Warrington	1,844	
Muir, J W (Lab), 549	Marshall	2,107	Reid D D (C), 611	Dover	unop	
Munichson, C K (C), 340	Huntington	4,956	Remer J R. (C), 271	Maclesfield	5,348	
Munin, H (Lab), 521	Stirling & Falkirk	2,356	Remnant Col Sir J F, Bt C B E (C), 25	Holborn	5,239	
Murray, Lt Col Hon A C O M G D S O (L), 564	Kincardine and Western	2,457	Rentoul G S C (C), 429	Lowestoft	7,949	
Murray, J (N L), 143	Leeds W	904	Reynolds, W G W (C), 145	Liverpool, S	109	
Murray, R. (Lab), 596	Renfrew Western	2,736	Rhodes, Col J P, D S O (C), 273	Stalybridge	6,951	
Nail, Lt Col J D S O (C), 167	Hulme	4,053	Richards R. (Lab), 511	Wrexham	1,098	
Nesbitt, R. C (C), 453	Chislehurst	5,545	Richardson, Sir A (C), 349	GraveSEND	986	
Newbold J T W (Com), 585	Motherwell	1,048	Richardson, Col Sir P W, O B E (C), 433	Chertsey	4,853	
Newman, Lt Col J R P (C), 385	Frimley	1,443	Richardson, R. (Lab), 309	Houghton le Spring	7,056	
Newman Sir R. Bt (C), 120	Exeter	3,776	Riley B (Lab), 113	Deesbury	756	
Newson Sir P W, Bt (C), 448	Lamworth	unop	Ritson, J (Lab), 308	Durham	2,672	
Newton, Sir G D C, K B E (C), 104	Cambridge	4,163	Roberts C H (L), 112	Derby	1,828	
Nichol, R. (Lab), 595	Renfrew Eastern	550	Roberts, F O (C), 242	West Bromwich	2,947	
Nicholson, Brig, Gen J S, C B, C M G, C B E, D S O (C), 594	Abbeey	11,176	Roberts Rt Hon G H (C), 182	Norwich	15,558	
Nicholson Col W G (C), 330	Hants, Petersfield	5,564	Roberts Rt Hon Sir S Bait, (C), 213	Leicester	unop	
Nield, Sir H, K C (C), 115	Ealing	8,379	Roberts S (C), 332	Hereford	9,044	
Norman, Rt Hon Sir H, Bt (N L), 83	Blackburn	3,022	Robertson, J (Lab), 581	Buthwell	3,388	
O Connor, T P (N), 157	Liverpool Scotland	unop	Robertson Major J St G E Despencer (C), 29	Islington W	692	
O Grady, J (Lab), 122	Leeds S E	4,062	Robinson, Sir T (N L), 370	Stretford	10,452	
Oliver, G H (Lab), 288	Llkeston	1,084	Robinson, W C, O B E (Lab), 471	Elland	430	
Oman, Sir C W C, K B E. (C), 487	Oxford	576	Rogerson Capt J E, O B E (C), 303	Bar nard C	219	
O'Neill, Maj Rt. Hon H. (C), 608	Andruin	unop	Rose, F H (Lab), 599	Aberdeen N	4,343	
Paget, Maj Guy (C), 374	Bosworth	2,511	Rothschild, Maj L N de (C), 262	Aylesbury	571	
Paling, W (Lab), 465	Doncaster	5,158	Roundell Lt. Col R E (C), 422	Skepton	3,023	
Parker, H (Lab), 257	Hanley	4,430	Royce W S (Lab), 339	Holland with Boston	521	
Parker, O, C B E (C), 398	Kettering	129	Russell, W (C), 86	Bolton	16,921	
Parkinson, J (Lab), 247	Wigan	4,643	Russell, Maj A West (C), 233	Tyne mouth	4,457	
Parry, Lt-Col T H, D S O (N L), 512	Flint	1,774	Saklatvala, S (Lab), 3	Battersea N	2,021	
Pattinson, R. (L), 354	Graham	425	Salter, Dr A (Lab), 6	Bernmondsey, W	2,325	
Pattinson, S (L), 380	Horncastle	1,639	Samuel, A M (C), 436	Farnham	9,245	
Pease, W E. (C), 120	Darlington	3,413	Samuel, S (C), 57	Putney	4,183	
Pennefather, De F (C), 156	Liverpool, Kirkdale	unop	Samuel A Lyle (L), 428	Eye	3,531	
Penny, F G (C), 137	Kingston-on-Thames	7,573	Sanders, Lt Col Sir R. A, Bt. (C), 475	Bridgewater	119	
Percy, Lord E (C), 127	Hastings	7,499	Sanderson, Sir F B, Bt (C), 358	Darwen	222	
Perkins, Col E K, C B E, V D (C), 218	Southampton	7,186	Sandon, Viscount (C), 413	Shrewsbury	1,562	
Perring, W G (C), 38	Paddington, N	4,348	Sassoon, Maj 91r F, Bt, G B E, C M G, (C), 130	Hythe	unop	
Peto, Basil E (C), 292	Barnstaple	173				
Phillipson, Mrs Hilton (C), 422	Berwick on Tweed	6,122				

Alphabetical List of Members of Parliament

171

Scott Sir L, K C (C) 154 Exchange	3,036	Tryon Maj Rt Hon G C (C) 94 Brighton	6,490
Scrymgeour E (Ind) 533 Dundee	10,334	Tabbs, S W (C) 324 Stroud	5,688
Sexton, J, C B E (N L) 206 St Helens	6,144	Turner, B (Lab) 68 Batley and Morley	5,568
Shakespeare, G H (Lab) 400 Wellingborough	3,938	Turton, E R (C) 466 Thurstall & Malton	unop
Shaw, Hon A (N I), 567 Kilmarnock	2,239	Twist, H (Lab) 147 Leigh	3,727
Shaw I, C B E (Lab) 197 Preston	3,685	Walker C L Forester (C) 524 Monmouth	unop
Shie It Col Sir M Archer, O M G D S O (C) 15 Finsbury	2,998	Wallace, Capt D E. M C (C) 447 Rugby	3,738
Sheffield Sir Berkeley, Bt (C) 378 Irving	6,278	Wallhead, R (Lab) 498 Wetherby	1,964
Shepperson, E W (C) 333 Leominster	1,280	Walsh, S (Lab) 362 Naze	9,075
Shinwell, E (Lab) 588 Louth	3,700	Ward Lt Col A L D 40 (C) 125 Hull N W	6,163
Shipwright Capt D E B K (C) 278 Penryn and Falmouth	3,632	Ward Col J C B (N I), 228 Stoke on Trent	3,700
Short A (Lab) 221 Wadsworth	2,687	Waring Maj W (N I) 570 Berwick and Haddington	500
Simms (Maj Gen) Rev J M C B, C M G D D (C), 610 Dover	105	Warne, G H (Lab) 403 Wansbeck	4,883
Simon Rt Hon Sir J, K C (L) 484 Spens Valley	unop	Warner, Sir T C Rt. (V L), 425 Lichfield	1,278
Simpson, J H, C I E (L) 417 Lantior	787	Watson Capt J B (V L) 225 Stockton on Tees	1,213
Simclan, Sir A. H M, Bt, C M G (N L), 571 Carlisle	2,913	Watson, W M L (Lab) 535 Dunfermline	1,654
Singleton J E K C (C) 363 Lancaster	1,912	Watts Dr T (C) 171 Warrington	670
Sitch, C H (Lab), 423 Kingston	10,528	Webb Sidney (Lab), 311 Salford	11,888
Skelton A N K C (C) 594 Perth	919	Wedgwood, Col J C D S O (Lab) 176 Newcastle under Lyme	4,930
Smilie R (Lab) 174 Morpeth	5,513	Weir L Mac N (Lab), 598 Clackmannan and Fife	2,933
Smith Sir A, K B F (C) 109 S. Croydon	6,966	Wells, R E (C) 256 Bedford	7,746
Smith Sir H K C (C) 159 Havertree	6,414	Wells, Sir Sydney Russell (C) 490 London	1,653
Smith T (Lab), 476 Pontefract	5,431	Welsh J C (Lab), 528 Canbridge	2,314
Smith H B Lees (Lab) 473 Houghton	616	Weston, Col J W (C) 450 Warrington	unop
Snell H (Lab) 611 Louth	4,656	Weston Lt Gen Sir A Hunter (C), 566 Bute and Northern	5,045
Snowden Philip (Lab) 468 Oldham Valley	3,906	Westwood, J (Lab), 590 Peebles and Southern	402
Somerville, A A (C) 261 Windsor	1,282	Wheatley I (Lab) 553 Glasgow	4,991
Somerville D G (C) 66 Darnley	10,417	Wheeler, Lt Col G C H (C), 348 Faversham	2,579
Spears Brig Gen F I, C B, C B E, M C (N I) 376 Loughborough	1,927	White C F (L) 201 Derbyshire	90
Spencer, G A (Lab), 405 Brixton	unop	White Lt Col G D (C) 221 Southport	1,665
Spencer H H (I) 93 Bradford	371	White H Graham (L), 69 Birkenhead	3,945
Spout B C (Lab), 304 Bishop Auckland	907	Whitla Sh W (C) 615 Belfast University	unop
Stanley, Lord, M C (L) 1 Hyde	1,527	Whitely, Rt Hon J H (L) 125 Halifax	unop
Steel, Maj S S (C) 343 Ashford	unop	Whiteley, W (Lab), 305 Blaydon	6,759
Stephen Rev C (Lab) 522 Carlisle	8,661	Wignall J (Lab), 323 Forest of Dean	4,854
Stephenson, Lt Col H K D S O (I) 216 Park	3,722	Williams, David (Lab) 502 Swansea	407
Stewart C (C) 274 Hurst	564	Williams Dr J H (Lab) 508 Llanelli	7,266
Stewart J (Lab) 525 St Rollox	4,874	Williams T (Lab) 470 Don Valley	4,106
Stockton, Sir E F (C) 165 Exchange M	5,771	Williams, Sir W E Hume, Bart, K B E K C (C), 404 Bassettlaw	2,442
Stott, Col W H, C B (L) 70 Birkenhead	1,805	Williams J R Lord, K C (C), 5 Rotherhithe	46
Strauss E A (N I), 48 Southwark	1,112	Wilson, C H (Lab), 210 Attercliffe	8,644
Stuart, Lord C Crichton (C) 272 Northwich	2,388	Wilson, Sir C H, 1 L D (C) 138 Leeds	1,726
Sturrock J Leng (N L) 550 Montrose	1,363	Wilson, Col M J (C) 464 Richmond	unop
Sueter, Rear Adm Murray I, O B (C), 335 Hertford	4,878	Wilson R J (Lab) 310 Jarrow	7,042
Sugden, Sir W H (C), 369 Kington	1,093	Winfrey, Sir R (V L) 356 Norfolk S W	1,777
Sullivan J (Lab) 585 Lanark, Northern	2,398	Winterton, Earl (C), 445 Horsham	unop
Sutcliffe I (C) 124 Grimsby	9,499	Wintingham, Mrs Margaret (L) 381 Louth	883
Sutherland, Rt Hon Sir W K C B (N I), 565 Argyll	2,951	Wise J (C), 131 Ilford	6,446
Sykes, Maj Gen Sir F H (C) 214 Hallam	4,232	Wolmer, Viscount (C) 326 Aldershot	5,656
Terrill, Capt R (C) 410 Hensley	1,341	Wood, Maj Rt Hon E F (L) 478 Ripon	unop
Thomas, Rt Hon J H (Lab), 111 Derby	2,975	Wood Sir K (C), 62 Woolwich	4,993
Thomas, Sir R J, Bt (L) 504 Anglesey	4,748	Wood, Maj M (L), 562 Aberdeenshire Cent	3,298
Thompson, L (C) 230 Sunderland	5,533	Wood, Maj Sir Samuel H Hill, Bt (C), 287 High Peak	7,194
Thompson, F C (C), 530 Aberdeen S	3,635	Woodcock, Col H (C) 325 Thornbury	104
Thomson T (L), 173 Middleton	9,389	Wright, W (Lab) 587 Rutherglen	2,589
Thorne G R (L), 254 Wolverhampton	2,167	Yate, Col Sir C E, Bt, C S I, O M G (C), 377 Melton	1,791
Thorne, Will (Lab), 243 Plawton	5,181	Yerburgh, Maj R. D 1 (C), 301 Dorset	7,464
Thorpe, Capt J H (C), 170 Rusholme	5,344	Young Comm Rt Hon. E. H D 1	1,234
Thornton, M R (L), 205 Tamworth	1,951	D S O (N L), 183 Norwich	15,542
Tillett, Ben (Lab), 207 Salford	19	Young, R. O B E (Lab), 367 Newton	4,098
Titchfield, Marquess of (C), 407 Newark	7,045		
Tout, W J (Lab), 189 Oldham	1,234		
Freveling, C P (Lab), 177 Newcastle upon Tyne, C	5,070		

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (M = Men W = Women),
 C = Conservative N L = National Liberal (Lloyd George) L = Liberal (Asquith Grey)
 Lab = Labour, Ind = Independent, N D P = National Democratic Party, N = Nationalist
 S F = Sinn Féin Agric = Farmers Candidate, Com = Communist * Denotes a Member
 of the former Parliament

England

LONDON BOROUGHES

CITY OF LONDON
 M 26,158 W 17,805
 1* Rt Hon Sir F Banbury, Bt, C unop
 2* E C Grenfell, C unop

BATTERSEA.

North M 22,991 W 16,611
 3 S Saklatvala, Lab 11,311
 H Hogbin, N L 9,290
 V C Albu, L 1,756
 South, M 24,936 W 18,955
 4* Viscount Curzon, C 17,685
 A J Winfield Lab 11,050

BERMONDSEY

Rotherhithe M 16,508 W 12,658
 5* J Rort Williams, K.C., C 6,703
 C Diamond, Lab 6,649
 H W Carr Gomm, L 5,934
 West, M 14,655 W 11,513
 6 Dr A Salter, Lab 7,550
 Rev R M Kedward L 5,225
 C R Scriven, N L 2,814
 C L Nordon, Ind C 1,328

BETHNAL GREEN

North East, M 15,519 W 11,743
 7 G Edmonds, L 5,774
 W Windsor, Lab 5,659
 Capt E A Hoffgaard, C 2,806
 Capt G M Gargo Jones, V L 1,780
 South West, M 12,244 W 8,885
 8 P A Harris, L 5,152
 J J Vaughan, Lab 4,934
 *Lt Col Sir M Wilson, Bart CSI, DSO, C 3,474

CAMBERWELL

Dulwich, M 17,448 W 15,038
 9* Lt Col Sir F Hall, Bart, KBE, DSO, C 14,046
 C R Cooke-Taylor L 6,733
 North, M 16,513 W 12,381
 10* C G Ammon, Lab 8,320
 Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, DBE, DSc, C 8,066

North West,

M 17,252 W 14,101
 11* Rt Hon T J Macnaughtan, N L 8,339
 Dr H B Morgan, Lab 5,122
 J H Harris, L 3,970
 Peckham, M 21,395 W 16,794
 12 C J Hughes, C 11,218
 H Lesser, N L 6,730
 W A Chambers, Lab 5,964
 Gerald S Tetley, M.C., L 1,329

CHRISTEA, M 14,363 W 14,070
 13* Col Rt Hon Sir S J G Hoare, Bt, C.M.G., C 12,437
 Hon B Russell, Lab 4,513

DEPTFORD, M 20,012 W 22,183
 14* Rt Hon C W Bowser man, Lab 18,512
 M. J Pike, C 26,687

FINSBURY, M 20,864 W 17,841
 15* Lt Col Sir M Archer Shee C.M.G., DSO, C 9,382
 E H Gilpin, L 6,384
 G M Gillett, Lab 4,903
 C R Morden, Ind 349

FULHAM

East M 20,536 W 16,644
 16 Col K P Vaughan Morgan, OBE, C 13,282
 I Palmer, Lab 5,393
 M Gordon Liverman L 2,907
 West M 21,877 W 17,685
 17* Sir Cyril S Cobb KBE MVO C 14,875
 R M Gentry Lab 8,210
 GREENWICH M 26,374 W 19,631
 18* G H Hume, C 16,933
 E L Palmer, Lab 10,861

HACKNEY

Central, M 19,616 W 15,417
 19* Col Sir Arthur Leier, Bart, N L 9,795
 Rt Hon J McKinnon Wood, L 6,825
 Col A Lynch Lab 4,507
 North, M 18,605 W 15,101
 20* Lt Col Sir W R Greene, Bart, DSO, C 13,882
 Philip Guedalla L 8,387
 South, M 18,858 W 14,426
 21* Capt C C Eiskine Bolst, C 14,017
 G W Holford Knight, Lab 9,276

HAMMERSMITH

North, M 16,363 W 13,541
 22* Sir H Foreman, OBE, C 8,253
 J P Garduel Lab 5,350
 Fred Coyah, L 4,278
 South M 16,708 W 13,910
 23* Rt Hon Sir W Bull Bart, C 10,877
 W Albery, Lab 6,397

HAMPSHIRE

M 20,370 W 18,411
 24* G Balfour, C 14,596
 A Clavering, N L 5,582
 L S Fletcher, L 4,282
 HOLBORN, M 14,929 W 12,062
 25* Lt Col Sir J F Kennant, Bt, OBE, C 8,996
 J S Stooke Vaughan, L 3,757

ISLINGTON

East, M 24,026 W 19,620
 26 Capt A U M Hudson C 11,954
 Sir Godfrey Baring, Bart, L 8,107
 Dr Ethel Bentham, Lab 5,900
 North, M 25,687 W 21,372
 27* Maj-Gen. Sir Newton Moore, KCMG, C 13,520
 Miss E Picton Turber ville, OBE, Lab 7,993
 N Sargent, L 7,256

South, M 18,897 W 15,122
 28 C S Garraud, C 7,877
 Pt Hon T Wiles, L 7,352
 F W Potthick Law 1st C, Lab 6,634

West M 18,311 W 14,464
 29 Maj J St G F Des pencher, Robertson C 7,335
 H Mills, L 6,643
 W J Iewington, Lab 4,856

KENSINGTON

North, M 22,677 W 19,651
 30 Percy Gates C 12,328
 W J Jarett Lab 6,225
 C W Hayward, M.D., L 4,666
 South M 17,379 W 18,305
 31* Sir W H Dawson, KBE, C 15,760
 Maj B W Cavendish Bentinck, N L 1,964

LAMBETH

Brixton, M 21,263 W 17,741
 32* Sir Dawson Dalzell Bt, C 11,284
 F J Laverack, L 9,316
 Kennington, M 20,247 W 16,104
 33 P C Harrison CSI, C 10,081
 H Gosling, CH, Lab 7,670
 *H G Purchase V L 3,522
 North, M 16,885 W 13,435
 34* F Bryant, L 8,122
 E R Bird, C 7,352
 Mrs Ayrton Gould Lab 3,353
 Norwood, M 22,928 W 20,101
 35 W Greaves Lord, C, C 16,122
 Comm R E W Kirby, DSO, L 6,253
 W A Hodgson, Lab 4,180

LEWISHAM

East, M 24,881 W 20,496
 36* Lt Col A Pownall, OBE, C 16,726
 E W Wilton, Lab 8,402
 J C L Zorn, L 3,906
 West, M 23,038 W 19,417
 37* Sir Philip Dawson, C 16,216
 B L A O Malley, L 8,469

PADDINGTON

North, M 19,914 W 17,847
 38* W G Perrins, C 10,792
 G A Jennings, Ind 6,444
 South, M 15,130 W 13,507
 39* Capt H D King, CBE, DSO, V.D., R.N.V.R., C 8,699
 E E Sawyer, Anti-waste 4,764

POPLAR

Bow and Bromley, M 19,620 W 14,763
 40 George Lansbury, Lab 15,402
 G E Duveen, C 8,266
 South, M 21,240 W 15,766
 41 Samuel March, Lab 14,424
 *Sir A W Yeo, N L 10,146

ST MARYLEBONE

East, M 24,046 W 22,708
 42 Rt Hon Sir D McG Hogg, K.C., C 11,010

ST PANCRAS.		WESTMINSTER.		Handsworth, M 21,900, W 16,264	
North, M 19,703, W 17,124.		Abbey, M 21,282, W 15,481		76*Com O Locker Lamp-	
43*J W Lorden, C 9,156		59*Brig Gen. J S Nichol-		son, C M G, D S O, C 18,859	
J G Dale, Lab 8,165		son, C B, C M G, C B E,		N Tiptaft, Ind L 12,790	
Rt Hon Sir W H Dick-		D S O C 13,620		King's Norton,	
inson, K.B.E., L 6,979		J G Butler, Lab 2,444		M 16,874, W 11,983	
South East, M 17,116, W 13,228		Rear Adm S R Drury		77*Sir H Austin, K.B.E., C 8,870	
44*J W W Hopkins, C 8,753		Lowe C M G, Ind 1,950		Mrs E Barton, Co-op 7,017	
H G Romeril, Lab 5,609		St George's M 17,598 W 14,718		W Meakin, L 5,474	
L B Franklin, O.B.E., L 4,053		60*J M M Erskine, Ind C 11,252		Ladywood M 19,531, W 13,977	
South West, M 16,304, W 12,648		*Lt Col Rt Hon L		78*Rt Hon N Chamber-	
45*May R W Barnett, C 8,289		Wilson, C M G, D S O,		lain C 13,032	
A. 4 Comyns Carr, L 5,533		C 7,559		Dr R. Dunstan, Lab 10,589	
G Horne, Lab 2,947		Commndt Mary Allen, L 1,303		Moseley M 24,548, W 18,591	
SHOREDITCH		WOOLWICH		79*P J H Hannon, C unop	
M 29,109, W 21,931		East M 19,508, W 14,485		Sparkbrook, M 22,632, W 15,886	
46 E G Price, N L 9,084		61 H Snell Lab 15,620		80*Lt Col Rt Hon L C S	
E Thurtle, Lab 8,834		*Capt R. Gee V.M., C, 11,714		Amery C 13,326	
*Rt Hon C Addison,		West, M 19,485 W 14,757		T Foster Duggan, L 7,283	
M D L 6,273		62*Sir H Knaysley Wood, C 14,453		E W Hampton, Co-op 6,310	
J T Sheppard, Lab 9,550		J T Sheppard, Lab 9,550		West, M 21,535, W 15,728	
SOUTHWARK		ENGLISH BOROUGHES		81*Rt Hon A Chamber-	
Central, M 17,249, W 13,178		ACCRINGTON, M 23,906 W 18,054		lain, C 15,405	
47*J D Gubert N L 10,522		63 C Roden Buxton Lab 16,462		F Smith, O.B.E., Lab 9,599	
G D Bell, Lab 5,522		*Maj E Gray, C 11,408		Yardley, M 22,364, W 15,681	
North, M 13,856 W 10,685		Maj Rt Hon H I		82*A R Jephcott, C 15,586	
48*E A Strauss, N L 7,435		Baker, L 9,395		A G Gosling, Lab 11,234	
Dr L Haden Guest,		ASHTON UNDER LYNE,		BLACKBURN M 36,466 W 28,383	
M C, Lab 6,323		M 13,759 W 11,255		83 Sir S H H Henn,	
South East, M 19,209 W 13,263		64*Sir W de Fieze, C 12,006		K.B.E., C 28,280	
49 Col M Alexander, K.C		1 W Gillinder Lab 8,834		84*Rt Hon Sir H Norman	
C M G N L 10,014		BARNLEY M 21,300, W 14,007		Rt, Nat L 27,071	
*1 E Naylor, Lab 7,734		65 J S Potts, Lab 14,728		J P Davies, Lab 24,049	
STEENEY		Col M Moore, C M G,		E Porter, Lab 23,402	
Limehouse, M 16,847 W 13,414		N L 12,011		I Cox Meech, L 8,121	
50 Major C R Atlee Lab 9,688		HARROW IN FURNES,		BLACKPOOL, M 22,001 W 22,201	
*Sir W Pearce, N L 7,789		M 22,047 W 13,783		85 Maj L G S Molloy,	
Mile End, M 13,224, W 9,601		66 D G Sonnerville, C 16,478		D.S.O., C 18,206	
51*Sir W Preston C 6,014		J Bromley, Lab 14,551		Lt Col H M Meyler,	
John Scurr, Lab 5,219		BARH M 17,366 W 15,657		O.B.E. D.S.O., M.C., L 18,040	
R B Solomon, C 3,457		67*Capt C T Foxcroft, C 13,666		BOLTON M 47,748 W 36,594	
Whitechapel and St George's,		Halold Spender, L 8,699		86 W Russell, C 37,491	
M 14,381 W 9,952		H H Elvin, Lab 4,849		87*Capt Sir W Edge, N I 31,015	
(Bye election Feb 8 1923)		BATLEY AND MORLEY,		S Lomax, Lab 20,559	
52 Harry Gosling C H Lab 6,398		M 22,859 W 16,289		W J Abraham, Lab 20,196	
*J D Kiley, L 6,198		68 Ben Turner, O.B.E., Lab 15,005		I Edwards, L 18,523	
S M Holden, Prohibit		J A Compston, K.C. L 9,443		BOOTLE, M 19,436 W 13,712	
STOKE NEWINGTON,		J Potter C 8,054		88 Maj J Burne, M.C., L 13,276	
M 13,082 W 10,739		BIRKENHEAD		Sir A Bicket, K.B.E., C 9,867	
53*G W H Jones C 9,753		East M 19,769 W 13,040		J E Burke, Ind 425	
P H Heffer L 5,737		69 H Graham White, L 14,690		BOURNEMOUTH,	
WANDSWORTH		*A Bigland, C 10,745		M 18,956 W 18,622	
Balham and Tooting,		West M 17,840 W 12,003		89*Lt Col H Page Craft,	
M 22,672 W 18,698		70 Lt Col W H Stott,		O.M.G. C 15,690	
54 Sir Alfred Butt, C 17,239		O.B.T.D., C 12,176		(B Dallow, L 20,181	
J W Molden, L 8,044		W H Egan Lab 10,371		H.K. Hargreaves, Ind.C 4,134	
Central, M 16,369, W 12,785		BIRMINGHAM		BRADFORD	
55*Lt Col Sir J Norton		Aston, M 21,198 W 14,915		Central M 25,321, W 19,368	
Griffiths, Bart, K.O.B.		71*Rt Hon Sir Evelyn		90 W Leach Lab 14,296	
D.S.O., C 12,470		Ceal G.B.E., C 15,913		F D Moore, C 12,171	
L Silkin Lab 5,420		J Cotter, Lab 20,279		Rev W Paxton, L 7,250	
Clapham, M 19,554, W 16,408		Deritend M 21,772, W 15,213		East, M 20,268 W 15,950	
56*Sir J Leigh, Bt, C 13,285		72 J S Crooke, C 11,700		91 F W Jovett, Lab 13,573	
L Spers, Lab 4,919		F Longden, Lab 6,892		*Capt C E Loseby, M.C.,	
E A Villiers, L 4,444		H Willison, L 5,331		N.L. 9,226	
Putney, M 18,486, W 14,860		Duddeston M 20,294, W 14,094		H M Dawson, L 6,411	
57*S Samuel, C 9,739		73 Sir E Hiley, K.B.E., C 13,091		North, M 18,531, W 14,977	
Brig Gen. C Prescott		Michael Brothers, Lab 8,331		92*Waj A B Boyd-Car-	
Deale, D.S.O., Ind C 5,556		Edgbaston, M 20,896, W 16,385		penter, C 10,260	
H Higge, L 5,317		74*Sir F Lowe, Bt., C unop		Walter Rea, L 19,008	
Streatham, M 14,814 W 13,272		Erdington, M 20,826, W 14,987		J H Palin, Lab. 8,269	
58*Sir W Lane Mitchell,		75*Sir A Steel-Mastland,			
C 12,222		Bt. C unop			
Capt O A Minns, L 5,483					

South, M 23,804 W 18,707
 93 H H Spencer L 13,259
 W Hirst, Co-op 13,353
 *Lt-Col Hon F B V
 Willey, C M G, CBE,
 MVO, C 9,334
 BRIGHTON M 41,977 W 36,697
 94 Maj Rt Hon G C
 Tryon, C 28,549
 95 Com A Cooper Lawson
 C 26,844
 C B Fry, L 28,059
 H Wheeler, Anti waste 11,913
 BRISTOL
 Central, M 21,193 W 17,516
 96 Sir T H H Inskip
 CBE, KC, C 15,568
 Br-Gen C B Thomson
 DSO, Lab 12,303
 East M 20,356 W 15,348
 97 H Spencer Morris, M B F
 KC, N L 13,910
 L Bateman, Lab 13,759
 North, M 20,611 W 16,374
 98 Col Hon H Guest N L 17,495
 W H Ayles, Lab 9,567
 South M 21,519 W 16,511
 99 Sir W Beddoe Rees N L 16,199
 D J Vaughan, Lab 12,650
 West, M 19,763 W 18,250
 100 Lt Col Rt Hon G A
 Gibbs, C 18,124
 F W Rafferty, L 11,100
 BROMLEY M 42,981 W 21,270
 101 Lt Col Hon (unthbert
 James CBE, C 16,803
 F K Griffith, L 9,128
 F P Hodges Lab 4,735
 BURNLEY M 28,683 W 21,428
 102 Daniel Irving, Lab 17,385
 H E J Camps, C 14,731
 W T Layton, L 12,339
 BURY, M 18,398 W 13,906
 103 Capt C Atkinson C 10,830
 H W Wallace Lab 9,643
 W A Lewins, L 5,795
 CAMBRIDGE,
 M 15,255 W 13,127
 104 Sir G D C Newton
 KBE, C 11,238
 S Cope Morgan, L 7,075
 A N Firth, Lab 4,810
 CARLISLE M 13,827 W 10,598
 105 G Middleton Lab 7,810
 *Col C Lowthier C 6,569
 *W T Carr CBE, N L 6,526
 CHELTENHAM
 M 11,925 W 12,052
 106 Sir J T Agg Gardiner,
 C 11,383
 C Plaistowe, L 8,237
 COVENTRY M 35,246 W 25,636
 107 Sir Edward Manville C 20,986
 Robert Williams, Lab 16,289
 J E Darnton, L 11,985
 CROYDON
 North, M 26,289 W 21,386
 108 Lt Col G K M Mason,
 DSO, C unop
 South, M 26,834 W 22,970
 109 Sir Allan Smith, KBE, C
 C 15,356
 H I Muggeridge, Lab 8,942
 T W Dobson, L 8,183

DARLINGTON,
 M 17,613 W 12,798
 (Bye election Feb 28, 1923)
 110 W E Pease C 14,684
 W J Sherwood, Lab 11,271
 DERBY M 26,043 W 26,024
 111 Rt Hon J H Thomas
 Lab 25,215
 112 C H Roberts, L 24,068
 *A Green C 22,240
 W R. Raynes Lab 21,677
 DEWSBURY M, 15,964 W 12,181
 113 Ben Riley, Lab 8,821
 T E Haivey, L 8,065
 O Peake, C 6,744
 DUDLEY M 15,176 W 10,747
 114 Cyril E Lloyd OBI, C 12,876
 *James Wilson Lab 8,522
 EALING M 16,005 W 15,552
 115 Sir H Nield, KC C 14,507
 A H Chilton Lab 6,128
 Br Gen L Hall, C B
 Ind C 719
 EAST HAM
 North M 19,792 W 14,967
 116 C W Crook, C 7,215
 Miss S Lawrence Lab 6,747
 E E Edwards N L 4,775
 H Osborn, Ind L 4,021
 J N Emery, L 1,504
 South M 19,399 W 13,671
 117 A Barnes, Lab 10,566
 E Smallwood I 6,567
 *A C Edwards, L 4,793
 I COLES, M 19,938 W 15,576
 118 J Luckie Lab 14,354
 *M Stevens C 13,551
 EDMONTON M 16,993 W 12,660
 119 F A Broad Lab 8,407
 *Sir A Wallen OBI, C 6,668
 F T Rhymmer I 3,522
 FEXETER M 15,271 W 13,759
 120 Sir R H C D L
 Newman, Lt C 14,326
 L W J Costello L 10,920
 GATESHEAD
 M 32,152 W 22,589
 121 J Brotherton, Lab 18,795
 *Brig Gen H C Sut
 tees, CB, CMG,
 DSO C 13,424
 Capt J P Dickie L 10,679
 GLOUCESTER
 M 14,757 W 11,057
 122 Sir J Bruton C 9,922
 M Phillips Price, Lab 7,871
 A W Stanton, I 6,050
 GREAT YARMOUTH,
 M 14,415 W 12,570
 123 Arthur Harbord, I 9,836
 Lt Col C de Windt
 Crookshank C 8,917
 A. Whiting, Lab 2,574
 GRIMSBY, M 30,304 W 22,122
 124 F Sutcliffe, C 23,726
 C Franklin, Lab 14,227
 HALIFAX, M 26,193 W 22,511
 125 Rt Hon J H Whitley,
 L unop

HARTLEPOOL, THE
 M 25,144 W 16,062
 126 W A Jowett, KC, L 18,252
 *W G H Gritten, C 17,685
 HASTINGS M 14,121 W 14,664
 127 Lord Kintore Percy, C 13,991
 W R Davies, Lab 6,422
 HORNSEY M 22,731 W 21,233
 128 *Viceroy Ednam, M C, C 18,462
 Dr E L Burgin, L 16,239
 HUDDERSFIELD
 M 30,930 W 25,313
 129 Sir A H Marshall
 KBE, L 15,879
 J H Hudson, Lab 15,673
 *Sir C Sykes, Bart,
 KBE, N L 15,212
 HYTE M 11,057 W 9,575
 130 Maj Sir J Sarnoo
 BL, GBE, CMG,
 unop
 IIFORD, M 22,870 W 22,134
 131 Frederic Wise, C 14,071
 Maj J W H Thomp
 son L 7,625
 A West, Lab 5,414
 J Branton, Ind C 4,610
 IPSWICH, M 22,105 W 16,819
 132 Capt Sir F T C Gan
 zon C 17,134
 R F Jackson Lab 14,924
 KINGSTON UPON HULL
 Central M 20,329 W 14,708
 133 Lt Col Hon J M
 Kenworthy, L 15,374
 H W Looker, C 12,347
 East M 19,629 W 14,166
 134 L R Tumbley, C 12,248
 Maj C J Vasey,
 OBE, L 8,711
 A Stark, Lab 6,934
 North West
 M 19,135 W 14,750
 135 Col A Lambert Ward,
 DSO, C 12,904
 Sir John Barian, Lt, L 11,204
 South West M 20,340 W 14,824
 136 Maj C F Entwistle L 10,460
 H Brent Grotian, C 9,597
 J Arnott, Lab 4,859
 Rev D Pugh, A L 692
 KINGSTON UPON THAMES,
 M 20,663 W 17,602
 137 F G Penny, C 15,136
 Col H Day Ind 7,563
 LEEDS
 Central M 24,400 W 18,338
 (Bye election July 27, 1923)
 138 Sir C H Wilson LL D, C 13,085
 H H Slesser Lab 11,359
 Gilbert Stone, L 3,006
 North M 20,929 W 16,484
 139 H M Butler, C 13,771
 F O Dodgson L 7,230
 Rev D Stewart, Lab 5,836
 North East
 M 24,412 W 15,655
 140 Maj J D Birchall, C 2,243
 R F Walker, L 7,891
 J Badley, Lab 6,525
 South, M 20,186 W 15,066
 141 H C Charlson, Lab 13,222
 *Sir W Middlebrook,
 N L 12,380

South East, M 20,479 W 14,595
 145* J O Gladstone, B.E., Lab 13,616
 Miss M P Grant, N L 9,554
 West M 21,768 W 16,491
 143* J Murray, N L 13,391
 T W Stamford, Lab 12,487

LEICESTER

East M 21,555 W 16,194
 144 Capt H A Evans, C 15,164
 *G Ranton, Lab 13,850
 South M 18,988 W 15,801
 145 W G W Reynolds, C 12,534
 R W Allen, L 12,425
 West M 22,185 W 17,419
 146 A Hill, Lab 12,929
 *J F Green, N L 8,137
 Dr G E Spero, L 7,631
 LEIGH M 22,960 W 14,000
 147 H Twist, Lab 15,006
 H Metcalfe, C 11,279
 J Ashworth, L 7,012

LEYTON

East M 15,817 W 12,415
 148 E F Alexander, C 7,866
 W Carter, Lab 6,300
 Sir W Gibbons, B.E., N L 4,568
 E Brotherton Ratcliffe, L 1,650
 West M 19,320 W 15,229
 149 J D Cassels, K.C. 11,157
 *A E Newbould, L 7,021
 A Smith, Lab 5,673
 INDOUR M 18,133 W 12,991
 150* Alfred Davies, B.E., C 15,780
 Arthur Taylor, Lab 10,951

LIVERPOOL

East Toxteth, M 18,079 W 14,808
 151* Capt J S Rankin, C 15,149
 Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Ind 9,984
 Edgehill, M 19,610 W 14,024
 (Bye election, March 6, 1923)
 152* F H Hayes, Lab 10,300
 *Maj J W Hills, C 9,250
 Everton, M 15,751 W 11,672
 153* Sir J S Hammond, Bannet, C 11,667
 J Loole, Lab 7,600
 Exchange M 21,910 W 15,887
 154* Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., C 15,650
 *J Devlin, Nat 12,614
 Fairfield, M 17,560 W 13,378
 155* Maj J B Cohen, C 14,316
 G Porter, Lab 5,478
 Kirkdale 18,359 W 12,953
 156* De F Pennefather, C unop
 Bootland, M 17,933 W 13,428
 157* T P O'Connor, N unop
 Walton, 17,580 W 12,808
 158 Lt Com Sir H W S Chittock, C unop
 Waverley, M 19,318 W 14,240
 159* Sir H Smith, K.C., C 14,372
 Rev J V Laughtland, C 8,941
 West Derby M 20,360 W 14,970
 160* Rice Adams, Sir W R. Hall, K.C.M.G., C 16,179
 161* B R Williams, Lab 6,785

West Toxteth, M 21,171 W 15,329
 161* Sir R P Houston, Bt., C 15,030
 J Gibbins, Lab 10,209

MANCHESTER

Ardwick, M 21,500 W 16,800
 162 T Louth, Lab 14,031
 *A Hallwood, C 12,777
 Blackley, M 14,000 W 11,600
 163* W J H Briggs, C 9,023
 P M Oliver, B.E., L 6,219
 A E Townsend, Lab 5,580
 Clayton M 20,000 W 15,200
 164 W H Flanagan, C 14,800
 *J E Sutton, Lab 14,789
 Exchange, M 23,300 W 16,150
 165 Sir E Stockton, C 13,919
 *Sir W Barton, Ind L 10,148
 Gorton M 20,500 W 14,800
 166* Rt Hon. J Hodge, Lab 15,058
 W Heap, C 13,057
 Hulme, M 22,200 W 17,050
 167* Lt Col J Nall, D.S.O., C 15,692
 Walter Davies, L 11,639
 Moss Side M 18,650 W 14,800
 168* Col G b Hurst, K.C., C 11,932
 I B Ackroyd, L 6,743
 Plattin M 22,150 W 17,275
 169* Rt Hon. J Lynes, Lab 15,683
 J H Holmes, C 14,814
 W Ramage, L 1,847

Rusholme,

M 17,000 W 14,225
 170* Capt J H Thorpe, B.E., C 11,765
 F E M Sutton, L 6,421
 B A E Wood, K.C., Lab 6,397
 Withington M 15,775 W 13,250
 171 Dr I Watts, C 11,678
 E D Simon, L 11,008

MIDDLEBROUGH

East M 17,608 W 11,207
 172 J H Brown, C 8,885
 Martin Connolly, Lab 7,607
 *Col. P Williams, L 6,295
 West M 21,053 W 14,395
 173* T Thomson, L 16,811
 Dr H D Levick, N L 7,422
 MORPETH M 26,623 W 16,475
 (Bye election, June 21, 1923)
 174 Robert Smilie, Lab 20,053
 F C Thornborough, L 13,087

NELSON AND COLNE,

M 25,086 W 18,759
 175 A Greenwood, Lab 17,718
 J H S Aitken, L 11,542
 F N Walnwright, C 7,286

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYNE

M 17,743 W 12,557
 176* Col J C Wedgewood, D.S.O., Lab 14,503
 Albert Shaw, N L 5,573

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Central, M 20,537 W 14,297
 177 C P Trevelyan, Lab 13,609
 *Sir G Renwick, Bt., C 8,639
 J Dodd, L 2,923

East, M 19,048 W 12,655
 (Bye-election Jan 17 1923)
 178 Rt Hon Arthur Henderson, Lab 11,066
 Maj H Barnes, L 6,682
 Capt R Gee, B.E., M.O., C 6,480

North, M 18,585 W 14,402
 179* N Gattam Doyle, C 14,931
 Dr R W Simpson, L 8,017
 R J Wilson, Lab 1,435

West M 19,247 W 13,717
 180 D Adams, Lab 11,654
 Capt C B Ramage, N L 11,499
 Hon R D Denman, L 3,367

NORTHAMPTON,

M 25,449 W 19,273
 181* Rt Hon C A McCurdy, K.C., N L 19,974
 Miss M Rondfield, Lab 14,498
 Henry Vivian, L 3,753

NORWICH M 33,104 W 27,025

182* Rt Hon. G H Roberts, C 31,187
 183* Comm Rt Hon E Hilton Young, D.S.O., D.S.O., N L 31,151
 H F Witard, Lab 15,609
 G H Johnson, Lab 14,490

NOTTINGHAM

Central M 17,851 W 15,460
 184 Capt A C Berkeley, M.O., L 14,480
 *A R Atkey, C 14,459
 East, M 16,847 W 13,763
 185* J P Houlton, L 12,022
 E Atkin, L 8,170
 South M 16,845 W 13,106
 186* Lord Hy Cavendish, Bentinck, C 15,128
 H Mills, Ind 4,708
 West, M 17,329 W 13,003
 187* A Hayday, Lab 10,787
 G H Powell, C 6,050
 Alec Rea, L 5,123

OLDHAM, M 40,827 W 29,795

188 Lt Col Sir E W M Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.O., N L 24,762
 189 W J Tout, Lab 24,434
 S Smethurst, C 23,200
 W F Davies, L 9,812
 Lady Emmott, L 6,186

OXFORD, M 13,410 W 11,844

190 Frank Gray, L 12,489
 *J A R Marriott, C 8,683

PLYMOUTH

Devonport M 17,595 W 13,673
 191* Sir C Kenloch Cooke, K.B.E., C 10,459
 Maj L H Bellisha, L 8,538
 Paym Lt Comdr R.B. Bates, B.E., Lab 5,722
 Drake M 19,522 W 16,323
 192* Sir A S.Benn, K.B.E., C 11,698
 J Gorman, Lab 8,359
 Maj J Robins, L 6,594
 Sutton, M 20,700 W 16,996
 193* Viscountess Astor, C 13,924
 Capt F G J Wolfe, Brennan, Lab 10,231
 Dr H W Bayly, Ind C 4,643

PORTSMOUTH		SHEFFIELD		Hanley M 19,030 W 13,306	
Central, M 20,661 W 16,034		Attercliffe M 21,283 W 13,388		227 H Parker, Lab	10,742
194 F J Privett C	7,666	220 C H Wilson, Lab	16,206	*J A Reddon, C.H. Ind	6,312
Sir T Fisher, K.B.E.,		*T W Casey, N L	7,502	J H Whitthouse, L	4,042
N L		Brightside, M 22,220, W 14,594		Stoke, M 23,127 W 16,075	
*Sir T A Bramsdon, L	7,129	221 A A W H Ponsonby,		228 Col J Ward, C.B., C.M.G.,	
A G Gourd, Lab	6,126	Lab	16,692	N L	16,685
North M 19,949 W 15,287		*Rt Hon Sir Tudor		John Watts, Lab	10,522
195 *Sir B Falle, Bt C	14,168	Walters, N L	10,949	SUNDERLAND,	
A Henderson, junr		Central M 20,557 W 11,870		M 22,645 W 31,368	
Lab	6,808	222 *Rt Hon J T Hope,		229 Walter Raine C	26,001
T H F Laphorne L	4,368	C	unop	230 Luke Thompson, C	24,591
South, M 21,060 W 18,366		Ecclesall M 16,659 W 12,567		*Rt Hon Sir Hamar	
(Bye election Aug 13, 1923)		223 *Rt Hon Sir S Roberts,		Greenwood Bt K.C.,	
196 Maj H R Cayzer C	11,884	Bt, C	unop	N L	19,058
Lt Gen Sir H M		Hallam M 17,315 W 13,313		D B Lawley Lab	13,083
Lawson, K.C.B., L	9,763	224 Maj Gen Sir F H		Dr V H Luthford,	
PRESTON M 22,233 W 25,720		Sykes, G.C.E., K.C.B.,		Lab	13,490
197 *T Shaw C.B.E. Lab	20,259	C.M.G., C	13,405	Maj L A Common	
198 Col J P Hodge L	24,793	C S Newcastle, L	9,173	D.S.O. I	13,036
*Col Hon G F Stanley		Hillsborough M 21,228 W 14,863		POTTERHAM,	
C.M.G., C	22,574	225 A I Alexander C.O. 15,130		North M 19,866 W	15,618
A R M Cairns C	20,410	*Arthur Neal, N L	11,812	231 R C Morrison Lab	10,250
READING M 25,843 W 19,166		Park, M 17,817 W 12,504		C D Roberts C	8,392
199 Maj Hon P Cadogan		226 *Lt Col H K Stephen		C Baker N L	4,181
C.B., C	16,082	son D.S.O. I	11,542	E Bartle Ind	395
Derwent Hall Caine,		P Monley Lab	10,578	South, M 19,551 W	15,277
Lab	14,322	*SMETHWICK, M 20,491 W	13,641	232 *Maj P B Mal ne, C	9,903
H D Roome, L	7,212	227 *J E Dawson Lab	13,121	R H Tawney, Lab	8,241
RICHMOND (SURREY)		A H A Shmcox C	12,759	A M Matthews L	4,081
M 18,684 W 16,035		SOUTHAMPTON		TRINMOUTH	
200 H T A Becker, Ind C	12,075	M 43,183 W 32,133		M 16,920 W 11,109	
*Clifford Edgar C	6,032	228 Col P R Ierkins		233 Maj A West Russell C	11,244
Mrs M Corbett Ashby		C.B.E. & D.C.	22,054	Condu H J (raig L	6,787
L	5,765	229 Lord Apsley, D.S.O.,		G H Humphries Lab	5,362
ROCHDALE M 26,313 W 20,420		M.C.C.	20,351	WAKEFIELD M 14,193 W	9,767
201 S Burgess Lab	15,774	T Lewis, Lab	14,868	234 R F Flus C	10,416
*A J Law C	13,006	D. F. H. Stancomb Ind	14,193	A Bellary, C.B.T. Lab	9,798
Ramsay Muir L	11,894	*Major Gen Sir Ivor		WALSLEY M 21,411 W	18,326
ROCHESTER		Philipps, K.C.B.,		235 *Sir R B Chadwick C	17,508
Chatham M 18,191 W 13,334		D.S.O., N L	11,576	I Artio Morris L	9,984
202 *Col J T C Moore		*Rt Hon W Dudley		WALSLEY M 22,201 W	14,375
Brabazon, C	11,335	Ward V L	9,318	236 Patrick Hastings K.C.,	
Sir A J Callaghan,		SOUTHEND ON SEA		Lab	14,248
LL.D., L	10,682	M 22,979 W 19,620		*Maj Hon C Towthel C	11,425
Gillingham, M 17,150 W	12,410	220 *Visct Eldon, CB		T G Graham I	2,908
203 *G F Hohler, K.C., C	12,425	C.M.C., C	17,520	*M I Simon V L	1,840
Col M Spencer C.M.G.		H G Walker L	17,039	WALSLEY M 26,442 W	18,567
Lab	8,944	SOUTHPORT,		237 Pat Collins L	24,674
ROSENDALE, M 20,152 W 15,391		M 18,315 W 15,521		Lady Cooper C	24,349
204 Maj D Halstead, C	12,881	221 *Lt Col G D White C	13,733	Robert Denison Lab	6,946
Gilbert W Jones, Lab	11,089	Sir John Brunner		WALTHAMSTOWN	
E. D Holt, L	6,327	Bart, L	12,058	East M 17,522 W	12,612
ROTHERHAM M 25,667 W 15,436		SOUTH SHIELDS		238 *Sir L J Johnson, C	9,178
205 *Maj Sir F A Kelley,		M 30,916 W 21,189		W Steer Lab	6,382
C.B.E., Ind	17,093	222 Hon E A St A Harvey,		Dr H B Blackenhury L	4,042
J Walker, Lab	16,449	K.C.L.	15,760	West M 18,148 W	13,922
9t HELENS M 27,870 W	16,296	W Lawther, Lab	15,735	239 V La T McFtee Lab	8,758
206 *J Sexton C.B.K., Lab	20,731	*J Havelock Wilson,		*C Jesson, A L	6,253
E. Wood, C	14,587	C.H.C.B., N L	8,121	Maj H E Crawford L	5,228
SALFORD		STOCKPORT,		WARRINGTON	
North, M 20,221 W 14,499		M 35,065 W 27,945		M 21,328 W 12,879	
207 *Ben Tillet Lab	11,368	223 *H Fildes A L	35,421	240 Capt A S C Reid, D.F.C.,	
S Flnburgh, C	11,349	224 *W Greenwood C	33,842	C	15,394
J C Jolly, L	4,660	S F Perry, Lab	17,059	J Gregory, Lab	13,570
South, M 21,409 W 14,842		J C H Robinson Lab	16,126	WEDNESBURY,	
208 *Rt Hon Sir M Bar		STOCKTON ON TEES,		M 26,695 W 16,806	
low, K.B.E., C	unop	M 22,993 W 14,998		241 *A Short, Lab	16,087
West, M 19,083 W 13,976		225 *Capt J B Watson, N L	12,396	H G Williams, C	15,982
209 *Lt C F W Astbury, C	12,130	E F Riley, Lab	11,183	WEST BROMWICH,	
A Law, Lab	8,724	Maj E. S Stewart L	9,041	M 19,683 W 13,085	
Sir W Milligan, M.D., L	6,174	STOKE UPON TRENT		242 *P O Roberts, C (late	
		Burslem, M 17,312 W 12,047		Lab)	24,220
		226 A MacLaren, Lab	11,872	H E Parkes, C	22,203
		S Malkin, N L	11,669	A J G Edwards L	7,220

WEST HAM		BERKSHIRE		CORNWALL	
Flaistow, M 20,895 W 14 707		Abingdon M 15,438 W 11,120		Bodmin M 18,995 W 14,270	
243* Will Thorne Lab 12,321		259* A Thomas Loyd, C 10,507		275* Isaac Foot L 14,292	
F G Penny, C 7,140		A E Lessing, L 9,567		Maj Gen Sir F Poole,	
Silvertown M 19,598 W 13 513		Newbury, M 17,320 W 13 484		K B E, C B, C M G	
244* J J Jones, Lab 11,874		260* Brig Gen H C Brown		D S O C	
C G Lewis C 4,351		C 12,321		Camborne M 17,978 W 12 119	
Stratford, M 19,253 W 13 677		I H Stranger, L 9,144		276* Capt A H Mowlem	
245 T E G Jones Lab 10,017		Windsor M 20,912 W 15 633		L	
*C E L Lyle, C 8,641		261 A A Somerville C 17,504		Leit Jones L 8 191	
A H Scott, L 2,704		C B Clisp, L 7,087		T Proctor, Lab 7 922	
Upton, M 18,100 W 13 813		LUTTINGHAMSHIRE		Northern M 16,268 W 12 780	
246 H D R Margeson,		Aylesbury M 20,880 W 15 867		277* Sir G C Marks C B K	
M C C 10 196		262* Maj L de Rothschild		L	
B W Gardner Lab 7 268		O B E, C 13 406		Penryn and Falmouth,	
J C Nicholson I 4 692		T Keuss, L 12 835		M 20,708 W 16 589	
WIGAN M 24,606 W 15 323		Buckingham		278 Capt D F B Ship	
247 J A Parkinson Lab 20 079		M 20,378 W 15 884		wright C 11 566	
A E Baucher C 15,436		263* Capt G E W Bouyer,		Sir C Mansel Bt L 8 879	
WILLEMDEN		M C C 13 751		J Hallis Lab 4 482	
East M 22,196 W 18 465		O Connellan, Lab 7 343		C H Morgan K C A I 2 129	
(Bye Election March 3, 1923)		Rt Hon Sir C Hob		St Ives, M 15,702 W 13 859	
248 W Hainout John		house Bart. I		279 J A Hawke K C C 10 388	
stone L 14 824		Wycombe M 25,776 W 19 173		*Sir C J Cory Rt, L 9,016	
Col H M G F Stau		264 Col W L du Pre C 15 627		CUMBERLAND	
ley, C M G C 9 448		Lady Tennyson L 11 154		Northern M 12,898 W 8 816	
West M 22,156 W 16 631		S Stennett Lab 4 403		280 Capt Hon D S P	
249 G J Furness C 13 328		CAMBRIDGE		Howard C 8 815	
S P Viant Lab 12 529		M 21,280 W 15,356		Hon Geoff Howard L 8 544	
WIMBLEDON		265 Harold Gray C 9 846		Fenrith and Cokermouth	
M 20,338 W 17 339		A E Stubbs I 9,167		W 11,932 W 9 065	
250* Sir Joseph Hood Bart,		*Rt Hon E S Mont		281 Jevri Collier I 9 114	
C 16 751		20, N I 6 942		*Maj Gen Sir H I	
Dr R O Moon L 6 627		CHESHIRE		lower K C M G C B	
WOLVERHAMPTON		Altrincham M 25,217 W 19 868		D S O C 8 736	
Bilston M 17,896 W 12 856		266* Maj Su G C Hamit		Whitehaven M 16,213 W 11 310	
251 Lt Col C K Howard		ton C 19 361		282 T Gavan Duffy Lab 10 925	
Bury, D S O, C 12 297		R Alstead, I 19 621		*I A Grant, C 8,966	
I Baker Lab 10 322		G Benson Lab 4 930		H K Campbell I 4 209	
East, M 18,819 W 12 562		City of Chester		Workington, M 19,176 W 12,613	
252* G R Thorne L 11 577		M 15,858 W 11 301		283* Lion Cape M B F Lab 14,546	
C H Pinson C 9 410		267 Sir C Cayzer Bt C 11 938		L E Grant, C 12,064	
W I A Foot Lab 3 076		G Muff Lab 5 414		DEFRYSHIRE	
Rev J A Shaw N L 1 169		J Banks, L 4 688		Belper M 19,175 W 12 938	
West, M 23,024 W 16,425		Crewe M 21,875 W 15 284		284* J G Hancock I 12 494	
253* Sir R Bird Bart, C 17 738		268 J G Hemmide K C,		O W Wright, Lab 7 942	
A G Walkden Lab 15 190		Lab 15 311		Chesterfield M 20,933 W 13 482	
WORCESTER M 12,308 W 11 386		*Shi J Davies K B E		285* B Kenyon, L 11 009	
254 R R Fairbairn L 10 143		N L 14 756		Clay Cross M 19,478 W 11 309	
Maj Hon H Lygon, C 9 370		Eddisbury M 13,357 W 9 129		286 C Duncan Lab 13 206	
YORK M 22,681 W 17,051		269* Maj H Barnston, C 11 009		Kt Hon C F G Mas	
255* Sir J G Lutchei Bt,		Knutsford M 20,438 W 14,564		teiman L 6 294	
K C, C 15 163		270 Brig Gen E Makins		*I T Broad, A I 3 294	
Elliot Dodd L 10 206		C B D S O C 15 650		High Peak W 19,222 W 15 020	
T H Gill Lab 8 838		P Butlin L 11 388		287* Sir Samuel H Hull	
ENGLISH COUNTIES		Maeclesfield M 21,224 W 11 051		Wood Bart, C 14 892	
(Excluding Monmouthshire)		271* J R Remer, C 1 25		Frank Anderson Lab 7,698	
BEDFORDSHIRE		I Artemus Jones K C		Hon Lady Bailow, L 5 802	
Bedford, M 18,397 W 15 205		L 10 477		Ilkeston, M 18,221 W 12,496	
256 S R Wells, C 13,460		A J Penston, Lab 6 584		288 G H Oliver Lab 9,432	
*Rt. Hon F G Kellaway,		Northwich, M 24,155 W 15,701		*Maj Gen R I on J	
N L 5 714		272 Lord Cuthbert Crichton		E B Beely C B,	
A Sells, Lab 5 477		Stuart C 15 454		C M G, D S O V I 8,348	
Lady Lawson, L 2 075		J Williams Lab 12 066		W Marshall Freeman	
Luton, M 21,171 W 16 459		Stalybridge and Hyde,		C 5,641	
257 Sir J P Hewett,		M 24,426 W 18,782		North Eastern	
G C S I, K B E, C I E, C 13 301		273 Lt Col J P Rhodes,		M 19,872 W 15 811	
H Arnold, I 10 137		D S O, C 17 216		289 Frank Lee, Lab 9,359	
P Alden, Lab 7 107		J L Tattersall, I 10,265		*J Stanley Holmes, L 9 344	
Mid, M 17,053 W 12,915		P H Ward, Lab 7 578		Capt C Waterhouse, C 8,877	
258 F C Linfield, M B E, L 11,874		Wirral M 20,212 W 13,938		Southern, M 25,553 W 17,619	
Maj Max G Iownley,		274 Gershom Stewart, C 12 888		290 H D Lorrimer C 14,664	
C 13 37		S R Dodds, I 8,014		3 Truman, Lab 20,201	
		J E C Grant Lab 4,363		*Maj Goronwy Owen,	
				D S O N L 9 585	

Western, M 17,341, W 12,390	Consett, M 23,497 W 13,481	Forest of Dean, M 17,044, W 11,644.
291*Charles F White, L 13,061	307 Rev H Dunnico, Lab 14,469	323*James Wignall, Lab 10,800
Marquess of Hartington, M B E, C 12,971	*Aneurin Williams, L 9,870	A G C Dinnick, Ind. C 5,996
DEVONSHIRE	S R D Wilson, C 6,745	Mrs Coombe Tennant, N L 3,861
Barnstaple M 17,893, W 14,654	Durham, M 18,220, W 11,991	Stroud M 20,228, W 15,866
292 Basil E Peto, C 13,793	308 J Ritson, Lab 14,068	324 S W Tubbs C 14,723
*Capt. J T Fudor Rees, L 13,619	*Maj J W Hills, C 11,396	Rt Hon C P Allen, L 9,041
Honiton, M 15,823 W 13,723	Houghton le Spring, M 20,723 W 13,530	S E Walters, Lab 5,081
293*May Sir A C Morris, son-Bell, Bt, C 12,972	309*R Richardson, Lab 14,611	Thornbury, M 20,121 W 14,524
J G H Halse, L 10,404	Capt W W Shaw, C 7,555	325 Col H C Woodcock, C 10,682
South Molton, M 16,486 W 11,985	J E Johnston, L 5,958	*A Rendall, L 10,578
294*Rt Hon G Lambert L unop	Jarrow, M 23,613 W 14,861	J H Alpase, Lab 5,749
Tavistock M 15,700 W 11,671	310 R J Wilson, Lab 17,208	HAMSHIRE
295 M R Thornton, L 11,708	Col C H Innes Hop- kins, C 10,166	Aldershot, M 13,557 W 11,515
*Lt. Com C Williams, C 9,757	E J Young, L 4,522	326*Viscount Wolmer C 10,952
Tiverton M 15,221 W 12,231	Seaham, M 24,913 W 14,836	H Ainger, L 5,296
(By-election June 22, 1923)	311 Sidney Webb, Lab 20,203	Basingstoke, M 19,474 W 13,890
296*Lt Hon F D Ac- land I 12,041	Capt F A Bradford D O, C 8,315	327*Sir A Holbrook C 12,514
Lt Col Acland-Troyte, C 11,638	*Maj B Hayward L 5,247	It Com B I H Kitcher, L 6,780
F Brown, Lab 495	Sedgefield, M 17,424 W 10,664	S Ledbury, Lab 3,035
Torquay, M 18,635 W 17,282	312 J Herricks, Lab 9,796	Fareham M 19,576 W 14,904
297*Col Sir C R Burn, Bt O B E, C 14,676	E Waddington, C 9,067	328*May Gen Sir J H Davidson K C M G, O B D S O, C 17,008
Capt P G Thompson, L 13,425	C H Brown, L 3,561	Lt Col C H Hoare, D S O, Lab 6,245
Totnes, M 22,332 W 18,085	Spennymoor, M 20,415 W 13,097	New Forest and Christchurch, M 20,836 W 13,912
298 Maj S E Harvey C 16,532	313 J Baley, Lab 13,766	329*Col W W Ashley C unop
T H J Underdown, L 15,032	Capt E. A Eden C 7,567	Petersfield, M 16,876 W 12,997
DORSET	T E Wing L 6,046	330*Col W G Nicholson, C 12,600
Eastern, M 17,480 W 14,317	ESSEX	Maj D Leigh Aman, Lab 7,036
299 Ralph Hall Caine, C B E, Ind C 12,513	Chelmsford M 20,083 W 15,045	Winchester, M 19,447 W 14,598
F J Hopkins, Lab 6,923	314*Rt Hon E G Prety- man C 11,267	331*May G R J Hennessy, O B E, C 14,173
*Capt. Rt Hon F E Guest, C B E, D S O 6,061	S W Robinson I 6,380	A W Haycock, Lab 7,555
Northern M 14,008 W 10,451	Mrs C Rackham, Lab 3,767	HEREFORD
300 J E Evelyn Jones, L 10,805	Colchester M 16,954 W 12,783	Hereford, M 15,677 W 12,097
Cecil Hanbury C 9,869	315*Rt Hon Sir L W With- ington Btans, Bt, G B E, C 13,122	332*Samuel Roberts, C 13,138
Southern, M 15,902 W 12,248	Capt R L Reiss, Lab 10,045	J Dodd, Lab 4,094
301 Maj R D T Le- burgh, C 12,121	Epping M 22,205 W 18,004	Leominster M 14,931 W 11,251
F Maddison L 4,657	316*Bt Gen. R. B Colvin O B, C 15,300	333 F W Shepperson, C 10,978
H Paveley Lab 4,394	G G Sharp, L 10,228	G Le M Mander L 9,668
Western W 13,468 W 10,417	Harwich M 16,361, W 12,071	HERTFORD
302*May W P Colfox, M C 11,649	317 A h Hillary, L 10,566	Hemel Hempstead, M 14,701, W 11,926
I Duke, Lab 7,101	Capt G St J Strutt C B E, C 9,792	334*J C Davidson, O H, C B C 11,847
DURHAM	Maldon, M 16,893 W 12,359	J H Clynes, Jun, Lab 5,726
Barnard Castle M 12,534 W 7,956	318 May E A Ruggles G Dallas, Lab 6,085	Hertford, M 18,906, W 14,178
303 Capt son, O B E, C 8,271	James Parish, L 5,470	335*Rear Adm Murray F Sueter, C B, C 11,406
*J E Swan, Lab 8,052	Romford M 23,280 W 17,317	1 Greenwood, L. 6,534
Bishop Auckland, M 20,646, W 13,203	319*A I Martin, N L 14,070	Hitchin, M 17,728, W 14,228
304*B C Spoor, O B E, Lab 13,546	A Emil Davies, Lab 9,907	336*Rt Hon Lord Robert Ceul, K O, C 13,124
E Atherley Jones, N L 12,019	Saffron Walden, M 18,227, W 13,547	B Skene Mackay, Lab 8,049
Blaydon M 21,431 W 12,934	320 W Foot Mitchell, C 9,844	St Albans, M 19,742, W 15,778
305 W Whiteley, Lab 14,722	W Cash Lab 6,797	337*Lt. Col F E Free mantle, O B E, M D C 14,594
Col F R Simpson, C 7,963	Lt Col W D Harbin son, O B E, N L 3,097	J W Brown, Lab 10,662
F W Cook, N L 4,606	Dr R. M Wilson, L 2,853	Watford M 19,024, W 15,595
Chester le Street, M 23,610, W 14,023	South Eastern, M 24,922, W 17,414	338*J Herbert, C 12,040
306*John J Lawson, Lab 20,296	321*Lt Col F Hilder C 13,522	J J Mallon, Lab 8,261
It Col D F Todd, C 9,335	P C Hoffman, Lab 11,459	R. A. Bateman, L 3,896
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	
	Cirencester and Tewkesbury, M 20,424, W 15,514	
	322*Thomas Davies, C 16,463	
	W R Robins, Lab 9,195	

HOLLAND WITH BOSTON, M 24,404, W 17,112		KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND Grantham, M 20,779, W 14,876		Westthroughton, W 18,993, W 12,358	
339* W S Royce, Lab	12,489	354 R Pattinson, L	11,723	372* R J Davies, Lab	14,846
Sir H W Ramsay Fairfax Lucy, Bart C	11,898	*Lt Col E Royds, O B E, C	11,295	James Longe, N L	11,927
E S Agnew L	7,535	I H Jones Lab	5,338	Widnes, M 19,678 W	12,106
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, M 16,333, W 11,810		Rutland and Stamford, M 15,492 W 11,582		*Rt Hon A Henderson Lab	14,679
340 C K Murchison C	10,079	(Bye election, Oct 30 1923)		LFICHTFRSHIRF	12,897
Mrs L M Scott Gatty, O B E, L	5,123	355 N H Smith Carington, C	11,196	Boarworth, M 20,165 W	13,772
Major Kieyer, Lab	4,697	Arthur Sella Lab	8,046	374 Maj I G F Paget, C	11,251
ISLE OF ELY		LANCASHIRE		J Bundock Lab	8,740
M 21,560, W 15,306		Chorley, M 20,626 W	15,209	*Hon H D McLaren (C B F N L)	7,513
341 Lt Col N Coates, M C,	13,552	356* Capt D H Mackinn, O B E C	11,782	Harborough M 16,123 W	12,461
Capt C R Coote, D S O, N L	7,359	Clitheroe, M 18,612 W	15,486	375 Mayor Sir Keith Fraser Bt C	9,356
Capt W G Hall Lab	5,688	*A Davies, Lab	12,911	J W Black L	6,427
ISLE OF WIGHT, M 24,563 W 20,074		Darwen M 17,400 W	13,979	W J Baker Lab	6,205
342 Sir E Chetfield Clarke, L	12,202	358 Sir F B Sanderson, Bart C	12,218	Loughborough M 19,153 W	12,995
Lt Col J I W Pei owne, C	10,620	b Hindle L	11,944	376 Brig Gen E L Spear, (C B E M C N L unop)	13,290
Col A C I Veasey	7,061	John McGurk, Lab	4,528	Melton M 17,853 W	13,290
Ind	3,756	Farnworth, M 19,818 W	13,391	377* Col Sir C F Tate Bt C S I, C M G C	13,341
H C Sheatman, Lab	3,756	359 I (Creanall, Lab	10,037	A Richardson, I	11,550
K E V I		*Capt F A Bailey, C	5,927	LINDSEY (PARTS OF)	
Ashford M 20,990 W	15,055	Fylde M 22,549 W	15,700	Brigg, M 18,494 W	12,121
343* May S, S, Ste J C	15,638	360 Lord Stanley M C C unop		378 Sir Bekeley Sheffield Bt C	15,463
Basil Noble Lab	6,977	Heywood and Radcliffe, M 22,653, W 18,315		D J Quibell, Lab	9,185
Canterbury M 18,692 W	15,796	361 Lt Col A Farnall C M G D S O, N L	19,016	Gainsborough M 16,159 W	11,060
344* Ronald McNair, C	13,954	*W Hollis Lab	15,334	379* Maj J L Motson, C	9,015
Lt Col J H Laue, Slms, Lab	5,639	Ince, M 19,986 W	11,992	J H Scavens L	7,216
Chislehurst M 16,180 W	12,256	352* Stephen Walsh Lab	17,332	James Reid, Lab	4,884
345 R C Nesbitt, C	11,801	E Tascelles Klemm, C	8,257	Horncastle M 13,943 W	10,542
D M Mason, L	6,256	Leicester M 19,900 W	16,221	380 S J Pattinson L	9,757
Dartford, M 27,578 W	19,544	363 T F Singleton, K C C	19,571	Lord Fermoy, C	12,917
346 G W S Jarrett, N L	10,662	A Fenner Brockway Lab	9,043	Louth, W 16,263 W	12,205
J E Mills, Lab	14,744	Lonedale M 16,114 W	12,147	381 Mrs Margaret Win tringham I	11,609
Miss Allison Gairland L	2,175	364 Capt M S Ken nedy C	12,030	Sir Alan Hutchins, K B E, C	10,726
Dover, M 20,878 W	16,732	H Maden L	5,790	MIDDLESEX	
347 May Hon J Astor C	18,151	I M Scott, Lab	4,024	Acton M 16,477 W	13,948
Col Sir I A Polson, K B E, C M G, Ind	8,054	Middleton and Frestwich, M 21,357 W	15,677	382 Sir H Brittain, K B E, C	10,208
L J Stein L	2,985	365* Sir R Adkins K C N L	14,832	Miss Mary Richardson Lab	5,324
Faversham, M 23,393 W	16,763	M B Fair, Lab	10,505	N Dixey L	4,877
348* Lt Col G C H Wheeler O B E, C	13,675	Mossley, M 22,769 W	17,709	Brentford and Chiswick, W 15,453 W	12,507
Rev S J W Morgan, Lab	11,096	366* A Hopkinson Ind	15,953	383* Lt Cl Grant Morden C	10,150
Gravesend M 18,653 W	13,319	N P Mitchell L	11,376	Miss O Strachey, Ind	7,804
349* Sir A Richardson C	8,166	Newton M 15,941 W	9,769	Enfield, M 16,430 W	12,351
G A Isaacs Lab	7,180	367* Robert Young O B E, Lab	12,312	384 Maj T Fernon Hes keth, C	11,725
H E Davis Anti Waste	4,796	Di H B Bates C	8,214	G Latham, Lab	9,282
Iale of Thanet M 19,907, W 18,593		G S Clarke Ind	1,618	Finchley, M 16,610 W	14,233
350* Hon E Hainworth, C	16,116	Ormskirck, M 18,226 W	11,725	*85* Lt Col J R Prett man Newman, C	11,883
Maj A J Suenon Taylor, O B E, L	10,226	368 F N Blundell C	11,921	I A Robertson, L	10,440
Maidstone, M 18,528 W	14,388	*James Bell, Lab	8,374	Harrow, M 19,533 W	16,059
351* Com C Bellairs, C	8,928	Royton M 20,008 W	15,311	386* O E Mosley, Ind C	15,290
G Foster Clark, L	8,895	369* Sir W H Sugden, C	12,388	*Lt Col C L A Ward Jackson, C	7,868
Hugh Dalton, Lab	8,004	W Gorman, L	11,295	Hendon, M 19,629 W	16,929
Sevenoaks, M 17,702 W	13,299	I Battle, Lab	5,776	387* Maj Rt Hon Sir P Lloyd Gream, K B E, M C C	14,708
352* Sir T J Bennett, C I E, C	12,045	Stretford, M 22,529 W	16,308	J D Young, Lab	5,650
L A Goldie, Lab	6,849	370* Sir T Robinson, C B E, N L	19,185	C Latham, Lab	4,669
Tenbridge, M 19,502 W	19,041	A H Furner, Lab	8,733		
353* Col H H Sponder Clay, C M G, M C, C	14,797	Waterloo, M 15,394 W	12,352		
J I Davies, Lab	7,665	371* Lt Col A Buckley, D S O, C	12,967		
A C Crane, L	5,472	Mrs Stewart Brown, L	6,300		

Spelthorne, M 20,575 W 16 278	Wansbeck, M 28,128 W 18 196	Yeovil, M 19,326 W 14,995
388* <i>Sir P Piddock, C</i> 18,849	403 G H Warne, Lab 16,032	(Bye-election, Oct. 30 1923.)
Major A G Church,	R White, C 11,149	420 <i>May G F Davies, C</i> 13,205
D S O, Lab 7 015	404 J Neal, N L 5 198	W T Kelly, Lab 8,140
	M Davey, L 3,134	Lt Col C Waley Cohen,
		O M G, L 7,024
	NOTTINGHAM	STAFFORD
M 20 399 W 16 674	Bassetlaw, M 28,735 W 12,767	Burton, M 20,778 W 14,151
389* <i>Rt Hon Sir W Joynt</i>	404* <i>Sir W E Hume</i>	421* <i>Col J Greston, O B E, C unop</i>
<i>son Hooks, Bt, C</i> unop	Williams, Bart, K B E	Cannock, M 23,890 W 12,880
Uxbridge, M 28 343 W 13,286	K O C 12,944	422 W M Adamson, Lab 9,889
390 <i>Comm C D Burney,</i>	H J Odell Lab 10,504	*J Parker, O H, N L 9 116
CMG, R N C 12 391	Broxtowe, M 23,003 W 15,473	H S Abrahamson, L 7,928
W J Brown Lab 7,292	405* <i>G A Spencer, Lab</i> 11 699	Kingswinford,
Lt Col F S Evans,	C E Lee, N L 11,328	M 23,026 W 15,317
D S O, N L 3 844	Mansfield, M 25 470, W 16 398	423* <i>C H Stuch Lab</i> 15,232
Wood Green,	406 A J Bennett L 16,192	G H Beyfus, N L 14 313
W 25,810 W 21 343	*W Carter, Lab 14,917	Leek, M 19,298 W 12,821
391* <i>G Locker Lampson, C</i> 9 937	Newark, M 17,130 W 12,647	424* <i>W Dromfield Lab</i> 12,857
H Ludor Rhys Lab 9 411	407 <i>May of Litchfield, C</i> 15,423	Fnoch Hill C 12,473
	H Nixon, Lab 8 378	Lichfield, M 18,423 W 12 011
	Rushcliffe M 20,940 W 16 353	425* <i>Col Sir T Courtenay</i>
	408* <i>H B Bitterton C B E,</i>	<i>Warner Bt, N L</i> 10,594
	C 14 822	W J French, Lab 9 316
	Norman Angell Lab 11,261	Stafford, M 14,151 W 9,597
	OXFORD	426* <i>Capt. Hon. W G A</i>
	Banbury, W 20 035 W 15 112	<i>Ormsby Gore C</i> 10,990
	409 <i>May A J Edmondson,</i>	Will Holmes, Lab 7,672
	C 12 491	Stone, M 16 563, W 10 993
	I H Farly L 7,885	427 <i>J Q Lamb, C</i> 7,742
	Capt E N Bennett, Lab 6 463	G Townsend, L 7 198
	Henley, M 17 948 W 13 298	W J Steel Ind 5,243
	410* <i>Capt R Terrell C</i> 11 545	EAST SUFFOLK
	Su H Row, K C B, L 10,204	Eye, M 19,183 W 13,396
	SALOI	428* <i>A Lytle Samuel L</i> 10,556
	Ludlow, M 14,457 W 10,349	G Howard, N L 7,025
	(Bye election April 19, 1923.)	Lowestoft, M 19,793 W 12,219
	411* <i>It Col G Windsor</i>	429 <i>G S C Kentoul, C</i> 14,154
	Clive C M G, C 9,956	B C Beauchamp, N L 6 205
	(Capt E C Pryce, L 6,740)	R A Mellanby, Lab 4,511
	Peicy E Pollard, Lab 1 420	Woodbridge,
	Oswestry W 18,785 W 13 138	M 18 229, W 13,359
	412* <i>Rt Hon W C Bridge</i>	430 <i>Sir Arthur Church</i>
	<i>man, C</i> 12 837	<i>man Bart, C</i> 12,396
	(Capt R Gidebottom, L 6,660)	J C Neep Lab 9,476
	I Morris Lab 6 150	WEST SUFFOLK.
	Shrewsbury V 14 974 W 10 904	Bury St Edmunds,
	413 I Mount Sandon, C 10 999	M 17,360 W 13,225
	I Sunlight L 9 401	431* <i>Lt Col Hon W E</i>
	The Wrekin M 19 709 W 13 135	Gunnness, D S O, C unop
	414 <i>Howard S Burton, C</i> 11 652	Sudbury M 15,121 W 11 074
	R F Jones, Lab 10 603	432 <i>Col H Mercer, C</i> 7,298
	SOMERSET	*Maj S G Howard,
	Brigwater, M 17 122 W 13,515	O B E, N L 5,410
	415* <i>It Col Rt Hon Sir</i>	E W Tanner, L 2,813
	<i>R A Sanders Bt, C</i> 11,240	SURREY
	W E Morse, L 11,121	Chertsey M 22,478 W 17,442
	Lt Col T S Beauchamp	433* <i>Col Sur P W Richard</i>
	Williams, Lab 1,598	<i>son, O B E, T D C</i> 14,081
	Frome, M 20,649 W 15,049	Samson Clark, L 9,228
	416* <i>P A Hurd, C</i> 15,017	Eastern M 13,671 W 11,398
	(Capt E. Gill, M O, Lab 14,311)	434 <i>J F W Galbraith,</i>
	Taunton M 16,031 W 13,536	K C C 12,498
	417 <i>J Hope-Simpson, C I E.,</i>	Mrs M Pease, Lab 3,667
	L 13,095	Epsom, M 19 334 W 15,611
	Rt Hon Sir A Griffith	435 <i>Sir Rowland Blades,</i>
	Bocawen, C 10,182	<i>Bart, C</i> 16,249
	Wells M 15,424 W 12,102	D R Hastings, Lab 6,571
	418 R Bruford, C 10,210	Farnham, M 19,650 W 15,330
	A L Hobhouse, L 7,156	436* <i>A M Samuel, C</i> 14,557
	L Smith, Lab 4,048	T H Marshall, Lab 5,312
	Weston-super-Mare,	Guildford, M 21,870 W 17,227
	M 19,170 W 17,064	437 <i>Sir H Buckingham,</i>
	419 <i>Lord Erskine, C</i> 15 552	O B E, C 18,045
	F E J Murrell, L 12,678	W Bennett, Lab 7,524

Mitcham, M 17,669 W 14,258 (Bye election March 3, 1923)	WORCESTERSHIRE	Keighley, M 20,941 W 16,064
438* J Chuter Ede, Lab 8,029	Bewdley, M 14,117 W 11,323	473 H B Lees Smith, Lab 13,918
Lt Col Rt Hon Sir	456 Rt Hon Stanley Bald	W A Briggs, L 9,264
A G Boscawen, C 7,196	win, C 11,192	C H Foulds, C 6,955
E Brown, L 3,214	Sardius Hancock, L 5,748	Normanton, M 20,402, W 11,671
J T Catterall Ind C 2,684	Evesham, M 16,373, W 12,103	474* Fred Hall, Lab 16,040
Reigate, M 18,587 W 15,223	457* Comm Rt Hon B M	F G Bearcroft N L 5,855
439 Br Gen G K Cockerill	Eyres Monsell C 11,502	Penistone, M 20,843 W 13,555
O B C unop	R. Aldington, Lab 7,715	475 W M R Fringle, L 8,944
EAST SUSSEX	Kidderminster,	W J Gills, Lab 8,382
Eastbourne M 16,508 W 14,773	M 23,279 W 17,416	Col C Hodgkinson C 7,600
440* R S Gwynne, C 14,601	458 J S Wardlaw Mune, C 19,711	Pontefract, M 19,061 W 12,686
E Duke, L 9,550	J H Bruce, Lab 9,203	476 F Smith, Lab 9,111
East Grinstead,	Stourbridge M 26,754 W 18,337	Joshua Scholefield
M 21,465, W 17,199	459 D P Pielou C 18,200	K C C 8,495
441* H S Cautley, K C, C, 15,981	*Rt Hon J W Wilson	*W Forist, N L 5,879
Tom Crawford, Lab 6,527	L 16,949	Fudsey and Otley,
Lewes, M 14,534 W 11,267	YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING	M 18,219 W 14,287
442* Lt Col W R Cam	Buckrose M 16,198 W 12,187	477 Maj F H Fawkes, C 12,396
phon, D S O, C 11,745	450 Rear Adm Sir Guy R	*A R Barland, L 8,439
H M Black, Lab 5,328	Gaunt K O M G, O B, C 12,012	P Myers, Lab 5,818
Rye, M 16,164 W 13,326	T D Fenby, L 11,419	Ripon M 19,409 W 16,387
443* Lt Col G L Courthope	Holderness, M 15,905 W 11,156	478* Maj Lt Hon E F L
M O, C 10,222	461 Maj W A Bomdrell L 11,479	Wood, C unop
George Ellis, L 7,485	*Capt A Stanley Wil	Bother Valley,
WEST SUSSEX	son, C 10,200	M 21,062 W 13,351
Chichester M 24,847 W 18,685	Howdenshire	479* T W Grundy Lab unop
444* Sir W B M Bud, C 19,494	M 14,846 W 10,129	Rothwell, M 22,070 W 14,157
Lt Com R Hope Lab 6,752	462* Lt Col Hon. J S	480* William Lwin Lab 17,811
Horsham and Worthing,	Jackson C 10,748	A N Braithwaite C 10,580
M 24,493 W 19,862	J H Winn Agric 7,021	Shipley M 20,352, W 16,429
445* Earl Winterton, C unop	YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING	481* Sir H Norman Rae, L 12,201
WARWICK	Cleveland M 25,379 W 17,732	A Davy L 11,160
Nuneaton, M 29,271 W 18,506	463* Sir Park Goff, C 13,369	W McKinder, Lab 6,674
446* Sir Henry Maddocks,	Sir C Starnes, L 11,668	Skipton, M 21,507 W 15,713
K C, C 12,765	Harry Dack, Lab 10,483	482* Lt Col R F Roundell,
J Stevenson, Lab 10,842	Richmond, M 17,884 W 12,996	C 13,251
T Slack L 9,730	464* Lt Col M J Wilson, C unop	Lt Col Sir H Verney,
Rugby W 19,139 W 13,507	Scarborough and Whitby,	Balt D S O, L 10,228
447 Capt Fuan Wallace	M 20,422, W 18,424	Tom Snowden, Lab 8,229
M C C 11,934	465 Capt Sidney Herbert, C 16,358	Sowerby, M 19,658 W 15,364
Maj Hon G Peel L 8,196	S P Turnbull L 13,262	483 W A Simpson-Hinch
Capt T H Holt	Thurs and Malton	cliffe C 11,710
Hughes, Lab 4,940	M 16,421 W 11,283	A W Williams, L 8,144
Tamworth, M 21,512 W 15,352	466* E R Tinton, C unop	J W Ogden, Lab 7,496
448* Sir P W Newson, Rt C unop	YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING	F Roebuck, N L 2,023
Warwick and Leamington,	Barkston Ash	Spenn Valley,
M 24,194 W 18,841	M 20,254, W 13,828	M 23,000 W 17,107
(Bye election, Nov 22, 1923.)	467* Lt Col G R Lane Fox,	484 Rt Hon Sir J A Simon,
449	C unop	K C V O, O B E, K C, C
WESTMORLAND,	Colne Valley M 23,268 W 17,456	13,306
M 17,173 W 13,343	468 Philip Snowden, Lab 12,614	*Tom Myers, Lab 12,519
450* Col J W Weston, C unop	Thomas Brooke, C 11,332	W O R Holton, C 8,104
WILTSHIRE	*F W Mallalieu, L 8,042	Wentworth M 25,894, W 15,385
Chippenham M 15,754, W 11,928	Doncaster, M 22,667, W 14,643	485* G H Hunt Lab unop
451 A J Bouwick, L 10,494	469 W Paking, Lab 13,437	ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES
*George Terrell, C 10,008	Brig Gen Sir R. C.	OXFORD, M 8,602, W 530
W R Roberts, Lab 1,098	A Bewicke Copley,	486* Rt Hon Lord H Cecil,
Devizes, M 14,436 W 10,501	K B E, C B, C 8,279	C 3,185
452* Lt Col W C H Bell,	*B. Nicholson, N L 7,161	487* Prof Sir C W C Oman,
D S O, C 6,598	Don Valley M 20,115, W 12,006	K B E, C 2,170
Lady Curle, L 6,576	470 T Williams, Lab 9,903	Prof G Murray, L 1,594
Salisbury, M 16,622 W 12,289	*Jas Walton, N L 5,797	CAMBRIDGE, M 9,061 W 1,738
453* Hugh Morrison, C 11,822	J H Freeborough L 5,322	488* Rt Hon J F P Raw-
Lieut E Brown, M C, L 11,559	Elland, M 19,901, W 15,244	inson K C, C 4,192
Swindon, M 19,371 W 13,629	471 W C Robinson, O B E, L 10,590	489 J R. M. Butler, Ind 3,453
454 R Mitchell Banks, K C, C 14,886	Sir E. N. Kay, N L 10,160	Prof W B Sorley, C 1,018
J Compton, Lab 11,502	*Capt G T Ramsden, C 8,039	LONDON, M 8,412, W 2,311
Westbury, M 16,471, W 12,839	Hamsworth M 19,063, W 10,580	490 Sir Sydney Russell
455 C W Darbyshire, L 9,903	472* John Guest, Lab 14,245	Wells, C 2,223
*Brig Gen G L Palmer,	Dr F W Crossley	Prof A F Pollard, L 2,180
O B, C 9,262	Holland, N L 8,317	H G Wells, Lab 1,427
George Ward, Lab 4,572		

(COMBINED (Durham Manches
ter Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield,
Birmingham, and Bristol)

M 3,098 *W* 869
491* *Sir* M Conway *C* 1 093
492* *Rt Hon.* *H A L*
493* *Fisher Ind* 1 009
494* *J Strong Ind* 813
495* *L 9 Woolf Lab* 366
496* *W B Maraday, Ind C* 206
497* *S C Lawrence Ind C* 90

Welsh

WELSH BOROUGHS

CARDIFF

Central M 21 499 *W* 15 827
493* *J C Gould, C* 13 885
494* *J E Edmunds Lab* 8 169
495* *C B Sanders L* 5 732
496* *East M* 16 733 *W* 12 799
497* *L Lougher C* 8 804
498* *Sir H Webb Bt I* 7 622
499* *A J Williams Lab* 7 506
500* *South M* 16 777 *W* 12 256
501* *Sir J H Cory Bt C* 7 929
502* *Lt Col B C Freyberg 1st CMG* 6 996
503* *Maj D G Pole, Lab* 6 831

CARNARVON DISTRICT

M 12 798 *W* 12 249
496* *Rt Hon D L George, OM N L* unop

MERTHYR TYDFIL

Aberdare, M 27 775, *W* 17 510
497* *G H Hall Lab* 20 784
498* *C B Stanton N L* 15 487
499* *Mertbyr M* 22 187 *W* 14 327
500* *A C Wallhead Lab* 17,516
501* *Sir R Mathias, Lart, Ind* 15 952

WVAFPORT M 25 018 *W* 16 951
499 *Reginald G Clarry C* 19 019
500 *W J Bowen, Lab* 16 000

RHONDDA

East M 24 466 *W* 14 050
500 *Maj D Watts Morgan, CBE DSO Lab* 17 146
501* *F W Heale N I* 14 025
502* *West M* 21 818 *W* 12 814
503* *W H H John Lab* 18 001
504* *Gwilym Rowlands, C* 10,990

SWANSEA

East, M 16,380 *W* 10 866
502 *Dard Williams, Lab* 11 333
503* *E Harries N L* 10 926
504* *West, M* 18 212 *W* 12 966
505* *Rt Hon Sir Alfred Mond Bt N L* 9,278
506* *W A 9 Hewins C* 8 476
507* *W Samuel Lab* 8 401

WELSH COUNTIES

ANGIESEY, M 15 862 *W* 11 503
(Bye election April 7 1923)
504* *Sir R J Thomas, Bt, L* 11 116
505* *E T John, Lab* 6 368
506* *R O Roberts C* 3,385
507* *BRECON AND RADNOR, M* 23,261 *W* 15 504
508* *A A Jenkins, N L* 20,405
509* *E T John, Lab* 9,850

CARDIGAN,

M 17,324 *W* 15 371
506* *Capt E Evans N L* 12 825
507* *R H Morris L* 12 310

CARMARTHEN

Carmarthen M 20 504 *W* 15 709
507* *John Hinds, N L* 12 530
508* *Ron G Coventry, C* 8 805
509* *D John Agric* 4 775
510* *H Iewelyn Williams, L* 3 847

Llanelli M 30,240 *W* 18 555
508 *Dr J H Williams, Lab* 23 213
509 *G C Williams N L* 15 947

CARNARVON

M 21,627 *W* 15,823
509 *R T Jones, Lab* 14 016
510* *Maj C E Breeze N L* 12,407

DENBIGH

Denbigh, M 17 648 *W* 13 735
510 *John Cledwyn Davies N L* 12 975
511* *Hon Mrs Brodick C* 9 138
512* *Lt G Williams L* 9 974

Wrexham M 24,208 *W* 15 238
511 *R Richards, Lab* 11 940
512* *E R Davies N L* 10 842
513* *Maj R C Roberts C* 10,508

FLINT M 27,928 *W* 19 971
512* *Lt Col T H Parry DSO N L* 16 854
513* *A L Jones C* 15,080
514* *Rev D G Jones Lab* 6,163

GIAMORGAN

Aberavon M 21,471 *W* 13,245
513 *J Ramsay MacDonald Lab* 14 315
514* *S H Byass, C* 11 111
515* *Maj J Edwards DSO, N L* 5 328

Gaerphilly, M 22 603 *W* 13 192
514* *Worgan Jones, Lab* 16 082
515* *Maj A McLean, C* 12 057
516* *Gower M* 19 850 *W* 13 226
517* *D R Grenfell, Lab* 13 388
518* *F W Davies, L* 11,302

Llandaff and Barry, M 23,109 *W* 15 589
516* *Maj W Cope, C* 13 129
517* *J A Lovat Fraser, Lab* 9 031
518* *J C Meggitt, L* 7 577

Neath, M 26 777 *W* 16,861
517 *H Jenkins Lab* 19,564
518* *J Hugh Edwards, N L* 13,130
519* *Ogmore M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
520* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

521 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
522* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
523* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

524 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
525* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
526* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

527 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
528* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
529* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

530 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
531* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
532* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

533 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
534* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
535* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

536 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
537* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
538* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

539 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
540* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
541* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

542 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
543* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
544* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

545 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
546* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
547* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

548 Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
549* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013
550* *Merioneth M* 24,660 *W* 15 013

Ebbw Vale, M 20 674 *W* 12,445
523* *Evan Davies, Lab* 16 947
524* *M Morgan, C* 8,951

Monmouth, M 17,574 *W* 12,205
525* *C L Forester Walker, C* unop

Pontypool M 19 915, *W* 12 544
526* *T Griffiths, Lab* 11,528
527* *Sir T G Jones, K B E, C* 8,654
528* *Sir R Connell, K B E, L* 7,733

MONTGOMERY, M 13 857 *W* 9,902
529* *Col David Davies L* unop
530* *Pembroke M* 24,962 *W* 18,290
531* *Maj G Lloyd George, N L* 21,569
532* *W Jenkins, Lab* 9,703

WELSH UNIVERSITY, M 858, *W* 365
(Bye election, 1923)

Scotland

SCOTTISH BURGHS

ABERDEEN

North M 21 679 *W* 14,227
529* *Lt Col T H Parry DSO N L* 16 854
530* *W Mackenzie ameron, N L* 6,615
531* *James Johnston, K O, L* 2 113

South M 21 961 *W* 16,499
532* *C Thomson C* 13 208
533* *Sir C E Mallet, L* 9,573

AYR DISTRICT, Electors 35 346
534* *Rt Hon Sir J L Baird, Bart, CMG DSO, C* 11 179
535* *P W Raffan L* 7 402
536* *J M Aitlie Lab* 6,533

DUMBATON DISTRICT, M 20,228 *W* 11 568
537* *D A Kirkwood, Lab* 16,397
538* *J Taylor, OBE, N L* 9 017

DUNDEE M 43 304 *W* 35,033
539* *F Scrimgeour, Ind* 32,576
540* *D J D Morel, Lab* 30 292
541* *D J Macdonald, N L* 22,244

542 Rt Hon W S Churhill, OBE, N L* 20,466
543* *R R Pilkington, K C, L* 6,681
544* *W Gallacher, Com* 5,906

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, M 17 927 *W* 11 766
545* *W McIl Watson Lab* 11,615
546* *W Wallace, N L* 11,451

EDINBURGH, Central M 17 386 *W* 13,395
547* *W Graham, Lab* 12,676
548* *Col Sir G McCrae, DSO, VD, N L* 9,371
549* *East M* 15 243 *W* 10,945
550* *Lt Col S H Hogge, L* 10,551

551 Lt Col S H McDonald, CMG, DSO, N L* 7,088
552* *North M* 19,745 *W* 16,112
553* *Patrick J Ford, C* 14,805
554* *P H Allan, L* 9,165

South, M 16,357, W 16,117
 539 *Sir Samuel Chapman,*
C 14,843
Mrs Buchanan Alder
ton, L 7,408
West, M 19,020, W 15,077
 540 *H Viman Phillips, L* 12,355
 **Maj J G Jameson, C* 11,689
 GLASGOW
Bridgeton, M 23,621 W 14,359
 541 *Capt J P Hay, Lab* 17,890
 **A MacCallum Scott,*
N L 10,198
Camlaachie, M 22,937 W 14,382
 542 *Rev C Stephen Lab* 15,181
 **Shi H J Mackinder, C* 11,459
W C Smith, L 1,896
Cathcart, M 20,160 W 14,133
 543 *Capt J P Hay, Lab* 9,137
Sir Andrew Duncan,
N L 9,104
R Macdonald, C 8,661
Central M 25,497, W 16,832
 (Rye election, 1923.)
 544
Gorbals M 24,969 W 15,796
 545 *G Buchanan, Lab* 16,478
J E Harper, N L 8,276
J Maclean, Com 4,027
F J Robertson, L 1,456
Govan, M 19,822 W 11,830
 546 **Neil Maclean, Lab* 15,441
Miss Helen Fraser, N L 9,336
Hillhead M 14,977 W 11,821
 547 **Rt Hon Sir R S Horne,*
G B E, C 12,272
Maj E J Donaldson, L 7,313
Kelvingrove,
M 24,098 W 15,604
 548 *W Hutchison, C* 13,442
Capt R. Roxburgh L 11,094
Marshall, M 20,631 W 13,991
 549 *J W Muir Lab* 13,058
 **Sir W Mitchell Ihom*
son Bt K B E, C 10,951
Mrs Burnett Smith L 5,617
Partick M 17,229 W 11,147
 550 *Sir John Collie, O M G,*
M D, N L 11,754
Sir D Stevenson, Bt, L 6,282
Pollok, M 17,481 W 13,205
 551 **Col Rt Hon Sir John*
Gilmour Bt, D S O, C 14,920
A B Mackay, Lab 5,759
T R Anderson, L 2,658
St Rollox, M 23,654, W 14,785
 552 *J Stewart, Lab* 10,114
J B Couper, C 10,343
J A Fleming, L 2,025
Shettleston, M 19,604, W 11,884
 553 *J Wheatley, Lab* 14,695
T B W Ramsay N L 9,704
G Aldred, Com 470
Springburn, M 18,383 W 13,105
 554 *G D Hardie, Lab* 15,771
 **F A Macquisten, K C,*
C 10,311
Tradeston, M 22,773, W 13,187
 555 *T Henderson, Lab* 14,190
 **Lt Col V L Hender*
son, M C, C 9,677
C de Bois Murray, L 1,120

GREENOCK, M 19,504 W 13,714
 556 **Col Su G P Collins*
K B E, O M G, L 10,520
A Geddes, Com 9,776
J Denholm, C 8,404
 KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M 18,977 W 13,357
 557 *Maj Gen Sir R. Hutch*
inson, K O M G, C B,
D S O N L 12,762
 **Tom Kennedy, Lab* 12,089
IMTH M 22,731 W 17,700
 558 **Capt Wedgwood Benn*
D S O D S O, L 13,971
A M MacRobert C 7,372
R F Wilson, Lab 6,567
 MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M 11,867, W 12,409
 559 **J Leng Sturrock, N L* 8,407
J Carnegie, Lab 7,044
 PAISLEY, M 22,413, W 15,586
 560 **Rt Hon H H Asquith,*
K C, L 15,005
J M Biggar Co op 14,639
 STIRLING AND FALKIRK DIS
 TRICT, *Electors* 28,986
 561 *H Murwin, Lab* 11,073
 **Rt Hon J A M.*
Macdonald, N L 9,717
 SCOTTISH COUNTIES
 ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE
Central M 18,933 W 12,187
 562 **Maj M Wood, O B E, L* 9,779
R W Smith C 6,481
Eastern, M 19,176 W 12,210
 563 *F Martin Lab* 8,018
 **Sir W H Cowan, N L* 5,227
Kincardine and Western
M 13,529 W 9,386
 564 **Lt Col Hon A C*
Murray, O M G, D S O,
L 6,224
W Mitchell, K C, N L 3,767
 ARGYLL, M 31,766, W 12,770
 565 **Rt Hon Sir W Suther*
land, K O B N L 9,848
Harry Watt L 5,897
 AYR AND BUTE
Bute and Northern,
M 21,343, W 13,951
 566 **Lt Gen Sir A G Hunter*
Weston, K O B, D S O,
C 14,368
John Paton, Lab 9,323
Kilmarnock M 19,844, W 12,485
 567 **Hon A Shaw N L* 12,991
R Clime Lab 10,752
South Ayrshire,
M 17,344, W 10,352
 568 **James Broun, O B E*
Lab 11,511
Sir W Reid, M B E,
N L 9,180
 BANFF
M 16,647, W 11,373
 569 **Sir Charles C Barrie,*
K B E, L 11,091
 BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,
M 20,128, W 13,409
 570 *Maj W Waring, N L* 6,322
Robert Spence, Lab 5,822
Henderson Pringle, L 4,422
 **Maj J D Hope, N L* 3,300

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
 M 13,626 W 8,699
 571 *Sir A H M Sinclair*
Bt, O M G, N L 7,715
 **Sir R L Harmsworth,*
Bt, L 5,803
 DUMBARTON,
M 20,767 W 14,057
 572 **Sir W Laeburn Bt, C* 13,407
W H Martin, Lab 13,216
 DUMFRIES, M 19,414 W 14,128
 573 *Dr W A Chapple, L* 13,296
Maj H Keswick, C 11,055
 FIFE
Eastern M 17,487, W 15,100
 574 *J D Millar, K C, L* 12,697
 **Col Sir A Sprot,*
Bart, O M G, C 9,987
Western M 19,802 W 12,605
 575 **Rt Hon Wm. Adam*
son, Lab 11,091
FORFAR M 13,362, W 10,122
 576 *James Falconer, L* 8,567
 **Capt W T Shaw, C* 7,171
 GALLOWAY
M 16,639 W 12,517
 577 *Maj C R Dudgeon, L* 12,406
Rt Hon W Watson,
K C, C 10,557
 INVERNESS AND ROSS AND
 CROMARTY
Inverness, M 20,203 W 12,672
 578 **Sir M Macdonald,*
K O M G, C B, N L 9,796
A M. Livingstone,
L 8,785
Ross and Cromarty
M 15,156 W 5,539
 579 **Rt Hon J I Macphar*
son, K C, N L 5,923
John Macdonald, L 4,521
 Western Isles
M 12,387 W 7,962
 580 *Sir W Mitchell Cotte,*
Bt, K B E, N L 6,177
 **Dr Donald Murray, L* 5,238
 LANARK
Bothwell, M 20,522 W 11,196
 581 **J Robertson, M B E,*
Lab 13,872
P D Ridge Beedle, C 10,484
Catbridge M 19,319, W 10,279
 582 *J C Welsh, Lab* 12,038
 **Lt Col A L H*
Buchanan, O B E, C 9,724
D P Blades, L 2,802
Hamilton, M 17,472, W 10,138
 583 **Duncan Graham, Lab* 12,365
Shi S Keith, C 9,080
Lanark, M 17,719 W 11,806
 584 **Capt W E Elliot,*
M C, C 12,005
Thomas Dickson, Lab 9,812
Motherwell, M 20,710, W 11,140
 585 *J T Walton Newbold,*
Com 8,262
Hugh Ferguson, Orange 7,214
John Maxwell, L 5,359
Capt J Colville, N L 3,666
Northern, M 19,880, W 11,027
 586 *J Sullivan, Lab* 10,349
 **Robt McLaren, C* 7,957
J C Carroll, L 3,569

184 Parliamentary Constituencies—Officers of the House of Commons

<p>Rutherford M 20,766 W 12,607 597 W Wright, Lab 14,029 J Train, N L 11,440</p> <p>LINLITHGOW M 23,114 W 12,781 588 E Shinnell Lab 12,625 *James Kidd C 8,993 J Orr L 5,605</p> <p>MIDLOTHIAN AND PERKINS Northern M 14,624 W 10,007 589 G A C Hutchison, K C C 7,415 A Clarke, Lab 1,941 E R Macnab L 3,770</p> <p>Peables and Southen M 13,762 W 9,447 590 J Westwood, Lab 6,394 A Crawford C 5,992</p> <p>*Rt. Hon Sir D Maclean, K B E I 5,337</p> <p>MORAY AND NAIRN M 13,665 W 10,682 591 *T M Guthrie N I 6,263 James Scott L 5,832</p> <p>ORKNEY & SHEPHERD M 14,646 W 9,372 592 Sir R W Hamilton I 4,814 Sir Malcolm Smith K B E, A L 4,189</p> <p>PERTH AND KINROSS Kinross and Western M 13,953 W 10,912 593 *James (admiral) N I unop Perth M 19,409 W 15,695</p> <p>594 A N Skelton K C 11,397 W Henderson I 5,874 W Westwood Lab 4,657 R Gourlay N I 2,689</p> <p>PERTHSHIRE Eastern M 17,443 W 11,051 595 Robert Nichol Lab 9,708 Sir F Lobnitz K B E, C 9,158 *J Johnstone O B E I 4,013</p>	<p>Western M 16,744 W 11,851 596 Robert Murray, Lab 11,787 *Col Sir J W Greig, O B E K C, V D, N L 10,051</p> <p>ROXBURGH & SELKIRK M 18,921 W 14,150 597 Sir Thomas Henderson, N L 10,356 Sir A H Grant, K O I R, O S I, L 9,698</p> <p>STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN Clackmannan & Eastern M 19,842 W 12,616 598 J MacL Wex, Lab 10,312 C M Alchison, L 7,379 *May Ralph Glyn, M C, C 6,888</p> <p>Western M 14,170 W 8,788 599 T Johnston Lab 8,919 *Sir Harry Hope C 8,104</p> <p>SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, 27,322 (St Andrews, Glasgow Aberdeen and Edinburgh) 600 *D M Cowan, N L unop 601 *Rt Hon Sir Henry Craik K C B C unop 602 Sir George Berry LL D F I S T C in op</p> <p>Northern Ireland Under the Government of the Land Act 1920 the number of Members to be returned by constituencies in Northern Ireland to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 13 distributed as under:— Borough Members 4 County Members 8 University Member 1 Total 13</p>	<p>BOROUGHES BRIFAST East 603 *Capt H Dixon O B E, unop North 604 *T E McConnell C B E, C unop South 605 *Thomas Miles C West unop 606 *R J Lunn C unop</p> <p>COUNTIES ANTRIM 607 *Capt Rt Hon C C Craig C unop 608 *Major J H H O'Neill, C unop AIRMAGH 609 *Lt Col Sir W J Allen, K B E D S O C unop DOWNS 610 *Major Gen Rev J M Simms CB, CMG, D D C unop 611 *D D Reid C unop</p> <p>FERRANAGH AND LAROE Electors 95,468 612 T J S Harrison N 45,236 613 Cahill Healy S F 44,817 J A Pringle K C, C 38,640 W F D Allen, C 38,589</p> <p>LONDONDERIA Electors 62,111 614 *Hon Sir M Macanagh ten K B L K C, C 30,743 Capt E I Macanagh ten, Anti-Partitionist, 8,611</p> <p>UNIVERSITY QUEEN'S BRFIAST 615 *Sir William Whitla, C in op</p>
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OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

<p>Speaker (elected Nov 20, 1922) Rt Hon John Henry Whitley M P for Halifax (1921) £5,000 Secretary, Lt Col Ralph Vane, O I E £700 Chairman of Committees, Rt Hon James Hope M I £2,500 Deputy Chairman (apt Hon E A Fitzroy M I £1,000 Temporary Chairmen Rt Hon. Sir Fred George Banbury Bart, M P Rt Hon John Frederick Peel Rawlinson K C, M I Lt Col Hon Arthur Cecil Murray, CMG, D S O, M P Robert Young, M P Sir George Croydon Maiks, C B E, M I unop</p> <p>Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K C B Palace of Westminster £3,000 Clerk Ass't, Horace Christian Dawkins M B E £1,800 Second do, Gilbert F Montgomerie Champion £1,000 Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees H A Ferguson Davie £1,200 Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills F R Williams Wynn £1,000 to £1,200 Clerk of the Journals, T W G Bond £1,000 to £1,200 Senior Clerks, A H Ellis F C Holland, R P Colomb, Bryan Fell Sir J S Horsburgh Porter, Bart. F C Bramwell, C R Turner, W K Gibbons O C Williams G W B Throckmorton each £650 to £900 Assistant Clerks B H Coode A W M Bull, J W Metcalfe, C R P Divei E A Fellowes C L Ferguson R A W Dent L A Abraham, N L Lockton, G St G S Kingdom, E J H Edenborough, D H Bevis each £150 to £600</p>	<p>Accountant, J Luxford £400 to £600 Asst do C L Watson £200 to £350 Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj B L St John £650 Sergeant at Arms Adm Sir (olm Kettel, K C I E K C V O, C B D S O £1,200 Deputy Sergeant Francis R Gosset £800 Assistant do, Walter H Erskine M B E £600 Chaplain to the Speaker Rev Canon Wm H Carnegie M A £400 Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon K C B, K C £1,800 Examiner for Private Bills and Licensing Office, Hon Edward Gully C B £800 Librarian A F A W Smyth £1,000 to £1,200 Assistant do, Vivian Kitto £400 to £600 Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson £100 Deputy do, H A Stevens Official Reports (Editor), W Turner Perkins £550 to £600 Do (Asst Editor), T H Parr £400 to £450</p>
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SECOND SESSION, 1922

THE NEW PARLIAMENT—In order to give immediate effect to the Constitution for the Irish Free State, the new Parliament—the first of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, though described on official documents as the thirty second of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—met shortly after the general election. Members assembled on Nov. 20, when, in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the Father of the Chamber seconded by Mr. Pretymau, Mr. J. H. Whitley was re-elected Speaker. Mr. O'Connor remarked that the House required a Speaker with some humour because it was sometimes subject to gusts of passion. Sometimes it was like a boys school, sometimes like a girls school, but it could always be brought back to self control by a timely appeal to its always present sense of humour. Mr. Whitley accepted the honour and was escorted to the Chair by the Prime Minister, tributes being paid to the Speaker by Mr. Clynes and Mr. Asquith. On the following day the King's Approval of the Commons choice was announced and the swearing in of members commenced.

THE KING'S SPEECH—The opening of the Session by the King took place on Nov. 23, when His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. In his speech from the Throne His Majesty said that Parliament had been summoned to deal with the legislation necessary to give effect to the Free State Constitution, and announced that the ameliorative measures prepared by the late Government on the subject of trade and employment were being examined afresh with a view to their continuance and extension. In the House of Lords Lord Erskine moved and Lord Queenborough seconded the Address in reply which was agreed to after a debate concerned mainly with British commitments abroad. In the other Chamber the Address was moved by Capt. W. Brass and seconded by Mr. Margesson in excellent maiden speeches. The new Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech that created a good impression, declared the reference to employment in the King's Speech to be "profoundly unsatisfactory," and said that the Labour Party were there to give constitutional force and political expression to the needs and desires of the workers. Mr. Bonar Law said the Government wished the Irish Treaty success in the interests both of Ireland and of Great Britain, while Mr. Asquith expressed the strongest hope and confidence that the genius and national sense of the Irish people would carry them through their present and future troubles. An amendment moved by Mr. Clynes regretting the absence of any indication of a change in the Coalition Government's foreign policy with a view to improving trade and decreasing unemployment was defeated by 303 to 174 on Dec. 1, one moved by Sir John Simon demanding the repeal of the Safeguarding of Industries Act was rejected by 269 to 207 on Dec. 4, and a third on the agricultural position, introduced by Sir R. Wintrey was beaten by 267 to 52 on Dec. 5, when the Address was agreed to.

THE IRISH BILLS—The Prime Minister on Nov. 24 presented the two important Bills of the brief Session—one to provide for the Constitution

of the Irish Free State and the other to make such provisions as were consequential or incidental to the establishment of the Irish Free State, mainly affecting Northern Ireland. Moving the second reading of the former Bill on Nov. 27, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Treaty had already been ratified by the Southern Irish Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament could make no change unless it were subsequently agreed to in the Southern Irish Parliament. The question was whether the Constitution complied with the Treaty or not. The Law Officers of the late Government and the Lord Chief Justice declared that the Constitution was in accordance with the Treaty and the Prime Minister recommended the Bill without any special fear as to the result and without any exaggerated expression of hope. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald shared the hope that the agreement would bring about that spirit of happiness and co-operation between the two countries which all past efforts in governing Ireland had failed to achieve. The rejection of the Bill was moved by Mr. Saklatvala and seconded by Mr. Newbold, but the motion was negatived and the second reading agreed to without a division. The Committee stage was passed on Nov. 28, and on the following day the two Bills received their third reading. The House of Lords quickly passed both measures and on Dec. 5 the Royal Assent was given. When Parliament was prorogued on Dec. 13 the King's Speech contained the passage: "It is my earnest prayer that the passing of these measures will mark the inauguration of a period of prosperity and concord for both Ireland and Great Britain."

THE CATTLE EMBARGO—As a result of the resolution passed by both Houses in the preceding Session, in favour of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle Sir Robert Sanders on Dec. 4 presented a Bill to amend the existing law. Moving the second reading on Dec. 7 the Minister of Agriculture said under the agreement with representatives of the Canadian Government Canadian store cattle were to be admitted into this country provided they were shipped direct from a Canadian port to a port in Great Britain, that they were kept under veterinary observation for three days immediately before embarkation, that during the voyage they were thoroughly examined by a veterinary officer of the Dominion and that they were landed at specified landing places in this country and examined by port officers. The Bill, which also applied to Irish cattle carried out these conclusions. An amendment for its rejection was defeated by 379 to 27 and the second reading was secured. The subsequent stages in both Houses were reached with little debate though Lord Carson attempted to remove Northern Ireland from the scope of the measure, and the Royal Assent was given on Dec. 15.

HELP FOR AUSTRIA—Among the objects of the Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Bill, which was passed during the Session, was the provision of help for Austria. Moving the second reading on Dec. 6, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said it was hoped that each of the three parts would assist and improve the trade of the country. The first part continued for another year the Trade Facilities Act of 1921, placing at the Government's disposal for that second period a sum of £25,000,000 to be devoted to the aid of

industries by guaranteeing loans made for the purpose of bringing orders into this country. The second clause provided a guarantee by the Government of a market loan to be raised in order to aid in the stabilization of the Austrian currency and the renaissance of Austrian finance, Britain's share being about £6,500,000. The remaining part guaranteed a loan to the Soudan Government for irrigation works.

SESSION, 1923

THE KING'S SPEECH—The normal session was inaugurated with full state on Feb. 23 by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. In His Majesty's speech from the Throne reference was made to the situation in the Ruhr, the Lausanne Conference, and the prospective settlement of Great Britain's war debt to the United States, and legislation was promised dealing with housing, unemployment insurance benefit, trade boards, industrial assurance, legal reforms, and the granting of credit facilities to agriculturists. In the Upper Chamber Lord Willoughby de Broke moved and Lord Hastings seconded the Address, and replying to Viscount Grey Marquis Curzon said that the attitude of the British Government in regard to the Ruhr was one of benevolent neutrality. He indicated his readiness to welcome action by the United States. The Address was agreed to. Mr Samuel Roberts moved and Mr Collingwood Hughes seconded the Address in the Commons and in the course of the debate Mr Asquith urged that Great Britain should press both on France and Germany the necessity of allowing the question of reparations to be dealt with by the League of Nations, a suggestion which the Prime Minister did not consider practicable at the time. An amendment moved by Mr Clynes regretting the absence of any indication of a policy to check "the progressive economic ruin of Europe" was defeated by 277 to 280 on Feb. 16 and three days later an amendment framed by the two wings of the Liberal Party urging the appointment by the Council of the League of Nations of a commission of experts to report upon Germany's capacity to pay reparations and the best method of payment was rejected by 205 to 196. The Address was agreed to on Feb. 20 after the defeat by 273 to 167 of an amendment counselling immediate and drastic curtailment of expenditure in Mesopotamia and by 307 to 176 of a Labour amendment regarding war pensions.

THE NEW PREMIER—After a fruitless holiday in search of health, Mr Bonar Law resigned on Whit Sunday, and a few days later Mr Stanley Baldwin agreed to form an Administration, the majority of the old Ministers being reappointed. The new Prime Minister was chosen as Leader of the Conservative Party on May 28 and on the same day, when Parliament resumed after the short Whitsuntide recess, warm tributes were paid to Mr Bonar Law in the House of Commons. Mr MacDonald expressed the profound regret of all parties at Mr Bonar Law's withdrawal, and with regard to his successor declared amid laughter that he would do his best to "frustrate his politics" and to "confound his knavish tricks." Mr Asquith and Mr Lloyd George happily expressed their sympathy and their good wishes. Mr Baldwin returned thanks in a few felicitous phrases, and

Mr Austen Chamberlain followed with generous appreciation of the old Premier and the new.

THE BUDGET—In a speech that went far towards ensuring his succession to the Premiership little more than a month later Mr Stanley Baldwin set out his Budget proposals on April 16 and secured warm approval for a policy which placed debt redemption first coupled with a number of welcome reductions in taxation. The Chancellor announced that the revenue for the past year had been £914,000,000 and the expenditure £812,500,000 the surplus of £101,500,000 (due to reduction of expenditure) having automatically gone to the reduction of debt. He proposed to include in the Finance Bill a clause providing a sinking fund of £40,000,000 this year with five millions more in the following year and a similar addition a year later. With regard to the current year he estimated the total expenditure as £876,616,000 while on the basis of existing taxation, he placed the revenue at £852,650,000, a surplus of about £23,966,000. After remarking that the proposal to put a tax on betting would be considered by a Select Committee, Mr Baldwin came to his reductions in taxation. The rates for heavier letters and for inland parcels and the annual rentals for telephones would be reduced a rebate of £1 per bulk barrel would be given on beer, except on beer of low gravity, the duty of 4d per gallon on cider and perry would be repeated and that on table waters reduced to 2d a gallon, the income tax would be reduced by 6d to 4s 6d in the pound and the corporation tax would be reduced from 1s to 6d in the pound in respect of profits arising after June 30, 1923. These reductions he estimated would cost £34,150,000, leaving a revenue of £818,500,000 and a surplus of £1,384,000, to be kept for contingencies. In conclusion the Chancellor expressed the belief that the country had already passed the peak load of taxation and that they might hope soon to have relief from the calamitous years of trade depression. Mr Ramsay MacDonald congratulated Mr Baldwin upon his debt reduction proposals but suggested that the money off the income tax went into luxuries and urged a reduction in the sugar duty. The resolutions were passed after several sittings, and on April 23 the Finance Bill was read a first time. The second reading was secured on May 14 after the defeat by 271 to 157 of an amendment for the rejection of the Bill, moved by Mr Philip Snowden, on the ground that it made no adequate provision for the reduction of the National Debt and no reduction of the heavy duties on the necessities of life. On Committee, the Government accepted a suggestion that the possibility of passing on the reduction in the mineral water duties to the consumer should be considered, and concessions were made regarding the new assessment of houses. The sections of the Act of 1920 providing for the registration of particulars of land and property values in every transfer of land and property were repealed. During the Report Stage a new clause was agreed to freeing from the Entertainments Tax entertainments promoting the interest of any industry or art and agricultural and trade shows. The Bill was read a third time on July 4 by 249 to 145 after the Prime Minister had reviewed the negotiations for the funding of the American Debt. The terms were fair and honest, Mr Baldwin declared. He believed that they laid the

foundation of the constructive settlement of the world problem. Dealing with the question of Allied debts, he said that those who owed us money owed us money still, we were the creditors and they were the debtors. The Bill passed speedily through the House of Lords and the Royal Assent was given on July 18.

THE IRISH DEPORTATIONS—As a sequel to the deportation to Ireland from Great Britain of over a hundred persons under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Regulations, and the resulting proceedings in the High Court, a Bill was presented by Mr Baldwin on May 17, to prohibit the institution of legal proceedings against the Home Secretary in respect of his action. In moving the second reading on May 28 Mr Baldwin—by that time Prime Minister—announced that while all legal claim to compensation would be barred by the Bill the Government had decided to receive claims in respect of actual expenses or direct loss suffered by any of the deportees in consequence of their arrest and deportation to Ireland. Disputed claims would be referred to some impartial person of judicial experience for adjustment. He added that the Government had decided to set up a small expert committee with a judicial chairman to consider the regulations made under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, 1920, and advise as to the amendment or cancellation of any such regulations. A motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 297 to 143 and the second reading was carried. During the Committee stage on May 29 Lord Robert Cecil agreed that the Bill went beyond the indemnity of the Home Secretary, and he subsequently brought forward a clause limiting the scope of the Bill to acts done under Regulation 14B, which was agreed to. On report on June 1 an amendment was added limiting the Bill to occurrences since Dec 6 1922 and the third reading was accorded, the Royal Assent being given on June 7.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM—The main work of the Session centred round the provision of housing accommodation and after a change in policy as a result of the defeat of three Ministers at bye elections, several Bills were passed. The first was designed to overcome the difficulty caused by the House of Lords decision in regard to the "notice to quit" provision in the Act of 1920, which had led to "rent strikes" in various parts of the country. Explaining the proposals on Feb 25 Sir Douglas Hogg said that landlords would be empowered to keep any amounts in excess which had been paid before Dec 1, 1922, and to recover any arrears kept back since that date, but they could not recover arrears which had not been collected on that date. A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 283 to 196 and after being dealt with by a Standing Committee the Bill received the Royal Assent on May 17. A long fight took place over the Housing Bill, which was outlined on April 24 by Mr Neville Chamberlain the new Minister of Health, in moving the second reading. Describing the Bill not as the solution of the problem but as the beginning of a solution, he said he hoped to encourage private enterprise, and as a particular class of house required could not be provided by private enterprise alone he proposed to give a subsidy of £6. This was to be paid to local authorities and not to individuals, and it might

be used for giving assistance to private enterprise for providing houses by the authority itself. The Bill laid down the limits of the size of the houses to be assisted, and criticism was mainly directed to these clauses which were modified in some respects. The Bill was read a second time on April 26 after the defeat by 240 to 140 of a Labour motion for rejection, and emerged from the Standing Committee with a number of minor alterations receiving the Royal Assent on July 31, just before Parliament adjourned until Nov 13. The closing day of the first part of the Session also saw the Royal Assent given to another important Bill, one to amend and prolong the duration of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act of 1920. Moving the second reading on June 6 Mr Neville Chamberlain said that to attempt to make a clean cut of decontrol even in 1925 would be found to be impossible when the time came. In the Bill he contemplated a period of seven years during which control in some form or other would be continued. The existing Act was to be maintained for another two years subject to certain modifications and it was then to be followed by a longer period during which the tenant was to be protected against the danger of eviction at the whim or to serve the cupidity of a landlord. Under the modifications it was provided that when the landlord came into possession of his house after the passing of the Bill that House would come out of the Act. The increases of rent permitted under the existing Act were not altered and Reference Committees were established to take some of the work from the County Courts. The rejection was moved by Mr Sidney Webb, but on the following day this was defeated by 287 to 123 and the Bill was read a second time, the third reading being secured on July 13—after consideration by a Standing Committee—by 212 to 111.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURE—Before Parliament rose two Bills providing relief for the agricultural industry were passed. The first, as explained by Sir Robert Sanders on May 30 when it was given a second reading, enabled men who had bought their farms between the date of the introduction of the Corn Production Act of 1917, and the date of its repeal in 1922, to obtain mortgages repayable by annual or half-yearly payments in interest and sinking fund up to 75 per cent of the present value of their farms. These mortgages would be granted through approved associations which would be restricted in their profits the Government sanctioning loans repayable in 60 years at a rate of interest and sinking fund charges which would work out at £5 10s 7d per cent. A scheme for the formation of co-operative credit societies, to apply to small holders and agricultural labourers as well as farmers, was embodied in the Bill. The other measure provided that occupiers of agricultural land who now paid half the rates to which the Bill applied should in future pay one quarter of those rates. The estimated deficiency would be paid into the local taxation accounts by the Exchequer. Mr Neville Chamberlain, in moving the second reading on June 4 said that the Bill was only a temporary measure and he hoped shortly to bring forward permanent provisions in regard to the rating of agricultural land.

THE WAR BONUS

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls *twenty sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows —

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s per week—130 per cent increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 30s a week but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent on the first 30s a week (£91 5s per annum) and 60 per cent on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent on the first £91 5s 60 per cent on the next £208 15s and 45 per cent on the amount in excess of £200 up to £390.

The bonus additions were at their height in March, 1921, when they followed the Index figure average of 165 and the annual cost of the scheme in the Civil Service was £45,000,000. The Bonus payable from Sept 1, 1923, represents the basic rate of 130 per cent in excess of July, 1914, *less* eleven twenty sixths decrease, equivalent to a fall of 55 points from the March, 1920, standard (or 90 points from March, 1921). Each twenty sixth reduction in the Civil Service salaries and wages represents about £1,250,000 annually. In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced —

20 per cent on salaries from £500 to £700 25 per cent on salaries from £700 to £800 30 per cent on salaries from £800 to £900 and so on until 60 per cent is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below —

Annual Salaries				Weekly Wages			
Salary	Annual Bonus			Wages	Weekly Bonus		
	March 1921	Sept 1922	Sept 1923		March 1921	Sept 1922	Sept 1923
£	£ s	£ s	£ s	s d	s d	s d	s d
50	148 10	76 10	67 10	14 0	23 0	11 10	10 6
150	195 6	100 12	88 15	15 0	24 0	12 9	11 3
200	233 7	120 4	106 2	16 0	26 0	13 7	12 0
300	290 9	149 12	132 1	20 0	33 0	17 0	15 0
400	347 12	179 1	158 0	30 0	49 0	25 6	22 6
500	404 14	208 9	183 19	40 0	61 0	31 8	28 0
600	461 16	237 1	208 19	50 0	69 0	35 7	31 5
700	518 19	267 4	230 10	60 0	76 0	39 6	34 11
800	576 1	297 8	259 10	70 0	84 0	43 5	38 4
900	633 3	324 12	285 17	80 0	91 0	47 1	41 6
1,000	690 6	351 13	312 13	90 0	97 0	50 0	44 2
1,458	750 0	444 4	316 6	100 0	102 0	52 11	46 9

MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES

A NOTABLE triumph was secured by a private member, Mr Entwistle, in placing upon the Statute Book a Bill which gave to women the right of divorce on the ground of their husband's misconduct, thus placing the sexes upon an equality in this respect. Given a second reading on March 2 by 231 to 27 the Bill was considered by a Standing Committee, received its third reading by 257 to 26 on June 8 and, passing through the Upper Chamber with an amendment, was given the Royal Assent on July 18. Viscountess Astor was also successful with a temperance measure her Bill to make it illegal knowingly to sell to anyone apparently under 18 any kind of intoxicant for consumption in a public house being read a second time by 336 to 56, and receiving the Royal Assent on July 31. Other measures passed included one giving increased powers for dealing with the illicit traffic in drugs and another enabling special constables to be recruited.

GOVERNMENT STAFFS

FROM Sept. 1, 1922 to Aug. 31, 1923, a reduction of 10,766 was made in Government Staffs. The following are the details for Sept. 1, 1923 —

Ex Service men—	Per manent	Temp porary	Totals
Disabled	27,696	16,094	43,790
Others	75,344	22,744	98,088
Totals	103,040	38,838	141,878
Other men	83,392	3,472	86,864
Total male staff	186,432	42,310	228,742
Women	56,668	18,985	75,653
Grand totals	243,100	61,295	304,395

The principal reductions were Pensions Ministry, 338; Ministry of Agriculture, 151; Inland Revenue, 79; Labour Ministry, 67; Customs and Excise, 46; Disposal and Liquidation Commission, 40.

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY (See pp 235-6.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Whitehall Place, S W 1 43 Parliament Street, S W 1, Gwydyr House, Whitehall S W 1

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1919 (9 and 10 Geo V Ch 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1909, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression agriculture is defined to include horticulture.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of New Gardens is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates 1923-4 £1,941,561

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Arthur Sanders Bart. M.P. £2,000
Private Secs. C. T. Houghton R. H. Franklin
Asst. do Hon. T. B. Money Coult. uny
Parliamentary Secs. Maj. S. Steel M.P. uny
Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries The Earl of Ancester £1,200

Private Sec. D. B. Toye ONE
Permanent Secretary Sir F. L. C. Flood, M.C. £3,000
Private Sec. D. E. Vandepoer

Chief Scientific Adviser Sir A. Daniel Hall M.C. £2,200
Private Sec. H. H. Parker

Fisheries Secretary H. G. Maurice C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Wish Secretary Bryner Jones C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries H. G. Maurice C.B. (Principal Assistant Secretary £1,200 to £1,500) H. L. Dale C.B. A. T. A. Dobson H. I. French C.B. ONE
Bryner Jones, C.B. E. B. Shine (Principal Establishment Officer) R. J. Thompson C.B. ONE
£1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser and Solicitor F. A. Jones C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor A. D. Stocks ONE £500 to £1,000

Principals, A. Dunbar R. R. Knfield Maj. F. Carnsey H. H. Judson P. W. Millard E. L. Mitchell A. W. Monro C.B. C. Nathan H. G. Richardson, C. W. Sabin A. W. Street M.C. Wynn Thomas, H. D. Vigor M.B., H. R. Ward and C. R. T. Williams ONE (also Deputy Establishment Officer) £700 to £900

First Class Clerks R. H. Hooker A. G. L. Rogers G. W. Sneyd Lloyd I.S.O. ONE £600 to £800

Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber M.C. W. R. Black R. H. Franklin, C. T. Houghton M. A. Lowe H. Meadows, F. K. Milson B. W. Phillips D. B. Toye ONE D. E. Vandepoer V. E. Wilkins £500 to £500

Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey £550 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer P. J. Langley M.B., (and allowance, £100) £550 to £700

Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research Sir B. Stockman M.B., M.C.V.S. (and allowance, £500) £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Veterinary Inspector, J. R. Jackson M.B., M.C.V.S. (and allowance, £100) £700 to £900

Assistant Veterinary Officer J. McI. McCall M.B., M.C.V.S. £500 to £700

Controller of Horticulture W. G. Lobjott, ONE uny
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B., (and allowance, £100) £500 to £700

Director of Plant Diseases, J. C. F. Fryer M.A. £700 to £900

Chief Education Inspector P. G. Dallinger, ONE, £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Education Inspector J. G. Stewart

Dairy Commissioner J. F. Blackshaw, ONE, £600 to £800

Poultry Commissioner P. A. Francis, M.P. £700 to £900

Senior or Superintending Inspectors, A. H. Berry £700 to £900

E. G. Haygarth Brown, A. B. Bruce, A. V. Campbell, F. R. Edwards G. C. Gough, G. P. Haynes W. H. Hogg P. J. I. Kelland A. M. Munro Capt. W. G. Wragg £500 to £700

Livestock Commissioner G. T. Dixon, M.P. £700 to £900

Superintending Live Stock Officers R. N. Jones P. A. Mylton W. P. Middleton £500 to £700

Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal S. Major ONE £1,200

Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety £1,000

Dist. at Land Commissioners D. G. Barnard J. H. Diggle, F. Horne ONE W. T. Howes M.B. F. E. N. Rogers J. H. Sutton £600 to £800

Deputy Commissioner S. Fitch £500 to £600

Chief Drainage Engineer J. C. A. Roseveare £600 to £800

Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations F. H. Russell ONE £1,000

Chief Inspector of Fisheries H. S. Moss Blundell ONE £750 to £850

Principal Naturalists J. O. Borley ONE M. A. R. W. Dodgson M.D. £550 to £750

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany A. W. Hill M.C. F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director Major T. F. Chipp M.C. £600 to £800

Keeper Herbarium & Library A. D. Cotton £500 to £700

Curator of Gardens W. J. Bean £550 to £650

Keeper of Museums J. M. Hillier £550 to £650

Assistant Keeper Jodrell Laboratory L. A. Boodle F.R.S. £550 to £650

Assistants J. Alkman K. W. Braid W. Dallimore J. H. Holland ONE J. Hutchinson C. V. B. Marquand S. A. Skan T. A. Sprague W. B. Turrill W. N. Winn C. H. Wright A.T.S. £550 to £650

Lady Assistant Miss E. M. Wakefield £550 to £650

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton

Director-General Col. H. M. Jack M.C. D.S.O.

Executive Officer Lt. Col. A. J. Wolff D.S.O. M.B.

Officers in charge of Headquarters Divisions —

Publications Lt. Col. J. E. E. Craster ONE M.B. Control and Topographical Capt. Maj. M. V. MacLeod ONE M.B.

Acting Adjutant Capt. F. H. M. Clifford, M.C. M.B.

Levelling Lieut. H. E. Pike M.B.

Stores Lieut. J. D. Newman M.B.

Quartermaster Lieut. G. T. Northover M.B.

Small Scale & Map Branch, Capt. J. G. Withycombe

Staff Officers —

Research Officer H. L. P. Jolly M.A.

Archaeology O. G. S. Crawford B.A. F.R.A.

Chief Clerk and Finance Officer F. C. Bagley, I.S.O.

Division Officers —

Edinburgh Major F. B. Lough ONE M.C. M.B.

York Lieut. B. T. Godfrey Faussett M.C. M.B.

Exeter Capt. C. L. Y. Parker M.B.

Norwich Lieut. J. R. T. Aldous M.C. M.B.

AIR MINISTRY (see pp 248-9).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. (See also Bootish Section)

The Herald's College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour in addition to the ordinary functions of the Herald's. Their first residence was in Ludlow's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire Earl Marshal His Grace the Duke of Norfolk Deputy Earl Marshal Rt Hon Viscount FitzAlan P.C. G.C.I.O. D.S.O.

KINGS OF ARMS

Garter Sir Henry Farnham Burke K.C.I.O. C.B. F.R.S.
(ancient William Alexander Lindsay K.C.I.O.)
Norroy Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lou. C.B.

SIX HERALDS

Somer set Everard Groen F.R.S.
(Chester Arthur William Stou art Cochi ino M.C.O.
Richmond Gerald Woods Wollaston M.C.
Windson Algar Henry Stafford Howard M.C.
Yorkshire Archibald George Blomfield Russell
Leic. Hon Philip Plantagenet Cary

FOUR PURSUIVANTS

Portcullis George Rolthe Bellow
Houge Dragon John Dunmase Heaton Armist ing
Houge Groule Henry R. C. Mutin
Ruemantle Aubrey John T. ppin

SECRETARIES

Earl Marshal's Sec. Gordon A. de Lisle Loc. C.B.
Registrar Arthur W. S. Cochran M.C.O.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

Ryder Street St James's W. 1

The Charity Commission was appointed in Act of Parliament in 1853 for the better administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales. In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commission over all endowments held for purely educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act 1890.

Chief Commissioner J. F. Mills £1,500
Second Commissioner G. W. Wallace £2,000 to £2,500
Secretary C. B. Ritchie £1,000
Parliamentary Clerks (Unpaid) 11 Col.
H. H. Spender Clay M.C. M.C. M.C.
Assistant Commissioners and Unpaid Clerks F. Macpherson J. F. Adams H. D. S. Ions W. F. Fox G. B. Rooke A. E. McClure O.S.

1st Class Clerks R. F. Ford C. N. Hope Wallace
M.C. R. B. Jackson, S. F. Turner £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks L. T. Ford C. G. Burnard I. T. Cardon J. C. G. Fownall G. E. L. Puddington £500 to £550

Accountant Off. Trustees Dept. F. H. Lewis 150 £700 to £800

Asst. do S. Hart £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do F. Buckingham J. R. Smith £400 to £500

Clerk of Registration and Muniments A. L. Guest £400 to £500

Librarian and Clk to Sec. H. B. Denham £400 to £500

Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities H. P. Brown £400 to £500

Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)

13 Clement's Inn Passage W.C. 5 and Custom House
Lower Thames Street E.C. 3

Establishment Expenses 1923-1924 £48,605.
Government Chemist Sir Robert Robertson K.C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do, G. Stubbs C.B.E., F.R.C. £900 to £1,000

Superintendent Chemists *T. J. Chatter 190, B.S.C.
J. Fox O.B.E. D.S.C., F.R.C. D. A. Gracy F.R.C. J. J. Halpin, F.R.C. A. More A.R.C.S. F.R.C. £700 to £850
Chemists Class I R. Rodger F.R.C. I. H. Bowles F.R.C. P. J. Sageman F.R.C. *W. Williamson, A. E. Middleton A. G. Francis B.S.C. F.R.C. *F. G. H. Tate F. S. Aumonier B.S.C. F.R.C. A. J. H. Gauge F.R.C. £450 to £650
Staff Officer, W. Davie £400 to £500
Senior Clerks *I. Wortman H. Blanks £300 to £400
(Chemists, Class II) *G. E. Sheppard J. Carmichael F.R.C. T. W. Harrison B.S.C. F.R.C. J. R. Nicholls B.S.C. F.R.C. C. A. Adams B.S.C. A.I.C. J. E. Byles B.S.C. F.R.C. R. Kinnas B.A. B.S.C. A.I.C. J. Kirk *F. B. Burth F.R.C. A. T. Parsons B.S.C. A.I.C. A. H. Rheinlander B.S.C. A.I.C. E. A. Nuro B.S.C. A.I.C. *J. Stephenson B.S.C. A.I.C. B. A. Ellis M.A. A.I.C. *A. F. Wells B.S.C. A.I.C. R. Sutcliffe M.A. A.I.C. *J. King F.R.C. J. A. Heald M.C. B.S.C. A.I.C. J. W. Cooley B.S.C. A.I.C. S. A. Ashmore B.S.C. A.I.C. C. F. Barton B.S.C. P. M. Mooney B.S.C. A.I.C. G. H. Croft M.C. I. C. Nickolls M.C. I. C. A.R.C. A.I.C. R. H. Settle B.A. A.I.C. F. H. Williams B.S.C. A.I.C. A.I.C. £225 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens W. 1

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, birth and character, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment for 1923-24 £60,000.

1st Commissioner Sir Stanley M. Leathes K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant Commissioners, J. B. Muir (Director of Examinations) L. C. H. Wilks (Secretary) £1,000 to £1,200

Asst. Sec. G. G. McNeill £700 to £800
Junior Clerks J. H. Blackenbourn I. L. Huddy £550 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street S.W. 1

The business of the Colonies was until 1801 included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly created Secretary for War. In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to relieve the War Secretary of colonial business. The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self governing Dominions and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self government granted to them. The salaries &c. of the Colonial Office are estimated at £446,993 for 1923-24.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies His Grace the Duke of Devonshire K.G. P.C. G.C.V.O. £5,000

Private Sec. F. H. Marsh, C.B. M.C. G.C.V.O.
Asst. Priv. Secs. W. C. Hankinson M.C. The Marquess of Hartington M.P. M.P. Maj. R. D. Furze D.S.O. (Appointments) Capt. A. P. Newbolt (Appointments) G. N. Irby (Appointments)

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir James Munton Smith K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary A. B. Ashson

Parliamentary, The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary E. B. Boyd do (Party) L. R. Lumley, M.P., M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries Sir H. J. Roud K.C.M.G. £2,500 Sir G. E. A. Grindle K.C.M.G., C.B. Sir C. T. Davis K.C.M.G. Sir J. E. Shuckburgh K.C.M.G., C.B. (Temp.)

Personal Adviser to the Secretary of State on Business Questions Sir James Stevenson Bart. O.S.M.

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Bart. K.C.M.G., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500

* At Custom House Branch

Assistant Secretaries C Strachey, C.M. A. E. Collins C.M.G., W. D. Ellis, C.M.G., J. E. N. Green, T. C. Macnaughten, C.M.G., C.M.S., *(Vice-Chairman Oversea Settlement Committee)* A. Fiddian, W. C. Bottomley, C.M.G., C.M.S., E. R. Darnley, A. J. Harding, C.M.S., H. R. Cowell, E. J. Harding, C.M.G., Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., C.M.S. (temp.), R. V. Vernon (temp.) H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.M.S. (Actg.)

Legal Assistant H. G. Bushe £1,000 to £1,500
Principals L. H. Marsh, C.M.G., C.M.S. £1,000 to £1,500
 Parkinson, C.M.G., J. F. R. Flood, C.M.G., R. Williams, R. A. Wiseman, C.W. Dixon, M.P., H. N. Tait, E. G. S. Machtig, M.P., J. A. Calder, H. F. Downie, A. Cooke, H. Beckett, H. T. Allen, G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., G. A. Jones, C. J. Jeffries, A. J. Daw, F. J. Howard, C.M.P. (temp.), L. B. Freestone (Actg.), J. F. Stephenson (Actg.), J. H. Hall, D.M. (Actg.), S. M. Campbell (Actg.)

Assistant Principals O. C. Chapman, J. B. Sill, botham, N. B. Archer, J. J. Puckin, M.C., C. R. Price, A. B. Boyd, R. R. Sudgwick, G. S. Hankinson, M.C., A. B. Echeson, G. W. Whitaker, D.M. I. Liesching, M. E. Antibus, J. J. Barnes, M.C., G. F. Scoll, G. E. J. Gunt, C.M.S., P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C., G. H. Cressy, A. L. Ayton £500 to £500
Accountant W. H. Eggett, C.M.S. £550 to £700
Librarian E. F. Wilkinson, M.P. £400 to £500
Chief Registrar W. J. Westbrook £400 to £500
Supt. of Printing T. Wilson, C.M. £400 to £500
Assistant Accountant M. J. Drayton £400 to £500
Acting Asst. Accountant V. N. Boyso £400 to £500
Superintendent of Copying W. J. May, C.M. £300 to £400
Staff Officers W. E. Hobson, M.P., J. A. Smith, M.P., S. R. Pugh, W. R. Shipway, J. Hunter, M. Jewell, J. H. Finmons, F. H. Harper, M.P., E. H. Howell, C. M. Hatcher (Acting) £400 to £500
Medical Adviser (London) — Sir J. Ross, Bradford £400 to £500
 (Front) — C. M. S. M. F. R. S. Lt. Col. W. I. Laverpool — R. H. Kennan, M.D. Mch. F.R.C.S. D.M.

Edinburgh — Lt. Col. D. G. Marshall, M.P. (ret'd)
Dublin — Sir J. Hawtrey, Bt. Baron, M.D. F.R.C.S.

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, C.M.G. £1,500
Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher, J. C. Fisher, C.M.S. £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks W. H. Smith, H. E. C. Merrick, C. F. Dale, C.M.G., C.M.S. (temp.) £300 to £500

Overseas Settlement Department

3 and 4, Clements Inn, W.C. 1 — (to 5 Sat. 10 to 12.30)

H. M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connection with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as The Government Emigration Committee, now renamed The Oversea Settlement Committee.

President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, Lt. Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P.
Deputy Chairman, Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., H. B. Betterson, M.P.
Vice-Chairman, T. C. Macnaughten, C.M.G., C.M.S.
Secretary, G. F. Plant
Finance Officer, W. Banks, Amery, C.M.S.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, C.M.S.

Imperial Institute

South Kensington, S.W. 7

The Imperial Institute was created as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 284) and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1905 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the

Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council Hon. W. G. Ormsby Gore, M.P. (Chairman), L. W. L. Ashley, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.C.B., M.P., Sir Edward Brookman, C.M.G., Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.B., Sir F. D. Ward, Dawson, Wyndham, R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S., A. Fiddian, Sir Gilbert Grindle, C.M.G., C.B., Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S., M. E. Handlan, C.B., Rt. Hon. Lord Kilmuir, C.M.G., D. O. Malcolm, R. W. Matthew, C.M.S., Sir James Stevenson, Bart., C.M.S., Sir Richard Threlfall, K.C.B., F.R.S. The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.
 The following are the Principal Committees of the Institute —

Committee for Canada

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (Chairman), T. G. Colman, C.M.G., Sir Robert Kindersley, C.M.G., J. H. Plummer, Sir Keith Price

Committee for Australia

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, C.M.G. (Chairman), Sir Gordon Campbell, K.C.M.G., Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, R.N. (Actg.) F. V. Reid

Committee for New Zealand

Col. the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (Chairman), W. Acton Adams, M.P., Sir J. Cones, C.M.G., G. F. Guo, R. D. D. McLean, Alexander Michie, Sir James Mills, C.M.G.

Committee for South Africa and Rhodesia

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, C.M.G. (Chairman), A. (Amban), D. O. Malcolm, C.W.S. Mudd, W. Mowenthal, W. Roper, M.A.

Committee for India

Sir Harvey Adaman, K.C.B. (Chairman), Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Thomas Bennett, C.B., M.P., Sir Manoharjee Bhownagore, K.C.B., Rt. Hon. Lord Cable, Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.B., C.B., Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, K.C.B., C.B., M.P., Sir John G. Cunningham, K.C.B., Sir Cecil Graham, Sir Lionel Jacob, K.C.B., H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, K.C.B., J. Wardlaw Milne, M.P., Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.B., Sir George Sutherland

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees including Mineral Resources (India), Silk, Rubber, &c. and a Committee on Raw Materials with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.
Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S.
Secretary to Executive Council, H. M. J. Liddell, D.M. (Acting Secretary), H. F. Lavello, D.M.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU

Supts. H. Brown, J. Goulding, D.M., S. E. Chandler, D.M. (Acting), R. Allen, M.A.
Asst. Supts. S. J. Johnstone, D.M., J. R. Furlong, F.R.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES

Colonial and Indian Collections
Senior Technical Superintendent H. Spooner (Acting)

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1
 (Stock Transfer Office, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 3)
 Shipping Office, 130 Leadenhall St. E.C. 3

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 284).

Crown Agents Sir Henry Lambert, C.M.G., C.B., £5,000, C. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.B., £2,750, Percy Hubert Eschehol, C.M.G., Lt. Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B., M.P., late R.N. (Engineer-in-Chief) each £2,500

General Dept., N E O Willis (Chief Clerk), £850 to £1,000, H C Ransom, one £850 to £700
Finance do, C F R H Urquhart, £850 to £1,000
W A Phillips M R F Davis £850 to £700
Law & Checking do H M J Warde £850 to £1,000
H K Purcell £850 to £700
Stores do H F Smith one, £850 to £1,000 J A Blackwood £850 to £700
Appointments do H Martin one £850 to £1,000
F M Pearson £850 to £700
Shipping do H W Letts Naylor one £750 to £850
L A Nuttall £850 to £700
Engineering Contracts do W Ermut M R F £850 to £1,000
Engineering Inspection do C E Williams one £850 to £1,000
ENGINEERING DESIGN do J W Spiller M R F £900 to £1,050

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E C 3

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London the present Tank Room (replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1824). The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April 1909

THE BOARD

Chairman Sir Horace P Hamilton K C B £3,000
Private Sec H S Gregory
Deputy Chairman, E Sydney Paine M R F £2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries A J DICKINSON M R F £1,200 to £1,500
William Young £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners W E H Rhydderch

SECRETARIAL OFFICE

Asst Secs W Christian C J F B Gyllis one £1,000
F A Ildbury A S Inpton J I Muckie W H Pascoe H W Trotter one £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Secs W Birtenshaw F S Birt J Coul F M Craven A J Dickinson C K Fletcher C J Flynn A P (resone) T H Higginson I D Large O Mundy J F Newell H H Ryder J A Short J S Sutton J W Train A Rodman (Acting) £700 to £900
Assistant Committee Clerks H E Cotsell A Park £850 to £950
Assistant Principals R H Davis W S Douglas A H Curlett H S Gregory C W Hudbitt F H Hart P H Kenney C A Marsden H S Marshall G A Hilgrim T K Randall W F H Rhydderch P N Roberts A J Simons A E H Tucker £200 to £500
Senior Staff Officer C M Woodford M R F £500 to £600
Superintendent of Registry T M Duddy M R F £500 to £600
Librarian B R Iftwich £400 to £500
Staff Officers S M Cayton H E Clark J F F Craven M R E J Dunne A W Hume M R F A F Walker £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS

Solicitor Benjamin Hawkins £1,800
Assistant Solicitors C E Fitzroy J C Robson £1,000
Chief Clerks F Dart A F Hubbard C Shipson £750 to £900
Asst do, R J Beattie T G Gibson C V Walker £550 to £700
Probationary Clerks E R Booth H N Harrington H B Henderson A R Pearson F D Peadar £600 to £900

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Chief Inspector Sir Geoffrey Browning M R F £1,400
Dep Ch Insps. H Genocchio I Miller £1,100
Superintending Inspectors J McC Adams C H Bator J Forbes, M R F J Johnson one J O Callaghan A Woodward £900 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, P Ambrose, W J Cawley, R H Crookall, P V Dillon, J Heningway, F Jameson, C G Kitton, W J B Leonard, C I Mills, C W Parsons, J Princep, F H Latham

M Ryan J Shrivess C Sunter J Whittle d J P Wimpress £800 to £950
Inspectors and Clerks W G Atkinson H J Bux F A Boar C Bumbay J J Hamilton W H Hancock W F Holders G L Hoppe J P Kell C F Lines W McHerrnett C J Mound F J B Mitchell J E Pyne A Raby I W Reardon A Russell H W Seax P Ghibitt J W Simmonds F E Stewart A Thompson J I Thorpe G F Tomlin £650 to £750
Chief Enquiry Officer I B Renshaw £600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER

Surgeon Commander W K Hopkins M R F (Act) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE
Accountant and Comptroller General F C Cunningham M R F £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do R Friel H R Locke M R F £850 to £1,000

Chief Accountant J H Aylson £750 to £850
Accountants P A Bourne I S Brindon J Corrier J W Dobie W Henderson J I Lambert J I C Latchford A H Mathew P McIntyre A F Miles A R Lloes G S Shepherd Jones J W Taylor A C Wood £550 to £700
Asst Accountants G S Bratchell H W Bidger A H Chaudhri T J Clarke A I Easton J J Edmunds G F Fyfeon R Gibson F Godfrey I W Lovelace H G McDiarmid P H Mende H Pepper S H Quayle W C Rose J do W Stanford S H Strong F W Tompkins H Walden J G Walker H J Wickins £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Controller T F Hagger £900
Deputy Controller R Barnard £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers C Clarke C Curtin J Newson £500 to £600
Staff Officers H W Astbury J J Beahan J Kelly G D Olding P H Pring W Wagon M R F £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Principal H V Reade M R F £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal A D Webb £700 to £900
Intelligence Officers J Byrne G Rutledge £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF WATERLARD

Inspector General of Waterguard N Thompson M R F £1,000
Deputy Genl C Smith £800
Inspector R Youl £600 to £650
Asst Inspectors E J Andrews J W Connaway (Unattached) F Forth (Unattached) £450 to £550

STORES BRANCH

Superintendent J B Hurdie £550 to £650
Deputy do J J Jackson £400 to £500

LONDON PORT

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck A A Harris, M R F £1,200
1st Collector (1st Class) F C Eldred one £800 to £850
Do (and Class) P Dalton H Hughes T B Smith E White £550 to £750
Surveyors (Long Room) S W F Hart H McInchre H F Proft, T Reynolds S Tully, G F Wade £800 to £900
Surveyors (Outdoor) I Arundel F M Atkins H F Beadle J Beard C L Blyth H F Bramwell F Briggs G H Brooks R J Brown P Carey R W Cass J J Coghlan J J Curtin I F Doran, P Drake H H Fryer A P Goodwin E H Harris, L J Hennessy A R Howlett J R Keeley J King, P T A Livingstone R McGowan R H Milne, T O'Brien E Ockenden W Parkinson V V Phani F J Read E M Wood £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class) W Donald £600 to £650
Do (and Class) F Paisley, T W Pounder £450 to £550

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Deans Yard, Westminster, S W 1

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1906 and 1922. Advances are made for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.

Chairman Rt Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B.
 Vice-Chairman Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O. £2,500
 Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., D.D. £2,500
 Unpaid Commissioners: H. Jones Davies, Sir William Haldane, Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, K.B.E., Rt Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B., Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.
 Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman S. Stagg
 Secretary R. T. Warburton £1,000
 Assistant Secretary F. L. Havoclock

DISPOSAL AND LIQUIDATION COMMISSION,

Carlton House West, Tothill Street, S W 1

Chairman Sir Howard Frank Bt. K.C.B.
 Private Sec. Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E.
 Commissioners: Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E., M.P., Sir N. I. Waterhouse, K.B.E., W. L. Hichens, Sir M. Levy Bart, Sir C. Dannreuther, C.B., Sir D. Noylan, C.B.
 Joint Secretaries: Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B., Sir D. Noylan, C.B.
 Asst. Sec. F. W. Smith, C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Hon. Adviser on Liquidation I. J. Cortes

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S W 1

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales) and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.
 The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1925, was £394,000 and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts £154,220, Annuity in lieu of Tin Colliage Duties £10,227 and Dividends on Stock £6,825. The Payments include £53,045 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £47,365 Deductions under various Acts, £45,825 Allowances, Donations and Charities; and £19,126 Expenses of Management. The sum of £33,736 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Clinton (Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of the Privy Seal), the Lord Revelstoke, C.V.O. (Recorder General), Earl Fortescue, Viscount Falkstone, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (Attorney General), Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.V.O., Walter Poncock, C.V.O. (Sec. and Keeper of Records).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
 Solicitor R. E. Tucker
 Assistant Secretary C. Liddell
 Clerk Surveyor H. Kirk
 Deputy Receiver A. E. Ollott
 Sheriff Col. Hon. H. W. Hepburn Stuart Forbes
 Treasurers

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W C 2.

Lancaster was elected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III for his son John of Gaunt in 1399, but in 1590 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.
 The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £39,000 in 1847 and amounted to £265,564 in the year ended December 31, 1925. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts £66,599, Royalties and Dues £50,725, Expenditure £13,025, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £5,000 deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £6,125 Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £4,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, and £24,477 Expenses of Management. The sum of £20,000 was paid for His Majesty's use to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.
 Chancellor J. C. Davidson, C.B., C.V.O., M.P.
 Private Sec. Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.

Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.
 Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.
 Receiver-Gen., Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Auditor, F. W. Pixley
 Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell, M.P.
 Solicitor Elliot A. C. Druce
 Surveyor Gen. and Deputy Receiver Gen. T. Vaughan Rickard.
 (Other A. M. Forbes
 Chief Clerk, Louis F. Ferguson
 Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dioceses, J. B. Blackburne and A. E. Steinthal, Joint Registrars.
 Do. Liverpool Dist. Roger W. Lowden
 Constable of Lancaster Castle Lord Ashton

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

It is uncertain when Palatine privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose the Bishops received large grants of lands with extensive immunities and Guthred king of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear to have conferred the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror and they were exercised by the Bishops until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown Chancellor, Edward Lindal Atkinson, K.C.
 Attorney General, Herbert F. Stanley, K.C.
 Solicitor General, Sir Henry Arthur Cocks, K.B.E., K.C.
 Registrar of Chancery Court A. C. Smith
 Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing
 Deputy do. G. Aynsley Smith
 Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood Bart
 Receivers Smiths Gore & Co.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1, Millbank, Westminster, S W 1

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property as now existing, was incorporated in 1836 its constitution being amended in 1840-2 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1926, 1925, and 1924

	1926	1925	1924
Forward	£525,000	£590,000	£561,000
Estates	1,552,000	1,523,000	1,364,000
Dividends and Interest	728,000	639,000	928,000
	<u>£2,805,000</u>	<u>£2,652,000</u>	<u>£2,553,000</u>

Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops Administration &c.	£1,916,000	£1,955,000	£1,889,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations &c.	522,000	356,000	355,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	525,000	561,000	539,000
	<u>£2,805,000</u>	<u>£2,652,000</u>	<u>£2,553,000</u>

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 2 Archbishops the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of H. M. Principal Secretaries of State, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, a Judge of the Admiralty Division; Earl Beauchamp, K.G.,

PC KCMS Viscount Halifax, Lord Stuart of Wortley **PC** Lord Dursington **PC** Rt Hon. Hy Hobhouse **PC** Rt Hon. Laurence Hardy **PC**, Sir W. A. Mount **Bt C.M.** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin **Bt L.** Maj John Dearman Birchall **T.D.**, **MP** A. T. Lloyd **MP**
Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers Sir Lewis T. Dibdin **Bt L.** Maj J. D. Birchall **T.D.**, **MP** Lord Stuart of Wortley **PC**
Secretary Financial Adviser and Steward of the Manors S. V. Downing
Private Sec D. P. Dixon
Assistant Secretary C. Hogg G. H. Wheeler
Asst Financial Adviser and Accountant S. S. Brister
Special Commissioners (Union of Benefices) L. G. Dibdin
Heads of Divisions H. A. Gregg G. A. Andrews, R. W. Keall E. J. Davies
Assistant Heads of Divisions J. Kershaw, A. L. Palmer W. Feller A. N. Allan W. H. Webb S. Mills W. H. Mouncey F. V. Oliver **ONE** W. Green **MC**
Establishment Officer and Head of Registry J. W. Lintott **ONE**
Higher Executive Officers F. H. B. Phillips S. J. Gunningham **ONE** (Acting) J. C. Manillier C. M. J. Irving J. A. Dwyer J. S. Collins R. M. Murray **MC** A. A. Morgan
Solicitors Messrs Milles Jennings White & Foster 5 Little College Street, Westminster S.W. 1
Surveyors Messrs Clutton 5 Great College Street Messrs Smiths, Gore & Co 7 Little College Street Westminster S.W. 1
Architects Messrs Curzon & Pasynore 3 Great College Street Westminster S.W. 1

Legal Department

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manor H. De Rock Porter
Asst Solicitor H. P. H. Bond F. A. Mears
Senior Legal Assistant W. I. J. Channel
Legal Assistants J. Walmley A. F. G. Ruston C. E. M. Bradley J. M. Wilkinson W. M. Jones

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1

The Government Department of Education was until the establishment of a separate office a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1833 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary and a central Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £434,501 in 1923-24 with £256,934 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD

The Right Hon. Edward Frederick Landley Wood **MP** President (£2,000), The Lord President of the Council the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Private Secs to President F. G. Howarth (Principal) £700 to £900 + (additional) £250 L. G. Duke (Assistant Principal) £500 to £500 + (additional) £150

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary Sir L. Amherst Selby Bigge **Bart.** **K.C.B.** £3,000
Private Sec S. S. G. Ileson (Assistant Principal) £500 to £500 + (additional) £150
Parliamentary Sec Earl of Onslow **ONE** £1,000
Private Sec E. D. Marris (Assistant Principal) £500 to £500 + (additional) £150
Second Secretary E. K. Chambers **C.B.** £2,500
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department Sir Alfred T. Davies, **Bt L.** **C.B.** £1,500
Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary Sir Edmund B. Phipps **C.B.** £1,000 to £1,500
Principal, W. C. Cleary £700 to £900
Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary E. H. Pelham, **C.B.** £1,000 to £1,500
Principal, C. W. Maudslay £700 to £900
Technical and Continuation Schools and Special Schools of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary W. B. Davies, **C.B.** £1,000 to £1,500
Principal, H. B. Wallis £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Doule £500 to £500
Universities, Training Colleges, Pensions etc., Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor **C.B.** £1,000 to £1,500
Finance, Accountant General Sir Hugh W. Orange, **C.B.** **C.I.E.** £1,000 to £1,500
Staff Officer, H. E. Mann (Principal) £700 to £900

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman Sir W. H. Ingham **C.B.** **MP**
Secretary *R. F. Young (Principal) £700 to £900

Territorial Divisions

Assistant Secretaries R. R. Campbell F. E. Douglas W. C. Eaton, R. E. S. Hart J. G. Milne, A. P. Oppé; C. E. Sykes £1,000 to £1,500
Principals A. T. Baines, E. E. Freshill A. R. Guest, E. L. Heath I. H. B. Ingles A. Maxwell I. G. D. Rokoling G. H. V. Sutherland E. L. Turnbull D. Vesoy **ONE** T. H. H. Walrand R. S. Wood (R. F. Young) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals A. W. C. Mitchell, £500 to £600 A. F. Birch Jones **MC** J. H. Burrows A. McI. Currie G. A. N. Lowndes **MC** B. L. Pearson **MC** J. Rhodes W. R. Richardson A. F. Sharrah L. N. Strong P. Wilson C. W. Wood **W.D.** **MC** £500 to £500

Welsh Department

Permanent Secretary Sir Alfred T. Davies, **K.C.B.** **C.B.** £1,000 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary J. F. Falbot £1,000 to £1,500
Principals A. J. Elmy J. G. Roberts £700 to £900
Assistant Principals A. E. Thomas £500 to £600
Il. E. Weston £500 to £500

Universities, Training of Teachers, Pensions, and Ex Service Students Branch

Principal Assistant Secretary R. J. G. Mayor **C.B.** £1,000 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Medical Assessors *Sir George Newman **C.B.** **MC**, **MD**
Assistant Secretaries W. H. Fawkes, H. E. Falbot £1,000 to £1,500
Principal H. B. Jenkins **MC** S. H. Wood **MC** £700 to £900
Assistant Principals R. Henth J. Wilkie £500 to £600
£500 Miss K. W. Elliott £500 to £500

PENSIONS

Assistant Secretary L. J. Moision £1,000 to £1,500
Principals H. A. S. Ferris J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

EX SERVICE STUDENTS

Assistant Principal D. O. Cochrane £500 to £500

Finance Branch

Accountant General Sir Hugh W. Orange **C.B.** **C.I.E.** £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy do B. P. Moore £1,000 to £1,500
Principal Finance Officer H. N. E. West £500 to £1,000
Finance Officers H. W. Buckley, J. G. Rhodes £750 to £850

Establishment Branch

Director of Establishments M. G. Holmes **ONE** £1,000 to £1,500
Principal IS H. Wood **MC** £700 to £900

Legal Branch

Legal Adviser W. B. Barker, **C.B.** £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Advisers W. G. B. Ritchie H. J. Simmonds **C.B.** **MC** £1,000 to £1,500
Legal Assistants E. L. Hopkins, J. B. Lincoln **ONE** £550 to £700, A. C. Dawes B. L. Gordon, **MC** £500 to £500

Medical Branch

Chief Medical Officer *Sir George Newman **C.B.** **MC**, **MD**

- * See also under Territorial Divisions.
- † See also under Consultative Committee.
- ‡ See also under Universities, &c. Branch.
- § See also under Medical Branch.
- || See also under Welsh Department.
- ¶ Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
- ** See also under Establishment Branch.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
Asst Sec, A H Wood £1,000 to £1,500
Principal, N D Bosworth-Smith D W Corrie
Secy, J R Warburton £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, H D Bontliff, R Cohen
G N Fleming, G G Williams £500 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF
Chief Medical Inspector, A Fichholz CBE MD
Chief Hygienic Medical Advisor, Miss J M Campbell
Medical Staff Officer, R H Crowley MD £500 to £1,000
Medical Officers, Miss M C Bywaters MD HC F
 Langdon OBE MR M T Morgan, MC MR
 Chas. R. I. Williams MD Miss L E. Wilson MD
 £500 to £800

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports
Assistant Secretary, A R Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,500
Librarian and Information Officer, A L Twyman
 £700 to £900

Architect's Office
Architect, G F N Clay £500 to £900
Assistant Architect, G E Kondall £400 to £500

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff
 (a) GENERAL
Heads of Sections, W C Barber MBE F H Bate
 W C Maynard J W Minister, £500 to £750
 G G Lunbert E G Westcott £500 to £700
 W W Bink, S W Steele £550 to £650 W H R
 Light A J Pittman OBE £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, I J Bayley F Biggs A Brown A
 Burch W J Kisher J F Freeth A V Fullerton
 R J Harry MBE I V Haynes W J Hick
 man A J Hill OBE J S Jackson J I
 Lloyd A E Marshall MBE B G Mason I A
 Manger MBE W R Mills W I Millar I R R
 Nichol P Nixon H C Tasker W B Trethowan
 C A West £400 to £500

(b) FINANCE STAFF
Assistant Officer in Charge of Accounts, F Iirk
 £450 to £750
Accountants, G A Burling MBE A R Cordingley
 F J Gaudner J W Hughes Stephens
 £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F J Baldwin F Park F
 Paine C E. Hall W C H Hutchins £400 to £500

(c) PENSIONS STAFF
Principal Staff Officers, H F Down W W Ken
 nerley J H Smith £550 to £700 Miss H F
 Moit MBE
Higher Executive Officers, Miss I E. T. Cornwell MBE
 Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon Miss L. N. C. Mullett
 Miss I. Stevens MBE £300 to £400

Inspectorate
 (A) England
 PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, H M Richards CB £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, E W Capet II J Deani G
 H B Grindrod W J Hands CBE J F Ienst
 II J R Murray C J Phillips G R R Routh
 A L Thornton £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, F T Howard £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, H S Cornish E F Davidson G A
 Turner E Wynn Williams, £550 to £850
 Adams OBE H Allsopp E R V Ball W J
 Batcheider E F D Bloom C Boutflower A S
 Bright J L Brookbank G W Buckle E H
 Carter OBE W J Carter F W Chambers
 OBE R H Charles A H Cherrill P B Coles
 Sir R. C. M. Curtis Bart. J J Draper A H Dunn
 E D Fear E Firth K E D Forbes J H Ford
 E Glasgow P L Gray J E Haies H L Harley
 J F M Haslam H A Hinton C B Hunt C P
 Jackson H. A. Jenkin OBE T Johnson A E
 Kenney Herbert A T Kerslake OBE P Leven
 der J Leicester G R B. Loch J Molnes F O
 Mann OBE C F Markham J Maudsley A M

* A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health
 † See also under Training Colleges.

Moore, T J M More OBE A M Morley F A B
 Newman A F Norman Butler OBE A F Page
 W M Page CBE C L J M Parkinson C D
 Pawle G R Purdie H H Quilter J B. Reynish
 C A Richardson E E Roberts F R F Robin
 son J B Russell J S Scott W Scott
 Shawyer W K Spencer J J Steele S Steele
 J C Stobart G K Sutherland E R Swanston
 II R. Sweeting G R Theobald F W Thompson
 H M Thurston J W Vasey J H Whiteley
 W J G Winn L S Wood W H Young

Assistant Inspectors, E G Baker C W S Hudson
 I G Saltmarsh £500 to £550 II W Allan F W
 Balmer E Barraclough J A Barrow A G
 Bate F I Bossey F C Bishop J R Block
 sidge J L Brown II Brytt OBE W W Burley
 I F Burns II I Burrows W Butler C Catherall
 E H Chadwick C K Clague A F Collins J
 Cooke It Col J H Cooke W F Crabbe E O
 Catter I W Deo W H Dolman E J Edwards
 D C Evans C D Forth J C R Frost I G
 Germain S N Goffrey J W Gofton II E B
 Green II Grime G Gummer I F Hadley R
 Harding T C Hartley R Harvey A W Hol
 ton A Horne G Horsfall T Hunt OBE F F
 Jelferis W Iewsbury H Lacombe I H
 I C Mc Metcraigor B F Mursden F W
 Matthews I C Millican A Mills H Moorhouse
 M C Morris G Neil MBE J Northrop J W
 Inge II N Parker J Payne OBE A Hattis
 G F Puttergill A Radcliffe T Reed J Reeves
 J Reynolds S Rosalier W H J Salt A F
 Sanyals C S Satterley OBE C H Satterington
 F J Smith I W Smith I F Smith F
 Spikes C H Stevens D Strang D Sumner
 son S Taylor V Taylor H Thomas MBE
 W S Threlfall W T Tregear T H Vickers
 II Vigness OBE F J R Walsh A R Watts
 F J Webb G H Wheeler E C Whitworth
 H Wilkinson T Williams T R Williams OBE
 II G Wilson F G Wits W E Wright

SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Chief Inspector, W C Fletcher CB £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, D A Macnaughton F W
 Phillips F B Studd J Strachan W E Urwick
 £550 to £700
Staff Inspectors, F F Dutton F S Marvin F
 Spencer T A Stephens II W T Wager

Inspectors, E M Battiscombe It Col F W D
 Bendaall CBE J J It Bridge CBE J E Burton
 G B St I Carson H H Champion G H F
 Coulson F R G Duckworth A A Dutton
 F R Edwards II I Firkins G T Hankin E W F
 Kompton MBE K C Kitzson J A McMichael
 W Newbold C W Larks I T J Richard A B
 Roberts F G Savago A J Smith F E A
 Traves F W Westaway £500 to £800
Temporary Inspector of Art (part time), G H Hooper
 (inclusive) £600

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS
Chief Inspector, A Abbott £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, G A Baxandall F W Gannon
 A Harris II I Holmes OBE C F Smith
 £550 to £700
Staff Inspectors, A S Barnes H Davies A Kahn
 A Morley J Owen £500 to £1,000
Inspectors, H E Boothroyd M S Briggs F T
 Chapman A Coulson C H Crescay J E
 Dalton W S Dunn MBE W B D Edwards
 W Elliott G W Hedford J E W Hennessey
 W L Hummel E J W Jackson G McFarlane
 J L Manson A J Margotson J O Post W W
 F Pullen J W Ramsbottom S H Stelfox
 A E H Tutton A J Walker J Wilson J D
 Wilson G H Winstanley £500 to £500
 All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection
 of Evening Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART
Inspector, J W Allison H Allport F W Burrows
 A Kidd J Lattimer F Suddards £500 to £500

† See under Training Colleges.

TRAINING COLLEGES

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, Herbert Ward, *see* p. 122

Inspectors, Miss A B Ash† A S Bright* F W Cape* Miss C E Carpenter, Miss E R Clarke Mrs. L. M. Dale H J Dean*, Miss R H Greenall† Capt. F H Grenfell, *see* p. 122 G H B Grindrod* F T Howard* Miss A E E Koettler† J F Leaf* Miss E F McCall Miss K Manley *see* p. 122 O Mann *see* p. 122 R T Monkhouse* H J R. Murray* Miss N Palmer†, Miss E M Perry† W Scutt* (d J Shaw†, Miss H Sillitoe W K Spencer*

PHYSICAL EXERCISES

Staff Inspector Capt F H Grenfell *see* p. 122 £500 to £1,000

Inspectors, Capt S J Parker *see* p. 122 Maj A F Syson £500 to £500 Miss A B Ash† Miss E R Clarke* S Ferguson Miss R H Greenall† Miss A E F Koettler† Miss N Palmer† Miss E M Perry† £500 to £500

MUSIC

Principal Inspector A Somervell (inclusive) £1,000
Inspector G T Shaw† £500 to £500

WOMAN INSPECTORS

Chief Inspector Miss A B Ward £500 to £1,000
Staff Inspector Misses K M Baines B M Cunningham E A Ford K Manley *see* p. 122 R L Monkhouse H Sillitoe* £500 to £500
Inspectors Misses E J Ahrons, J D Archibald A B Ash† E F Barton K P Baster, W Biggs E F Boulton G Bowen C L Callis, C F Carpenters L N A. Carson E Castell, E R Clarke† V M E Collins B F Cooke, E F Cumming I Duly S J Davies M Dawson B M Dunn, M F Ellis† C Ferguson† A M Ferguson† I Gauntlett R H Greenall† D M Hammonds A F Harrington K M Heale M G Henry, R H Hewatson A M Heygate M Hill A K Hutchinson, H M Johnston† A Jones F E Kumble M Kennedy A E F Koettler† E Loveday S Luce D F Mann† J F McCall† F G McCutchan A K Mark E Moore M Morris M Nicholson J H Noble N M Palmer† V Peel E M Perry† A G Phillip R Robbins M J Rowlands E Russell M S Ryan B M Schooley C F Shearson, H B Smith F E I Synthe E F Spencer† M Tann L F Theedam W M J Wakefield L F Walter *see* p. 122 M R Whitaker H F Wix C I J Wollaston Mrs. L M Dale† £500 to £500

(B) Wales

Supervising Inspectors G P Williams W Williams £500 to £1,000
Inspectors, R E Hughes £500 to £500 A J Jones *see* p. 122 D E Jones H Price W Roberts R Rydyderch, B B Skirrow £500 to £500
Women Inspectors Misses M E Ellis M J Howlands £500 to £500
Assistant Inspectors A Taylor, £500 to £500 J Bowen C P Clayton M C D T Davies, M H Davies M W H Evans, J E Hoosen W C R Johns J E Jones J W Lewis, T Owen M C A G Prys-Jones, C Rees, D Thomas *see* p. 122 J Thomas W J Williams £500 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, 9, W 7
Principal, Professor W Rothenstein M A Hon ARCA (inclusive) £1,000
Registrar and Lecturer H L Wellington £500 to £500

Professors R Anning Bell R A. Lloyd Sir Frank Short, R A. Hon ARCA F Derwent Wood R A. Hon ARCA J H Worthington, M A £500 to £500

Master of Method, F C Richards, R A. Hon ARCA (inclusive) £500

- * See also under Physical Schools
- † See also under Elementary Exercises.
- ‡ See also under Music
- § See also under Training Colleges
- ¶ See also under Inspectors of Schools in Wales
- ‡ Part time

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S W 1

Chairman, Sir John Snell M P, M L R.
Vice Chairman, Sir Harry Haward
Commissioners, H Booth *see* p. 122, W W Lackie *see* p. 122
Minister A. Page M L R.
Secretary R T G French, *see* p. 122
Solicitor E W Hudson
Chief Engineering Inspector Col T C Ekin M P, M L R.
Asst. do. A N East, J A Loo
Senior Staff Officers M J Collins W Cook

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(see Overseas Settlement Committee, p. 191)

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment E C 4

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General (an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts. This department is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue and generally all other public accounts including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £153,700 in 1923-24

Comptroller and Auditor General Sir Malcolm G Ramsay *see* p. 122 £1,000

Private Secretary F W Gladwin £500 to £500

Secretary F N Dixon £1,000

Director of Audit F H Pearson *see* p. 122 A N Nicholas *see* p. 122, A C Hayward's Hopping *see* p. 122 £500 to £1,000

Deputy Directors A Diggins, *see* p. 122 W Johnson *see* p. 122 C H Ralmain A J Knowlson J Putnam J H Watson £500 to £500

Senior Auditors A Hogan *see* p. 122 A J Fries, W L Davies, *see* p. 122 F E Jenner J Brand C I de Wolf A W Couzens *see* p. 122 A W Hargreaves G F V Steer, J E Luxford, J W A Hayden H J Gago F J Aslin (M Knowles *see* p. 122) G R Thomas H R Cornfield, F C Cooke J W Balfour, *see* p. 122 F G Hielop R G Wall E J Elias, A Towell N W Lindsay W McCann F N Harby D F C Blunt C F Isaac, J M Risher W V Egbers F H Wat T H Jones G F Stokes *see* p. 122, C W Sayers £500 to £500

There are also 245 Auditors £500 to £500

FOREIGN OFFICE Downing Street, S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1702 superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary the other Permanent) three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer seven Counsellors, a Librarian and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £503,700 in 1923-24

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Most Hon the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston M L R. £1,000

Private Secs. R G Vansittart *see* p. 122 M V O, Peni broke Wicks, *see* p. 122 (Parliamentary).

Diplomatic Sec. Hon F G Agar Roberts, M V O

Asst. Private Secs. A W A. Leeper, *see* p. 122; R G Leigh, *see* p. 122

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A. Crowe *c.m.g.* £3,000

Private Sec. G. N. M. Bland.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Ronald McNeill *m.p.*, Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, *p.s.o.* *m.p.* £500

Private Secs. A. D. Cooper, *p.s.o.* A. Mullins, *c.m.g.*

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell *c.m.g.* *c.v.o.* *c.m.g.* Hon. Ronald Lind *m.p.* *c.v.o.* C. H. Montgomery, *c.v.o.*

Legal Adviser Sir C. J. B. Hurst, *c.v.c.* £2,200 to £2,500

Assist. do. H. W. Malkin *c.m.g.* £2,200 to £2,500

Montagu Shearman & Co. £700 to £900

Finance Officer Sir F. G. A. Butler, *c.m.g.* £1,200

Quarantine V.A.A. B. Wellesley *c.v.c.* £1,200

Spelling *c.m.g.* C. D. Gregory, *c.m.g.* R. C. Vansittart, *c.m.g.* M. G. H. Villiers, *c.m.g.*

M. W. Lumsden *c.m.g.* M. L. Oliphant, *c.m.g.* £1,000 to £1,200

Historical Adviser J. W. Headlam Morley, *p.s.o.* £1,200

His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps J. B. Monk, *c.m.g.* £1,200

1st Secretaries, E. J. Leslie, *c.m.g.* G. R. Warner, E. F. Gye, W. H. M. Selby, *m.v.o.* S. P. P. Waterlow, *c.m.g.* I. A. Koppel, *c.m.g.* O. S. S. Sargent, R. I. Craigie, R. H. Campbell, *c.m.g.*, Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, H. J. Seymour, *c.m.g.* R. E. F. Adam, O. St. C. O. Malloy, D. J. M. D. Scott, G. N. M. Bland, C. C. Newell, C. H. M. D. Scott, R. G. F. Adams, *c.m.g.* L. Collier, £700 to £900

2nd and 3rd Secretaries G. W. Rendel, A. Duff Cooper, *p.s.o.* V. C. W. Forbes, A. W. A. Cooper, *c.m.g.* F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, R. F. Wigram, F. M. B. Ingram, *c.m.g.* C. E. S. Dodd, D. V. Kelly, *m.v.o.* G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes, W. Strang, V. A. J. Mallet, T. Rhono, C. W. Baxter, J. P. M. Roberts, J. B. Kodd, A. Kirkpatrick, A. F. Lennox, *c.m.g.* A. W. G. Randall, *c.m.g.* A. A. Aveling, *c.m.g.* W. R. C. Green, N. M. Butler, J. H. E. Rougetel, G. D. H. I. Carnegie, J. M. Troutbeck, E. A. Walker, N. B. Ronald, J. C. S. Bennett, *c.m.g.* Sir J. L. Dashwood, Bart., J. V. T. W. T. Penowne, C. Norton, W. F. Houston, Boswall, *c.m.g.* E. H. Carr, *c.m.g.* J. H. F. McKewen, £200 to £300

Assistant Chief Clerk's Department William H. Robinson, *c.m.g.* £700 to £900

Chief Accountant O. Blake, *c.m.g.* £500

Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers H. H. Quarby, *c.m.g.* L. R. Sherwood, £500 to £700

Establishment and Accounts Officers R. C. Salter, *c.m.g.* T. J. W. Wilson, H. G. K. Chever, E. H. Hauc, S. K. Millar, £200 to £300

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers H. W. Minshull, C. H. Haines, J. C. Thomson, G. J. White, W. C. Scott, I. G. Balliol, D. V. Staines, E. A. Netting, E. Williams, A. H. Kelgiley, W. J. Lauhan, G. R. Rankin, J. K. O'Donoghue, G. H. Maxwell, £200 to £300

Librarian S. Gaselee, *c.m.g.* £200 to £300

Assistants E. Parkes, *c.m.g.* £500 to £700, R. C. Dickie, *c.m.g.* W. L. Borrow, *c.m.g.* W. L. M. Dunlop, *c.m.g.* (Regist.) £500 to £600

Technical Assistant (Treaty Dept.) H. Ritchie, *c.m.g.* £500 to £700

Assistant Registrar W. Wolphell, *m.p.* £200 to £300

Staff Officers C. S. Nicoll, O. Monk, *m.p.* E. W. Light, *c.m.g.* (£200 to £300) John Gritton, *m.p.* H. A. Blade, J. H. Mears, F. Gritton, J. F. French, *m.p.* R. C. Thomson, *m.p.*, W. T. Harrower, A. F. Orward, H. S. Blank, £300 to £400

Minor Staff Officers and Division Clerks, A. E. Airey, S. H. Gellaly, R. C. Cox, W. J. Wilkins, F. J. Campbell, F. H. O'Connell, W. Pato, H. Ward, E. H. Oldham, R. K. Grey, E. G. Adams, £300 to £400

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. F. Moore, Miss D. A. Bigby, *m.p.* £300 to £400

Staff Officers (Women) Miss M. F. West, Miss E. W. Guthrie, Miss I. A. Strong, Miss M. K. Spencer, £300 to £400

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kenell, *m.p.* £500 to £600

King's Messengers, Lt.-Col. P. W. North, *p.s.o.* Maj. A. F. Custance, Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, *c.m.g.* £200 to £300

A. Hay, *c.m.g.* (£200 incl.), G. P. Antrobus, *c.m.g.* R. G. Leigh, *c.m.g.* Lt. Comdr. R. W. Cotesworth,

m.v.o. H. E. Eastwood, O. H. A. Steward, A. V. Wheeler, Holohan, C. E. Jesser Davis, Lt. Col. J. S. Mellor, Maj. J. U. Alexander, *c.m.g.* Maj. J. S. Oldham, G. K. Baynes, (£200 to £300 incl.) D. W. Wilton, (adv.)

Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey, Jervis Wright, M. F. Ling, C. E. Johnson, R. J. Rust, E. J. Barry, H. Wehman, J. Cook, C. E. Flynn, C. Fenwick, each £200 to £300

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper J. Wright, £200 to £300

Passport Office

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S. W. 1
Chief Passport Officer Hubert S. Martin, *c.m.g.* £750 to £850

Asst. do. James W. Stafford, *c.m.g.* £500 to £700

Establishment Officer & Accountant I. G. G. Brown, £400 to £500

Staff Officers J. W. Field, *m.p.* R. Bloor, O. J. Hubbert, *m.p.* £400 to £500

and Deen Clerk H. Jones

Passport Officer Liverpool J. S. Grant, £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. 1

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1909) and were created a Body Corporate in April 1910. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland in relation to forestry and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts 1877 and 1907 so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act 1909 provides for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners. It also cancels the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1909.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations for the year 1924 was £400,000.

Chairman Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, *c.m.g.* £1,000 *c.m.g.*

Commissioners Right Hon. I. Dyke Acland, *m.p.* Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton, 1 Forester Walker, *m.p.* T. B. Ponsonby, *c.m.g.* R. L. Robinson, *c.m.g.* Col. W. Stuart Fotheringham, Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, *Bt.*

Assistant Commissioners Hugh Murray, *c.m.g.* (England and Wales) J. Whitball, *S. W. 1* John Sutherland, *c.m.g.* (Scotland) 25 Drumshugh Gardens Edinburgh

Secretary A. G. Hurlbert, *c.m.g.* (Scotland) 25 Drumshugh Gardens Edinburgh

17 North Audley Street, W. 1

A Barrister was appointed in 1902 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks and in 1903 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1905 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act 1905, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Building Societies Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts under the Industrial Assurance Act 1903. The Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Net expenses 1924-25, £24,445.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner G. Stuart Robertson, *c.m.g.*

Private Sec. G. H. Cooper

Asst. Registrars, G. D. Barlow, John Fox, *c.m.g.*, Digby L. F. Koe, £200 to £300

Principal Legal Assistant, H. P. Harker, £200 to £300

Heads of Branches

Legal, M. A. MacKinnon, *c.m.g.* £350 to £500

Returns and Reports H. C. Souter, £200 to £300

Establishment and Accounts, G. T. Knocht, *c.m.g.* £200 to £300

Registers & Records T. F. Dunning, £200 to £300

W Payne W F M Provis, J N Richards
Russell, G C Simpson, H L Stevens, E Thomas
G Thompson, F M Tuke, F D White, A Will
son, W H Winter £500 to £500

Housing Technical Staff

Director of Housing, J Walker Smith m m s c k £1,200
Chief Town Planning Inspector Raymond Underhill £500
Town Planning Inspector C I Lepler £500 to £500
Housing Inspectors H A Chapman m m s c k W H
Collin C H Fyles m s E Leonard m s H
Scurt ARIBA m s £400 to £700

General Staff

Union Staff Officers F Adams, J W Davidson
W G Gillings H Hall m m s, F H O Jerram
M P T R Johnson E Laws, m m s R Magowan
A W Mason, F Maves, F J Ogdon A T Page
£500 to £500
First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks H G Allum
m m s, E O Allworth S C Barham C J Bayley
F Boadella, H M Bright A H Catling C M
Cordingley I Davenport W G H Davis, C W
F H Dyke I J Harding V I Harkness F C
Harrop R J Harrison W C Hunter A F
Keech W H M Kirk J A H Macfarlane
m m s W Mackenzie R O Morris H J Pear
son F Philpot m m s E W Pickering H H
Sewald L W Shubrook C S Smith W Smith
J Topping W M Wilson m m s C R Young
m m s £400 to £500
Controller of Typists Miss A Howard m m s £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Chairman Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members J Rowland m m s, m m s (Deputy) (on
teller of Insurances) D I Howells Williams m m s
(Medical Member), I E Watkins (Secretary) £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Assistant Secretary Howell E James £700 to £850
Assistant Secretaries Lewis Evans W G Hayward
£550 to £700
Chief Accountant, J C Morgan £700 to £850
Accountant D Fynly Jones £550 to £700
Legal Adviser A M Bullock £500 to £700
Superintending Clerks J Owen Evans m m s J I
Scott £550 to £700
First Class Clerks J Haydn Jones W L Jones
D A Lewis J A Morgan J S Price D J
Roberts T P Sylvanus A F Thomas W Thomas
I M Williams £400 to £500
Medical Officers R Bruce Thomas m m s I W Wade
m m s Laura W Hughes m m s £500 to £1,200
Regional Medical Officers, P Barry Evans m m s John
Evans m m s m m s F I Llewellyn m m s £1,000 to £1,400

Outdoor Staff (Insurance)

Chief Inspector R Proctor Williams m m s £550 to £700
Inspectors (Men) D O Evans J Hauld Jones
D Ellis Thomas J T Williams, Silas Williams
£400 to £500 (Women) Sarah Evans £300 to £400
Secretary to Welsh Consultative Council Percy E.
Watkins

NATIONAL FFAIH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE

Members, Rt Hon Sir William Joynton Hicks Bart
m m s Rt Hon the Viscount Novar c m s Rt
Hon J M Andrews, m m s L Forrester Walker m m s
Deputies, Sir W S Kinnear m m s, Sir J Lelsh
man J A Dale Sir T Hughes
Joint Financial Advisers Sir A W Watson m m s,
and E J Brookmeyer c m s
Medical Adviser, J Smith Whitaker, m m s
Secretary W E Wackill m m s

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) Somerset House, W C s

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is
believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Crom

well in 1532, but the Statutes concerning registration
are of a comparatively modern date, and were consoli
dated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 82. The first Registrar General
was appointed in 1838, his work being enormously in
creased by the Act of 1874, which made registration
compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar
General is responsible for the taking of the Census and
the preparation of the Census Returns. The expenses of
the Office, including the Census Office, for 1923-24 were
estimated at £179,229. The estimate of receipts from
fees for the same period is £50,500
Registrar-General, S I Vivian

(See Ministry of Health)

Private Sec A W Mundy
Assistant Registrar General T T S de Jastrzebski
W L Rind £500 to £1,000
Professional Officers T H C Stevenson m m s c k
(£500 to £1,000) V P A. Dorrick (£500 to £500)
A J Thompson £400 to £500
Senior Clerks F Bondle, C W Danby F Finch
G V Howell £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C M Watts, m m s £550 to £500
Inspectors of Registration W D Jones F Page
(£500) J W Reading £400 to £500
Staff Officers, W F Cook H C Mason, A B Gar
rard H G Dowden C H Martin R A Moad
T A Saunders £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency)

66 Victoria Street S W s (£479,396)
Chairman Sir F J Willis m m s £1,800
Vice-Chairman H J Clarke £500
Unpaid Commissioners C L Forrester Walker m m s,
Sir Marriott Cooke m m s, Miss R. Darwin
Paid Commissioners A H Trevor J J Fraser
Maddock m m s Lt Col B T Hodgson c m s C H
Bond m m s m m s m m s £1,500, A.
Rotherham m m s R W Brinthwaite m m s
Mrs E K Linscott each £200 to £250
Secretary O J Dickinson £1,000
Inspectors A F Evans m m s S E Gill m m s
each £500 to £800
Architect J Kirkland FRIBA £800
Asst Architect E C Webster m m s ARIBA
£500
Superintending Clerks W F J Lardy m m s £500 to £500
Cuswell W Lairy m m s each £550 to £500
Staff Officers, H Chanter A J Pearce W H R
Rose G F Williams each £400 to £500

HOME OFFICE Whitehall S W s

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was
created in 1782, the duties having previously been
assigned to the Southern Secretaryship which em
braced the affairs of Great Britain Ireland and the
Colonies and also Southern Europe. By the appoint
ment of the Home and Foreign Secretaries the
duties were divided in accordance with the names of the
Office, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business,
and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial
business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the
medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of
his pleasure and a channel of communication with the
Sovereign and his main functions are the maintenance
of the King's peace the enforcement of rules made for
the internal well being of the community and the exer
cise of the prerogative of mercy

Principal Secretary for State for Home Affairs Rt. Hon.
William Clive Bridgeman m m s £5,000
Private Sec A Maxwell
Asst Private Sec, H R. Boyd c m s
Parliamentary Sec, Lt-Col A L Ward m m s, m m s
m m s

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent Rt Hon Sir John Anderson c m s £3,000
Private Sec G R A. Buckland
Parliamentary Secretary Godfrey L T Locker Lampson, m m s
£1,500
Private Sec H H C Prestige
Assistant Under Secretaries, Sir Erny Blackwell
c m s (Legal) £2,000 Sir Malcolm Delevingne,
c m s (Permanent Deputy) £1,500
Principal Asst Secretary Sir J Pedder, m m s, m m s
£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries H B Simpson, c m s, A J
Eagleton, c m s, R R Bannatyne c m s, S W

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1924

Higher Executive Officers H G Ball J G Crick
may A W Dutton, m c A W Thomson £400 to £500

Staff Clerks J W Jolliffe G F Tinney £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Consulting Engineers Rendel Palmer and Tritton

Establishment Officer P J Patrick

Director of Forest Studies Major A M F Caccia

CR, MIO

Editorial India Office List C H Silver W T

Ottewill (allowances) £500

Information Officer O I Lord Evans £1,000

Director in Chief India-European Telegraph (P W D)

M G Simps n £1,000

Asst to do It Col G E O De Smidt D.S.O.

Librarian Frederiek W Thomas Ph.D. M.A. £600

Asst do C A Storey £600

Legal Advisor and Solicitor to Secretary of State Sir

E M d u c Chamler £1,200

Asst Solicitor F R Marten £450 to £600

Clerk Equal Pensions Dept C A K Norman

£300 to £450

President Medical Board and Medical Advisor to

Secretary of State Maj Gen J B Smith C.B. £500

Members Medical Board Sir Leonard Rogers C.B.

£450

Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing Col

H E Garstin £500

Assistant to do W J Iowden £400 to £500

Members of Nursing Board Miss M G Montgomery

Miss A M Wathhouse C.B. £400

Ordinance Consulting Officer Lt Col J H I Archer M.A.

Asst do Major R S de W Wallis M.A.

Personal Assistant to Military Secretary Lt Col

W W Chitty C.B. £400

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies

G Dunchans £1,000

Deputy do J H Lovell

Staff Officers attached to Military Dept Col A W

H M Moons C.B., D.S.O. Maj J R V Shenton

D.S.O. M.

Surveyor and Clerk of Works T H Wynn A.M.B.A.

£575

India Audit Office

Auditor W A Sturley £1,200

Assistant Auditor E L Ball £850 to £1,000

Superintending Executive Officers C S Boly A. F.

Campbell F S Evans J A Stringer £550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers S Blumenthal S Cohen

L E Ellis A O Goldsmith C H Hanna.

£400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,

4 Grosvenor Gardens S.W. 1

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India

Act 1935 a High Commissioner for India was appointed

in 1935 subject to the direction and control of the

Governor-General in Council to act as Agent in the

United Kingdom on behalf of local Governments in

India for such persons as the Governor-General in

Council shall prescribe and to conduct any business

relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted

by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the

Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India Dadiba Merwanji

Dalal C.B. £3,000

Secretary J W Bhore C.B. C.B. £3,000

Personal Assistant W Marlow

Private Secretary W M Mather (temp.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery £700 to £900

Assistant Principal F J Adams £400 to £500

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

Commissioner H A F Lindsay C.B. £1,500

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Accounting Officer and Official Agent to 41

ministers a General in India G H Stoker C.B. £1,000

Deputy Chief Accounting Officer A J G Edwards

£750 to £950

Assistant Chief Accounting Officer F Ancott

£600 to £800

Superintending Executive Officers R W Rony, H W

Marlin £550 to £750

Higher Executive Officers, A Charlton £1,000 to £1,200

Beaurepaire S H Wadsworth, J W Steadman

D L McSweeney M.C., F N Fairley £400 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretaries, N C Sen, O.R.N., £750 and T

Quayle M.A. £600 to £800

Assistants to do, V I Gaster, R. M. J. Knaster

INDIA STONE DEPARTMENT

Bolvelore Road, Lambeth S.E. 1

Director General Thomas Ryan C.B.

(Deputation Allowance)

Deputy do R R Howlett £800 to £1,000

Controllers, J I Forstth W F West W G Crockett

and M Daniels £600 to £800

Principal Executive Officers A Phipps A S Clark

G Cuttle F W Shap S A Collins J L

Jenkin H J Shurlock A W Ward £450 to £600

Higher Executive Officers (T) Thompson

M Alexander T W Smith W Harrison E

Pike, M.A. J W Cooper P J S Clatworthy

A V Moran H S Briggs F Stamp H J

Bennett W V Anderson J F Taylor D Carlin

£400 to £500

Superintendent of the India Stone Dept Lt Col S

W Paddon, C.B. £1,000 to £1,500

Deputy do F F Bonest £650 to £800

Shipping Surveyor Sir I G Segrave C.B. £1,000 to £1,500

Mechanical Engineer A I Hanes £450 to £600

Electrical Engineer J A Lewis £450 to £600

Inspector of Scientific Supplies F E Connolly

£350 to £500

Chemist J R Acton £350 to £500

Examining Surgical Instruments Col J J Pratt £200

Examiner M d al Stores Lt Col A Miller £300

Consulting Engineers Rendel, Palmer and Tritton

Natal Architects Sir J H Bliss & Co

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,

Somerset House, W.C. 2

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps date

11 m 1864 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1799 to 18

4 and 5 W IV c 60 a consolidated Board of Stamp

and Taxes was established and 1 y 22 and 23 Vict c 1

this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of

Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8

Edw VII c 26 the administration of Excise was trans

ferried to the Board of Customs. The present sources

of Inland Revenue consist of Death Duties, Stamps

and Taxes, Salaries and Expenses of the Board for

1922-23 are estimated at £7,254,787

Chairman Sir Richard V N Hopkins C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary J E Huntington

Deputy Chairman Sir Grey Thompson C.B. £2,000

Private Secretary F I Nettleton

Commissioners F A Barratt C.B. G B Canny

C G Spry only

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House Kingsway W.C. 2

Presiding Special Commissioner Sir Mark Borosford

Russell Sturgis C.B. £1,500

Special Commis W J Braithwaite 1 Williamson

Maj N Anderson, C.B. J Jacob Hon R Coke

D.S.O. H M Sanders £1,200

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax

A A Oliver £800 to £1,000

Principal Clerks W H Williams Trehearne E V

Hall T A Mangon J F Harvey W Brown S O

F N Whittle A R Reeves G H Whybrow A

Thruppy and J Wilson £750 to £800

Assistant Principal Clerks H de P Gauvain W F

Bickford W A Jennerv W H Chieck B I Jagt

F C Bircham W T Dickinson J F Park

Smith C M May W A McKears J W Barku

A Culley and F Dennford W I Shepherd

(acting) £550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer R M Furbull £500 to £600

Staff Officers W Watson J Lintott A C Jarvis

F C Oldridge J E Wright H B Haynes A H

Willott F Lee J R Bowman W R G G Gros

field J Ashford W W Brongham M H Axton

C Lambert, A H Goldsmith H E Lawrence

G E Howell, T K Orchard A W Carley W I

Sheppard T N Hooper A L Flekling A J

Gilchrist E J Norris A E Duffett, S C

Rickardson W A Stuart P Eko, J Roberts

J Key A P P Chalkie, A J Butler J W

Middleton C B Cox, H W Cripps, L Baker

W A Webb W E Roberts, C E Cook, F I

Spear L T Cunningham; W J Jones P B B
Hunt, A W Burgess m.m.; H E Messer A C
Towell, W G Birt J Vane, S H Hopkins H G
Howard, W E Degerdon £400 to £500
Staff Clerk V E Gatesman £300 to £400

Secretaries' Office

Joint Secretaries (and Directors of Establishments)
J A Barrett, C B G Canny C G Spry £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, F A Slee W V Bradford
P M Omond I Brockett m.m.; H G Dunford
J W Mitchell C J Gregg S F Minnis £1,200 to £1,500

Principal II A A Cruso I L Jones J Snell
grove J Berry; G R Hamilton A Nelson W G
E Burnett F Greenwood A W Davies; M Reid
E M H Lloyd C H Wakolv J W Verity
F Minter, m.m.; C C Gallagher T Cope £700 to £900

Administrative Cadets S G H Burger, C F Haynes
H F Williams G Thompson E L Nettleton
J Hute, m.m.; F H Riton J F Huntington
A M Tristram, H H Sellar F D Stoen G L
Watkinson, F P Donaldson F E D Hodges £400 to £500

Principal of Women Staff Mrs E M Garner £450
Assistant Principal Clerk H W Crisp F E Boar £550 to £700

Advisory Accountants H H Hales A A Bannett
A H G Bridge, A C A F W Gowd A C A
P Hanson, A C A H Harper A C A W H
Palmer A C A F H Layton A C A H Treedy
A A A L I Williams A C A I F Dym A C A
R Tarkman A C A S I Dillon Smith A A A
G H Tangedale A C A N E Howell A C A G H
Knighton £500 to £600

Junior Accountants W A Johnson £500 to £600
Stevenson A C A H Jowitt A A A £500 to £500
Staff Officers: P H Harrison, G W Cutcliffe P
Moore H N M Feeling A G Langford G I
Teagle F W Walling F J James £400 to £500
Staff Clerk W E H Cotwell £300 to £400

Statistics and Intelligence Branch

Director W H Coates £1,000
Assistant Director A L Beck £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerk A B Incker £500 to £700

Accountant and Comptroller General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller Gen B P Moore £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy do H R Spicer £750 to £850
Principal Clerks W P French A R Clark £700 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks W Wilby E W West
W C Newbold £550 to £700

Staff Officers: F B Short E Weatherhead A M I
Dawson W J Gibby G K W Herbert J A
Matheson L H Ridder m.m.; C Coxson S I
Spicer £400 to £500

Staff Clerk, G Elliott £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector Sir Edward R Harrison £1,500
Deputy (Chief Inspectors) J J Farrell A E
Goodwin £1,200

Principal Inspectors (attached to Chief Office),
A Hook, M C Furtado W Melver A C Alcock
F L Mace A B Pool, m.m.; J G Dixon, W J F
Garcia, m.m.; E A Eborah A H Iowle m.m.;
C F Baker C F Rawson J Mitchell A K
Turner C H Shaw W Ibbipson J G Smyth
m.m.; C C Scott E B Hinton m.m.; J Bindi
son C H Rand F Hlore R Byres, W D Carov
W F Atkins J Gregory m.m.; F J Connor £1,500

Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), F Mar
riott D C Letheim W H Kankner, F F Buchan
H Bignart A J Jenkins, I Suggett, J T Young
W E Cox, D H R Adamson, J I Hughes, S J
Wood, J McGowan, m.m.; D Dunham R B
Wilson, A E A Elston, G W Gordie W E
Diggle, J A Hill F S Towle, E Robinson
A S Clark, H C Budge A S Lacey, W Dey
A W Williams, G W Bruce, H J Towle, F

Nichols; F P Harris, W G H Cholmick P O
Nolder, C E Garland, H W Guest T W Macleod
H G Cook L W Green A W Leach, G R
Blunden, S H Smythe R H Johnstone, C A
Nash J Campbell, m.m.; £750 to £900

Inspectors (Higher Grade attached to Chief Office),
F A Edge, R Pantling, D Johnston, W A
Elliott H D Bevnon A J Browning, Y E Dale
A G Morley, C J Robinson, H J Devitt, J B
Yallop W W Musgrave W S L Dalgleish A R
Sheaves H M Brice, G J Craddock F I
McAdam, W J Bird, F Prendergast, L G White
G H Withers C F Lawrence, T Wilkinson
A B Osborne R Hindley G Beck, R B Dealer
J V McCrorth B A Nash H O Hughes W O
Bishop A W M Dickson G Vaughan, A K
Henriksen F H Shaw A Road, W A Tiley
A G Kneeshaw S Graw J H Rodd W F Daw
S I Sweet J Thompson, R W Smith R A
Lucking I Dunmore H G I Husey C T
Clucose J A Rice M C Lynch F Seldon F
Smeed W L Leto V I Timbrell, F W Worth
ington G F Toock W D Makins W F
Grant, T H Hore W G Wardrop P Darby
A J Whelan P A Raven A J Tringaur F A
H Fookett; G F W Ruvile J W Pmbleton
S H West G R Wormald C Martin, F P
Marr £550 to £700

Inspectors (Attached to Chief Office) H O G Brady
A Hockforth A T G Bowler G W Pole A H
Hurst £250 to £500

Estate Duty Office

Controller of Death Duties, C K Fletcher £1,200
Assistant Controller of Death Duties S G D Callender
J H Taylor J Webster-Brown £850 to £1,200

Principal Clerks L W Browne J Gaskill, m.m.;
J R Redhead P Melver, H J R Harford J D
Pearson, J A Frost W E Lewwood H P Dun
ning, W V Palmer H D Scott E L Jones
H W Osborn W B Wilkin F C Lambert
A E Durrant J F Rhodes £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks J F Dales, J W G Wratas
I W J J Roper W L Gane, W J Todhunter
T C S Smith T A England T C Beatty J J
Wolfe, A F Smeaton T C H Hutchins A J
Doylo H P C Skingley E E Jenni F C
R W Ingram H Brown A J H Watson
F H Gorio J W Iumb H G Bell L Stock A H
Throughton, J Buckley, A H Iaraz A Robinson
R Dymond H L White H McIlquham W
Addison G L Price F L Cope I Mordie A
Hardwick F I Dixon R Quigg E M Miller
C O Vermode C H Smith A J H Green, E T
Hopkins L K Iour H P Basil, C S Thompson
J E Bliss P H G O Flynn G D Florendine
H J Oliver H Nell, W K Froeth W C Royle
F L Holland H J Harrison H B D Sward
E G Moir (acting) £500 to £700

Examiners R R Ricketts C D Knox J F
Tarrant H C Sward A E Beet E V Cole;
J H Inkerwood J Coenry, J A G Owen
G F Broughton E C Burley, G H Moore
E G Moir W J Duggan J W Fox J
Canter A S Jamouneau R K Rowell C N
Francis J M Bliss, K H Hobson, C B
Vincent W Neelan R E Allen, S R Tanner
R S Kemp H J B Smythe; E T Dixie, E L
Green E A Gray H F Shaw G S Gordon
O I A Thurston P Crutenden F J Phillips
F J Bennett H Porteous P J Bennett C
Jones F H Iouke J A G Sterling A F Nichols
J Ratcliff J H Burgess E Coleman m.m.;
I Lawton, G H Richmond L Bradock G
Peake W T Mathison L Green H W
Marsh G H Sellar H Dale G Saxton
C Spice, G A Carter H Shaw F W
Lagg, G T Arnott A J Stanton G W Carter
E H Roe, C A Baker J B Widdup, F
Overy F Bees; J O Voysey E R Pickett
G H Bunby E Coates J C Harrison, R N
Cook R Mead, J S Atwood T A McKee

1 In receipt of allowances of £500 as Deputy Controller
Marked thus are on the scale £500 to £550
* Personal salary £550.

W M Brown, J D Geake, E W Hamilton, W H Lyndes, K McFarlane, A Edmunds, G C Burston, J P Cleary, J G Ibbotson, J Porter, R F Goodman, T Eatough, L C Rao, N M Parker, M J P Kelly, H A P Stenning, M H Tucker, D W Gratton, F M Townsend, R B Bowden, J A McDowell, O W Godwin, C Hayes, J N Harmer, G H Ingram, H C Scott, G Tucker, D Harrison, G R Blake, L Johnson, H H Livesey, W Reader, H H Hobbs, P J Bacon, I Hyman, F C Frankland, F K Morgan, J A Smith, A T Evans, F L Fairweather, W A Lucas, T W King, F R Iarks, V H Cullingford, E W Handley, G B Mason, D W Mc Lara, A T Law, E L Archer, H G Du Heaume, H P Smith, H P Lock, J A Taylor, T J Carroll, W K D Atkins, H Cook, A H Holland, J P Barrow, F Allen, C S Horridge, F F Price, C J Brown, W A J Barnott, W L Jones, H G Cosgrove, A H L Vigurs, L F Boden, E G Tucker, I W Ade £500 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office

See Scottish Section

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange and Lloyd's

Controller and Registrar H Birtles £1 000
Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar A I Campbell Taylor £1 000
Assistant Chief Clerk F W B Ioste £500 to £500
Assistant Principal Clerks E S Chapman £1 000
A. W. Stokes £500 to £500
Staff Officers A Brown, J B Bishop, J I Howat, son, W A Head, W J Harley, C W Parsons, A T Allen, F W Boustred, R J Sparks, A Kinsman, E Cook, A Roney, G H Bennett, J Rahilly, D Puff, J W Howard, A Lauchlan, W Burnett, J Burgoine, I R Opperman, H Snow £500 to £500
Staff Clerks H Campkin, E L Fottenham £300 to £400

Office of the Director of Stamping

Director G W Stonemest £1 000
Deputy Director H W Longley £500 to £500
Inspector J Iatien £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor John Houldsworth Shaw £1 800
Assistant Solicitors P M Smyth, W B Blatch, M R F England £1 000 to £1 200
Chief Clerks J J Howe, H N C J Salkild Green, D S O W E Riddell, F N D Preston £500 to £500
Asst. Chief Clerks W A W Bartlett, D C R Stuart, H B Walker, A R Whiteway, J S K Foote, C F Gifford £500 to £500
Professional Clerks E G Sergeant, J B Sparke, C Lyons-Smith, W D Miller, A K H Niall, J G Hawke, C L M Laugham £500 to £500
Staff Officer J James £400 to £500

Valuation Office

Chief Valuer Sir E J Harper £1 200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales C J Howell Thomas £1 (C H Gott, £1 acting) £500 to £500
Chief Valuer for Scotland A Blair £1 200 to £1 200
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically)
J. Cawter, £1, G F Crisp £1, D L Paton £1, D T Davies, £1, H M Frith, £1, J W Maraden, £1, S Martin £1, C W H Mason, £1, J O Nesbitt, £1, J E. Tory £1, A E Killick £1, W D Miller £1, £500, after 3 years £500
Valuers attached to Head Office J J James £1, A E Fleck, H Overden, £1, F G Baxendale, £1, R E Gott, £1, H O Foster, £1, H G Buss £1, R E A. Dahn, D F C, £1, F C Lane £1
Higher Clerical Officer C W Palmer

Medical Officer

H S Stannus M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £30 363 630 for 1923-4, reduced by Appropriations in aid to a net sum of £26 287 000. The gross estimate is made up as follows—Salaries £422 222 for Permanent Departments and £500 000 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters, £627 000 for Claims and Record Office, £50 507 for Provincial Offices, £74 250 for Travelling Expenses, £50 125 for Incidental Expenses, £51 000 for Telegrams and Telephones, £6 500 for Law Charges, £51 330 for the Industrial Court, £57 750 for the Unemployment Courts of Referees, £82 750 for Fees Travelling Expenses, &c. of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards Committees, &c. £13 164 400 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants &c.), £53 384 000 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the £26 287 000 a sum of £37 680 for the Expenses in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations) including a Grant in Aid of £33 800.

Minister Rt Hon Sir Montagu D'Elia, K.C., M.P. £2 000

Principal Private Secy E N Dine, C.B.E. £1 200

Asst. Dir. of S. & C. H D Hadden, M.P. £1 200

Parliamentary Private Secy H D Hadden, M.P. £1 200

Parliamentary Secretary H B Birtles, M.P. £1 200

Private Secy J G Lee, M.P. £1 200

Parliamentary Secy Capt H D Hadden, M.P. £1 200

Private Secy W T Buxton £1 200

Chief Labour Adviser Sir David Shackleton, K.C. £1 000

Private Secy A B Valentine £1 200 to £1 200

Secretary L A J. Giverny, M.P. £1 200

Accountant General E G Bowers, C.B.E. £1 200 to £1 200

Principal Assistant Secretaries T W Phillips, C.B., £1 200 to £1 200

C.B.E. A W Watson, C.B., £1 200 to £1 200

Controller, Training, Apprenticeships and Civilian Industries Department J A B. Barlow, C.B.E. £1 200

Assistant Secretaries C W G. J. Hilt, £1 200

Leggitt, W W Marsh, J S Nicholson, J. Interson, T F G. Liles, £1 000 to £1 200, Miss F H Durham, £1 200 to £1 200

Principals O C Allen, C.B., A W. Basham, £1 200

Blundell, R C, Davison, J M, Glen, £1 200

I G M Glover, C B Hawking, T Howe, £1 200

Lucas, G W, Lyons, C W K, Macmillan, P A, Norman, £1 200

G T Rild, R C G. Somerville, £1 200

B Sutherland, W Taylor, F N Tribe, £1 200

W H Lowe Watson, £1 000 to £1 200, A A A. Witzel, £1 000 to £1 200, Miss E M Burnett, £1 000 to £1 200

Miss E M Burnett, £1 000 to £1 200

Assistant Principals E W Barltrop, £1 200 to £1 200

Buxton, T S, Cheswidden, H D R. Davies, C G, Denny, £1 200 to £1 200

H C C. Emmerson, R E. Gurnie, £1 200 to £1 200

H D Hancock, H Holloway, C E N. Joad, A E, Kingham, L G. Lee, M G S. Owen, A B, Valentine, G C. Veysey, H H. Wills, A. Wilson, £1 000 to £1 200

(Para 52)—Miss E M Foster, Miss E. White, £1 000 to £1 200

Employment and Insurance Department

(i) **Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster** W H 1

Principal Asst. Secretary T W Phillips, C.B. £1 200 to £1 200

Asst. Secs. J F G. Price, £1 200 to £1 200, Miss E H Durham, C.B., £1 200 to £1 200, W G. Fady, £1 000 to £1 200

Chief Inspector H Smith £1 200

(ii) **Unemployment Insurance Branch at War**

Chief Insurance Officer C J Wiler, £1 000 to £1 200

(iii) **Overseas Branch** A. Clements, Inn, Strand W C. A. Officer in Charge, J. Paterson £1 000 to £1 200

(iv) **Departmental Controllers (each £1 000)**

South Eastern (London) C J. Balam, £1 000

Scotland (Edinburgh) J M. Cranford, £1 000

North-Western (Manchester) G W C. Venn, £1 000

North-Eastern (Leeds) J B. Dams, £1 000

Midlands (Birmingham) J T. Homer, C.B.E., £1 000

South-Western (R. & L.), W R L Blakiston
Wales (Cardiff) O W Owen

Industrial Relations Department

Assistant Secretary F W Joggitt £1,000 to £1,200
(Consultation Office) J H Mitchell £1,000 W Mitchell
ONE JP £550 to £650

General Department

Principal Assistant Secretary H Wolfe £1,200 to £1,500
(i) Trade Boards Division
Assistant Secretary T S Nicholson £1,000 to £1,200
(ii) Office of Trade Boards
Chief Officer F Toppwell £750 to £850
(iii) Statistic Division
Director of Statistics J Hilton £1,000 to £1,200
(iv) International Labour Division
Principal O C Allen £700 to £900

Establishments Department

6, Richmond Terrace Whitehall S W 1
Director of Establishments A W Watkin £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary W W Mush £1,000 to £1,200

Accountant General's Department

Queen Anne's Chambers Westminster, S W 1
Accountant General F G Bowen £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant General J W Todd £1,000 to £1,200

Director of Accounts I Davy £1,000
Assistant Accountants General (Finance and Control Office) H I M Babbington J H Bunnell
E G Marlow ONE S J 1344 £900 to £1,000

Solicitors' Department

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall S W 1
Solicitor General A C Clive £1,500
Assistant Solicitors I A J Cunniff J H H Akeley £1,000 to £1,200

Training Appointments and Civil Disabilities Department

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street
Westminster S W 1
Controller J A N Bullock £1,250
Deputy Controller (Training) J R I Tisserand £1,000
Deputy Controller (Appointments) I Wilson £1,000
Assistant Controller (Civil Disabilities) T S Owen £550 to £650

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice W C 2
Attorney General Rt Hon Sir Douglas Maclure
Hogg ONE (and fees £24,770 in 1921-22) £7,000
Solicitor General Sir I W H Inskip ONE (and fees £9,723 in 1921-22) £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk James Abbs £500

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W C 2
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Short Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq miles and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members of whom 12 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

Chairman E B Barnard ONE MD 1
Vice-Chairman Sir Herbert Nield ONE MD 1
Clerk of the Board R R Hobday (Barrister at Law)
Engineer and Manager C N Froun ONE MD 2

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

Royal Court, House of Lords S W 1

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry 2 to the family of De Vere Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire ONE MD 1
Secretary Capt Sir Thomas Butler, ONE MD 1
Clerk, Capt E H L Elliott £200
Resident Supr. House of Lords T Whitehead £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL

11 Downing Street, S W 1
Lord Privy Seal Rt Hon Lord Robert Cecil ONE MD 1
Private Secs P J Baker E C Henty £2,000

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Central Office—15 York Bldgs Adelphi, W C 2.
Telephone Gerrard 6449
Telegrams 'Medresco Westrand'

The Council was formerly the Medical Research Committee established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 26 April 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council consisting of the Lord President the Minister of Health (England and Wales) the Secretary for Scotland and the Chief Secretary for Ireland the Secretary of the Medical Research Council 1920 office Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply monies voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports published by H M Stationery Office are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: The Viscount Goschen ONE (Chairman)
The Lord Milnamy (Lancaster) ONE W Andrews, ONE MD 1
Professor George Dreyer, ONE MD 1
Professor F R Elliott ONE MD 1
Mr William Graham ONE MD 1
Archibald J Garrod ONE MD 1
Henry Head ONE MD 1
Professor Noel Holston ONE MD 1
Sir C S Walpole ONE MD 1
Secretary Sir Walter M Fletcher ONE MD 1
ONE MD 1

Assistant Secretary A Landsborough Thomson ONE MD 1
Assistant Secretary (Administrative) E Schuster ONE MD 1
(Chief of Accounts) J H Morlan

National Institute for Medical Research

Mount Vernon Hampstead N W 3.

Telephone Hampstead 2232

Telegrams 'Medresco Gold'

Directors: D Pathways Biochemistry and Pharmacology H H Dukes ONE MD 1
Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology Capt S R Douglas ONE MD 1
Applied Physiology Leonard Hill ONE MD 1
Statistics John Bowdler ONE MD 1
Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department) University College Hospital Sir Thomas Lewis ONE MD 1

National Collection of Type Cultures

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S W 1

Telephone Victoria 4754

Director J C G Ledingham ONE MD 1
Curator R St John Brooks ONE MD 1

Industrial Fatigue Research Board

Office 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W C 2.

Telephone Gerrard 6449

Secretary D R Wilson (H M Inspector of Factories).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

Office Victoria Embankment E C 4

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide for the Metropolitan hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease both acute and convalescent ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease for certain classes of sick children; tuberculous patients mental defectives and acute epileptic fits, training ships for boys an ambulance service (land and river) and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p 327 of mental hospitals and training colonies on p 327 of institutions for children on p 328 of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on p 328, and ambulance service on p 323.

The Board consists of 73 members 35 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 38 nominated by the Ministry of Health

Chairman of Board, Walter Rickhoff J F *unp*
Vice-Chairman, Francis Morris J F *unp*
Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell J F *£1,700*
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Hayes J F *£1,400*
Deputy Clerk, J. Haynes
Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly M.N.E. W. L. Parry
B.50 *£900*
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Whittle *£900*
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Park A.C.A. *£775*
Chief Supply Officer, J. G. Hogwood M.N.E. *£900*
Engineer in Charge, T. Cooper M.N.E. *£1,200*
Sheffield Street, W.C.2.
Chief Medical Officers, F. Ford Canger M.D. D.F.H.
W. T. Gordon Fagh M.D. J. James Watt M.D. D.F.H.
E. B. Sherlock M.D. D.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

The Board serves an area of 562 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate not exceeding 8½ per cent. as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,809,498. The capital debt on April 1, 1922, amounted to £6,500,000, the interest paid being £1,700,844. The estimated population supplied was 6,907,370, the number of services being 1,248,906. The annual supply was 88,882,000,000 gallons, a daily average of 343 ½ million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the New River Company's undertaking inaugurated in the reign of James I (1606) by Sir Hugh Middleton, bringing water from Amwell and Chadwell Heats to London.

Chairman of the Board (1922-5) C. G. Musgrave J.F.

Vice-Chairman, Frederick L. Dove M.C. *(unp.)*
Clerk, G. F. Stringer *£1,200*
Chief Engineer, Henry F. Stillegoe M.N.E. *£1,500*
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings *£1,250*
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston K.C. C.O. M.D. B.Sc. *£1,750*
Solicitor, C. A. Hunt A.C.A. *£900*
Superintendent, F. W. Drake *£900*
Surveyor, Harold Oxley J.F. *£700*

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES

BUREAU

Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1

The Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 13th June 1919 and its purposes are: (a) To collect, ordinate and disseminate information as to the resources, production, treatment, consumption and requirements of every mineral and metal. (b) To ascertain the scope of existing agencies with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail. (c) To devise means whereby existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks. (d) To supplement these agencies if necessary in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the Bureau. (e) To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof in order that such resources may be available for the purposes of Imperial Defence or Industry or Commerce.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors consists of representatives appointed by the Home and Overseas Governments, the President of the Board being the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. G.C.V.O. C.B.

Chairman of the Bureau (and Representative of the United Kingdom), Sir Richard Robinson K.C. M.C. M.B.E. M.N.E. M.P. *(Dominion of Canada), Willet G. Miller, M.L.A., F.R.S.C. (Commonwealth of Australia), William Stanley Robinson (Dominion of New Zealand) (vacant) (Union of South Africa) (vacant) (Dominion of Newfoundland), Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., M.C. (Vice-Chairman) (Government of India), Richard Dixon Oldham, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies), John William Evans, C.B.E., M.S., F.R.S. (Appointed by the Lord President of the Council), Westgarth Forster Brown, M.C.E., M.N.E. Frederick H. Hatch, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.M., Wallace Thornycroft, F.R.S.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.M., Thomas*

Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C., A.R.S.M. Hugh F. Marriott A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M. Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.I.C., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Bureau, Maj. W. M. Henderson, C.O.S.T., A.R.S.M., F.O.S.

The Bureau is advised by fifteen Technical Committees

THE ROYAL MINT Tower Hill, E.C.1

The Royal Mint as now constituted may be said to date from 1817 and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £200,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23) the last Master being Professor Thomas (Graham) who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £6,019,202 for 1922-1923. Appropriations in aid, £6,019,200 leaving a net cost of £10.

Master and Warden, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Robert Arthur Johnson J.F. *£1,500*
Chief Clerk, D. J. Scourfield J.F. *£500 to £700*
Staff Officer, W. Terry M.N.E. *£400 to £500*
Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking *£800 to £1,000*
Assistant and W. J. Drown D.G. Spittle R.W.L. *£350 to £500*
Pyranist, R.V. *£350 to £500*
Chemist and Assayer, Sir F. K. Rose B.Sc. *£800 to £1,000*
Assistant Assayer, S. W. Smith B.Sc. *£350 to £600*
J. I. Johns M.A. *£350 to £550* *W. A. C. Newman B.Sc.* *£300 to £550*

Branches of the Royal Mint

Sydney, New South Wales
Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell *£1,200*
Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie *£700 to £900*
Melbourne, Victoria
Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souef *£1,200*
Superintendent, W. M. Robins B.A. *£800 to £900*
Perth, Western Australia
Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell *£1,200*
Superintendent, F. F. Allin *£700 to £800*
Ottawa, Canada
Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cloude *£1,000 to £1,200*
Superintendent, A. J. Baker (acting) *£750 to £1,000*
Victoria, South Africa
Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson *£1,200*
Superintendent, J. T. Bocklake *£820 to £940*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753 when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c. of Sir Hans Sloane. The building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914 and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules &c. affecting the public dates and times of opening &c. will be found among

Places of Interest. The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £242,226 (including National History Museum) in 1922-23, and were met by a vote under Education, Science and Art, Class IV of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., Litt.D., Ditt.D., D.H.L., F.R.S., F.D. *£1,500*

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Drvirhouse J.F. *£900*

Accountant, C. I. Cooke *£550 to £700*

Staff Officer, J. K. Kneller J.F. *£400 to £500*

Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard *£1,000*

C.B. Ditt. F.R.S. *£1,000*

Deputy Keeper, R. Parquharson Sharp B.A., F.D. *£900*

Sladen B.A., J. A. J. de Villiers *£900*

Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen M.A.

Assistant Keepers, L. H. F. Taylor, P. Wilson M.A.

W. A. Marsden, M.A., L.C. Barton M.A., G. D. R. Tucker, M.A., H. Thomas, Litt.D., J. K. Eadall, M.A., V. Scholderer M.A., F. C. W. Hiley M.A., A. Forbes Johnson, M.C. M.A. *£475 to £600*

Assistants, A. I. Ellis M.A., F. I. Sprent M.A., E. W. O'Flynn, M.A., A. G. Macfarlane, M.A., F. G. Rendall M.A., W. A. Smith M.A., H. Sellers, M.A.,

L A Shoppard B.A. C B Oldman B.A. N O M Cameron B.A.; H A. S. Kolman Win C Smith A G Crawley £500 to £600
Keeper of Manuscripts and Printed Librarian J P Gilson M.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper of MSS J A Herbert B.A. £900
Assistant Keepers D F Baird Wood M.A. H Idris Bell O.B.E., M.A., R E W Flower, M.A. £475 to £800
Assistants G T Hales, M.A. H I M Milne B.A. E G Miller B.A. A J Collins B.A. R A Corbett B. Schofield B.A. £500 to £400
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS Lionel D Barnett Litt.D. £1,000
Assistant Keepers Lionel Giles Litt.D. Edward Edwards M.A. £475 to £800
Assistants A S Fulton, M.A. J Leveon £250 to £440
Keeper of Prints and Drawings Campbell Hodgson M.A. O.B.E. £1,000
Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub Dept of Oriental Prints &c.) R. Laurence Binjon B.A. £950
Assistant Keeper A M Hind M.A. O.B.E. £475 to £800
Assistants A E Lopham B.A. A D Walby B.A. H M Hako M.A. £250 to £440
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities Sir Ernest A T Wallis Budge, Litt.D. F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy Keeper H R H Hill, Litt.D. M.B.E. £900
Assistants Sidney Smith B.A. C J Gadd B.A. £250 to £440
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities Arthur H Smith, M.A. F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy Keeper H B Walters O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Keeper E J Forsyth M.A. £475 to £800
Assistant E N Pryor M.A. £250 to £440
Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities O M Dalton M.A. F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy do. Reginald A Smith B.A. F.R.S. £900
Assistants A B Founchley M.A. I O Kendrick M.A. £250 to £440
Keeper of Classics and Ethnography Robert Hobson B.A. £1,000
Deputy do. I A Jovic, M.A. O.B.E. £900
Assistants H J Bannholts M.A. W W Winkworth £250 to £440
Keeper of Coins & Medals G J Hill B.A. £1,000
Assistant Keepers John Allan M.A. G C Brooke M.A. £475 to £800
Assistants Harold Mattingly M.A. E S G Robinson B.A. £250 to £440
Solicitors Messrs Warren & Bedford Solicitors

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Lancaster House St James's, S W 1

The London Museum was instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris for the conservation of the antiquities &c. of London. The collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace and was re-opened in 1924 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1929-30 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper Secretary and Accounting Officer E A Hume O.B.E. M.V.O., M.B.E. £1,000
Asst. Keeper and Librarian Lt Col Hon Maurice Brett M.V.O.
Inspector of Excavations G F Lawrence £500 to £600

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,

Cromwell Road, S W 7

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-82, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening &c. will be found under *Museums of Interest*. The administrative expenses were estimated at £93,725 in 1923-24.

Director Sir Sidney F Harmer B.A. Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Secretary, G F Herbert Smith D.Sc. £650 to £800
Staff Officer, W J Anderson £400 to £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, T Woodhouse, A. C. Wray £300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (Library) B H Soulsby M.A. £475 to £800

Keeper of Zoology C T Rogan M.A., F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy do. W F Calman D.Sc., F.R.S. £900

Assistant Keepers, R. Kirkpatrick W P Pyecraft, A. S. Hirst, J G Dollman B.A. P R Lowe O.B.E. £475 to £800
Assistants, N B Kinnear G C Robson B.A., H A Baylis, D.Sc., A K Potten M.C. M A C Hinton J R Norman C C A Munro B.A., H W Parker B.A. £500 to £440
Clerks, Higher Grade, F Wells, A. Marshall £300 to £400

Keeper of Entomology, C I Gahan D.Sc. £1,000
Assistant Keepers Maj J J Austin, D.Sc. J H Durrant, G J Arrow J Waterston D.Sc. £475 to £800

Assistants, K G Blair D.Sc. F W Edwards B.A. N D Riley F Laing D.Sc. W H I Iams W.L. China B.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Geology A S Woodward Litt.D. £1,000
Deputy do. F A Bather D.Sc., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Keepers C W Andrews, D.Sc., F.R.S. W D Lang, M.D. £475 to £800

Assistants W N Edwards B.A. L R Cox B.A. P I White D.Sc. £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade I H Withers £300 to £400
Keeper of Mineralogy Dr G F Philp D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keeper I J Spencer D.Sc. £475 to £800
Assistants W Campbell Smith M.C. M.A. E D Mountain B.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Botany A I Tindle D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keepers A Gupp M.A. F G Baker £475 to £800

Assistants J Ramsbottom, O.B.E. M.A. A J Wilcock M.A. D.D. O.B.E. £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade J J Silburt £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington S W 7

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum and to it was added in 1886 the collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The administration expenses were estimated at £46,567 in 1923-24.

Director and Secretary Col H G Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Higher Clerical Officer F H Buss £300 to £400

Engineering Division
Keeper Lt Col I F Larkinson A.R.C.S. £750 to £900

Mechanical Engineering
Deputy Keeper H W Dickinson M.I.Mech.E. (Secretary to Advisory Council) £600 to £700

Assistant Keeper F A Forward A.R.C.S. £400 to £500
Assistants G F Westcott, B.A. F G Skinner B.A. £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport
Deputy Keeper, G L Overton A.R.C.S. £600 to £700
Assistant M J B Davy £250 to £400

Industrial Engineering
Assistant Keeper, A J Spencer, M.I.Mech.E. £400 to £500

Assistants E St A Hartley A.C.S.I. R F G Denman, B.A. £250 to £400

Science Division
Deputy Keeper D Baxendale A.R.C.S. £600 to £700
Assistants Capt H Shaw M.Sc., E. Lancaster Jones, M.A., A. Barclay A.R.C.S. £250 to £400

Science Library
Keeper L W Fulcher, D.Sc. £750 to £900
Assistant Keeper S C Bradford D.Sc. £400 to £500

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S W 7

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship at a cost of £5,300 together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various schools of design since 1857 and dispersed among them.

Additions have since been made by purchase gift and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884, the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £127,752 in 1923-24 and were met by a vote under Education Science and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1923-24, £6,925) was opened in 1923. The buildings were removed from South Kensington and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary Sir Cecil H. Smith, K.C., B.A. £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT

Museum Superintendent E. Hart (with allowance £500) £400 to £500
Staff Clerk A. V. Fullerton £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Deputy Keeper F. R. D. MacLennan, C.B.E., B.A. £900
Assistant R. I. Bedford, A.L.B., B.A. £300 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS

Deputy Keeper B. Rickham, M.A. £900
Assistant W. A. H. King, M.A., H.F., B.Sc., D.Sc. £300 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF PAINTING, ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN AND OF ENGRAVINGS

Keeper M. Hird, B.A. £1,000
Assistant B. F. Long, M.A., J.W., B.A., B.A. £200 to £440
J. Laver, B.A. £200 to £440

LIBRARY

Keeper C. H. Edmunds, B.A. £1,000
Assistant Keeper A. Van der Linde, H.C., B.A., B.A. £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK

Keeper Deputy Keeper H. I. Mitchell £1,000
Assistant Keeper A. J. Hoop, B.A., M.A., C.I. £900
Bailey £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

Keeper A. F. Kendrick, B.A. £1,000
Assistant Keeper J. L. C. Frith, B.A. £475 to £800
Technical Assistant A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK

Keeper J. L. Col. J. I. Stringer, B.A. £1,000
Assistant Keeper O. Brickett, H. Clifford, Smith, M.A., F.R.A. £475 to £800

INDIAN SECTION

Deputy Keeper C. S. Clarke £900
Assistant Keeper A. J. D. Campbell £475 to £800
Assistant H. de B. Codrington, B.A. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF COINTEGRATION

Deputy Keeper H. A. Kennedy £900
Assistant Keeper £475 to £800
Assistant A. E. J. Torrens £200 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Assistant, A. H. Sablin £200 to £440

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES, Aberystwyth

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 400,000 printed books and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5.
Librarian John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff
Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum raised from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Fryke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of

paintings in oil and engravings, casts of the Norman Monuments of Wales and Natural History collections.
The Museum is open free daily (except Fridays) and free on Sunday afternoons.

President the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.
Vice President the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Treasurer, E. J. Thomas, J.P.
Director Dr. Wm. Evans Lloyd, M.A.
Keepers (Archaeology) Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.A., F.R.S. (Jury) Isaac J. Williams, M.A. (Botany) H. A. Hyde, M.A. (Zoology) Dr. F. J. North, F.R.S. (Zoology) Dr. J. Simpson, M.A.
Secretary A. H. I. C. M.C.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under the Act of 1870, by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as the Sinking Fund. In 1889 this was superseded by the issue of the new plan, one of the years of the Sinking Fund and this is commonly known as the Old Sinking Fund. In 1895 The New Sinking Fund was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38 39 Vic. c. 45) and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster General and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The annual sinking expenses of the Loan were estimated at £4,925 in 1923-24.

Comptroller (General) Sir Thomas L. Hearn, K.C.B., K.C. £2,500
Private Secretary A. Mackenzie £100
Assistant Comptroller C. J. Ansell, C.I. £800 to £1,000
Secretary H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.R.S. £250
Chief Clerk W. B. Dwyer £100
Principal Clerk W. E. Dwyer £550 to £600
Assistant do J. R. C. B. Hobbins (Buckham) £400 to £500
H. R. Lowell, F.R.S. W. K. Wilson, H.R.S. (City) £1,000
J. & Messrs Mullins Marshall Scott & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £50,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1868, 1870, 1887 and 1912. The cost of administration in 1922-23 was estimated at £33,000.

Director Sir Charles John Holmes £1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary C. H. Collins Baker £900
Assistant H. I. Kay W. G. Constable £250 to £500

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery) Millbank S.W. 1

The National Gallery of British Art better known as The Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol the cost of erection (£200,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened to the public in 1910.

Director Charles Atken £1,000
Asst. Keeper James B. Manson £250 to £500
Assistant H. S. Ede £250 to £500

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Heat Office 17 North Audley Street, W. 1

Under the National Insurance Act 1911 it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1911.

Chief Auditor D. H. Boggie, F.R.C.S. £1,000
Deputy do & Secretary W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Audit M. W. Dixon £900

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council

Clerk in Charge of Accounts R. McCormack

Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien M.B.E. £400 to £500
Inspectors of Audit (5) Auditors C.F. (12) C.F. (11)
 (14), Assistant Auditors, (17).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W. C. 2

The first grant to the Institution was made in 1856 the collections being successively housed in (rent) George Street Westminster in South Kensington and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896 £30,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses including a grant of £1,043 for purchase of portraits was estimated at £8,509 in 1922-23.

Director, Keeper and Secretary James D. Millican M.A. £900

H. M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S. E. 10

The Nautical Almanac was first published in 1767 by H. M. Admiralty under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,916 in 1922-23.

Superintendent P. H. Cowell D.Sc. F.R.S. £700
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree £400 to £500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge W. F. Doak, M.A. F.R.A.S. £300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES

Royal Observatory, Greenwich

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II in 1675, the building designed by Moore and Wren being opened in 1696. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £5,000 annually.

Astronomer Royal Sir F. W. Dyson M.D. F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,200

Chief Assistants J. Jackson M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. £500 to £700

Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin D.Sc. F.R.A.S. £400 to £500
 C. Davidson F.R.A.S. W. Bowyer F.R.A.S. W. M. Witchell D.Sc. F.R.A.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological) £300 to £500

Junior (do Higher Grade) H. Farnham F.R.A.S. £300 to £400

Clerical Assistant D. J. R. Edin F.R.A.S. £300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

Astronomer Harold Spencer Jones, M.A. M.B.E. F.R.A.S. £967 to £1,067

Chief Assist. J. K. E. Halm Ph.D. F.R.A.S. £667 to £867

Assistants W. H. Cox, J. Lunt, D.Sc. R. Woodgate £367 to £795

Other Astronomical Observatories

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Hummer Prof.), (Solar Physics) Prof. H. F. Newall D.Sc. F.R.S. Dunsink (vacant)

Durham, Harold Thomson (Hon. Director)

Edinburgh (Royal Observatory), Prof. R. A. Sampson D.Sc. F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland)

Gatlin Hill, Sir W. Peck

Liverpool, W. E. Plummer M.A.

Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill Devon), W. J. S. Lockyer, Ph.D.

Oxford (University), H. H. Turner D.Sc. F.R.S. (Bavilian Prof. of Astronomy) (Radcliffe)

South Kensington (Imperial College), Prof. A. Fowler F.R.S.

St. Andrews College, Rev. A. L. Cortie M.A.

Kodakkanal and Madras Thomas Thomas D.Sc.

Helwan Observatory, Egypt H. Knox Shaw M.A.

Adelaide (S.A.) G. F. Dodwell

Hong Kong (Royal Obs.) T. F. Claxton F.R.A.S.

Johannesburg (Union Obs.) B. T. A. Innes D.Sc.

Mauritius, A. Waller, F.R.A.S.

Malbourne, J. M. Baldwin, D.Sc.

Odessa (Dominion Obs.) Otto Klotz Sc.D.

Perth (W.A.) H. B. Curlew

Sydney (N.S.W.), Prof. W. E. Cooke M.A.

Victoria, B.C. (Dominion Astrophysical Obs.) J. S. Plaskett, D.Sc.

Wellington N.Z. (Hector Obs.), C. E. Adams D.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street S.W. 1

City Branch Office 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has in addition taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £299,950 in 1922-23.

Parliamentary Secretary Lt. Col. A. Buckley D.S.O. M.P. £2,000

Private Secretaries A. Mullins C.B.E. C. J. Pyke £2,000

Parliamentary Under Secretary Lord Aspley, D.S.O. M.C. M.P. £1,500

Comptroller General Sir William H. Clark C.B.E. £1,500

Private Secretary C. M. Pickett M.L. £250 to £300

Directors R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. (Empire Trades and Economic Divn.) S. P. P. W. Starlow C.B.E. (Foreign Divn.) £1,000 to £1,200 Lt. Col. H. W. G. Cole £1,000 to £1,200 (Exhibitions & Fairs Divn.) £500 to £1,000 W. J. Glavin C.B.I. (General Divn.) £700 to £900

Assistant Directors J. A. P. Edgumbe C.B.E. G. H. Lloyd I. A. Paish C.B.E. N. S. Reynolds C. Taylor I. C. Rice, M.B.E. R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards C.B.E. R. L. Craigie £700 to £900

Junior Intelligence Officers (arranged in alphabetical order) J. S. Andrews I. N. Barker G. W. Betts E. H. Bliss G. F. Braddock A. G. Chuter M.B.E. A. C. Cruttenden Hon. C. C. Farrer C.B.E. A. R. Fraser R. Henshall J. J. Holloway (act.) C. E. G. House M.B.E. (C. M. Jones "H. J. Ingridge M.B.E. L. A. de L. Meredith C.B.E. W. C. Scott (act.) H. W. Wiswold £550 to £700

Senior Market Officer M. W. Donald £500 to £600

First Class Intelligence Officers (arranged in alphabetical order) A. Beecroft M.B.E. F. Riggs W. Rhyther J. W. Bridgen F. P. J. Briggs W. G. Bruzard G. H. Davies, M.C. O. Pelly Dick M.B.E. W. H. Evans J. F. P. Fielding H. E. Gibbs G. C. Hutton *A. A. Longden D.S.O. A. B. Marchant, G. H. Meadmore R. G. Mercer R. C. E. Milne W. J. Paddon A. E. Pollard C. H. Reeve S. Robson F. W. Rogers *A. I. Schmitz A. C. Stewart H. A. Treganowan T. C. Walton

Intelligence Officers (arranged in alphabetical order) E. Adams, E. S. A. Baynes H. M. Blomfield O. Clark, E. L. F. Clough Taylor D. K. Crawford F. J. Darbyshire A. G. C. Deuber J. A. Dormann C. F. Fagan W. T. Gibson J. N. Good S. J. Graham H. C. Grange W. Hall W. M. Hill M. A. Jones M.C. G. H. Kelly W. D. Lambie D. H. Ival J. Maudefield J. McE. Martin, C. F. Monter Williams A. Mullins C.B.E. A. J. Pack C. M. Pickett, J. C. Pittman A. C. Pomroy T. L. Ralston T. R. Ritchie, H. L. Setchell, R. C. Stewart, J. A. Stirling C. S. Toseland E. Warren A. L. Willis £550 to £600

Intelligence Officer (Cadet Grade) A. Schofield £500 to £550

Deputy Establishment and Finance Officer S. A. Deacon £400 to £500

Accountant, D. J. O. Callaghan £400 to £500

Registrar G. F. Rivers £400 to £500

Officer in Charge of Building and Decoration, G. C. Churchward, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officer, A. H. Pike £300 to £400

Assistant Registrars, E. Bull, R. C. P. Hughes £300 to £400

Staff Clerk J. L. Butler £300 to £400

Librarian, A. W. Burton £300 to £400

* These officers are loaned to the British Empire Exhibition

Assistant Accountant J Ridler £300 to £400
Assistant for Shipping Enquiries G V Honey £300 to £400
Higher Clerical Officers S W Rose £100 to £150
 J B Dixon J Balcon G H Harris £100 to £150
 E. J Gaines S W Gray W H Hook £250 to £300
 Miss F M Wood m.m. £250 to £300
Enquiry Room Clerks A Froude £100 to £150
Chief Superintendent of Typists Miss M G B Baresford £300 to £400

Exports Credit Department

73 Basinghall Street E.C.2.

Telephone London Wall 4723

Manager J A W Gairn (Institute) £2,500**PATENT OFFICE****(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade)** 25 Southampton Buildings W.C.2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c.3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c.37. The duties are performed by 11 official clerical with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £263,449 in 1923-24.

Comptroller General W Temple Franks £1,500**Private Secretary R W Luce****Assistant Comptroller A J Martin** £1,100**Joint A R Willett** £500 to £1,100**Superintending Examiners H C Havcraft** £800 to £900**W A Kinnaird** £800 to £900**Principal H S Fitter B G Cleave** £650 to £800**R C Winyard** £500 to £600**Librarian A A Connolly** £500 to £600**Senior Examiners A I Ravenscroft** £1,100**H O Minty J Bolton I H Denning C H****Towell J Howell I Reeves W Martin** £1,100**Advisors J W Dunn m.m. W A Taylor** £1,100**Cox M F Foley** £600 to £800**Examiners R W Shimmonds F A Gre D****Robinson J W Baker A J Wilson A****Wilson F C Smith A F Doddridge F T****Hodford D Walton R C Wale A G Bell****W A Ogden C A Sutton m.m. A J Cousin****I Bennell J J Foster H Binder G H Green****V G Alexander J J Igo E K Maxwell W H****Stephens F E Glover F Ackroyd C Cook****H W Hillman m.m. H Haidling B Moss****I Phoebe S Andrews H W Mourie A Ward****A F Cook R I Lavender J Powrie R B****Foster** £500 to £600**Assistant Examiners J J Wickham** £500 to £600**J A Parker F G Woodford F Little F Den****huist, S A S. Hird, A I Gray G H Childs****R I Whithead W J Marlow I Knowles m.m.****W J A Fulsh, F F Grant H Frank, J W****Birkby H F C Walsworth A Blok J J Monan****S Read m.m. m.m. R W Ainsworth W Welch****A Garard A Berry A W Greenwood H D****Landbetter J C S Shapson J N Brown****Ones H W Chapman D W H Bull E B I****Wood, C Paley S F Paul, A W Stead****G F Parker F W Pyke, W R Chipp J Hog****garth C S Boreham J G Howells, A F****Roe, C W Bird W Vaughan G H Delf****W Feast, G H Makey, F Read J F Both****wick, L M Ransall J A Elsher A F Hooper****M E Wilson E A Cole m.m. A H Tongue****R Alexander m.m. W R Spencer I W Holloway****E A Lynn A T Iarter m.m. P C White****teridge m.m. A E Watson S S Spears N I****Ford m.m. H E Hodgson H F Vaughan****S H Williams T H Langford H H Shilston****S H Smith F C Summerson E M Vickers****Grant, A R Tierney F Lloyd, F J Dickens****P H Revell P Clarkson R H Grant, W F****Burch W B Wood W E Dinnett, W W****Purroy W C L Battersby A K Monkcom****S H E May H W Watson, G Downe, W L****Perry E J W Barker J Penzer J R C****Liddle H L Saunders J J Harkness S E R****Stalling E C Chapman J Ridout, L****Naylor A E Hambor, G James, C S**

Coombes J H Brightman m.m. G W Carl
ton W E Oatler T A Colvill F C Mar
tin; S H Webb S W Bolehambers J M
Robertson J Watson, A W Gould F Holden
G F Homans, m.m. Robertson J Barrett
A E Blake J A Watson, A H Whalen, Nor
man Brown, S E Chisholm M C Holt H
Holmes J W Waters H E Collins C W Hume
m.m. F Jobling m.m. W F Frew, T B Barde
R W Winn P M Atkins J P Ivory m.m.
I P Conlman A C Higgins E E Towler A G
Papster F G Clarke F Douglas, B Benson
C I McKendle S P Elliott G E Edmundson
A E McGeorge R Hart C Gloor H C
Miller G A Sutcliffe R J Perry W F Wallis
J Grant, A F Koreman J W Millington, A P
Oliver P R G Silk E M Bennett A C
Ruffhead C Harvey A Donoleo R M Bradbury
I A Swann J F Pringle H S Gilman W A
Starbuck J Blake A R Deacon F Law
Warkin J E Taylor H W O'Connell W H
Longmaid H F Gill I H Knappman U J Prior
I C Catterall L A Seal W A Rowe, S J Allen,
W F Watts J H Duncanson B Lang A W
Clarke R M Colner L R W Looke I J Girling
W Langstaff I H Mogridge I L Hulke V F
Dorsey S Morris F H Overall H S Hole
I F Thompson A A Virgo C H Gundry G
Roberts H N C Smith F J Broadin W Glass
D H Read F S Ainsdell G J Mearns R Cary
£150 to £450

Senior Staff Officers F Nowbery W J Mitson**£500 to £600****Staff Officers H F Rogers A Holmes H Hanbury****F F Waller P Browne C Totan P J****Murray F W Summers I Egan H N Brido****H Thorpe** £400 to £500**Superintendent of Sale Branch I Usher** £500**Deputy Librarian A F Arthur** £350 to £450**Keepers of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch) W H****Quinn** £450 to £600**(in the Rights of) Leeds Designs (Manchester****Branch) H J F Easton** £300 to £450**PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,**

Whitehall S.W.1.

The duties of the Paymaster General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848 are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The establishment expenses were estimated at £87,451 in 1923-24.

Paymaster General May A B Boyd Carpenter m.m. m.p.**Parliamentary Secretary A****Assistant Paym. Gen. C Hewelyn Davies m.m. £1,100****Principal Clerks C H Doubleday m.m. £850 to £950****W M I Smith A Carwithen** £750 to £850**Heads of Divisions F E U Davies F H Edgar****m.m. P S Owell F H Webster C****Jordan A H May T Mahood (acting)** £550 to £700**MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,**

2 Sanctuary Buildings Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act was estimated at £73,665,246 in 1923-24.

Minister of Pensions Major Rt Hon G C Tryon**Private Sec. F J Arnold, C A Pearce m.m. £2,000****Parliamentary Sec. C K Murchison m.m. m.p.****Parliamentary Secretary Capt Rt Hon C C Craig****m.m.** £1,500**Private Sec. W C G Mogor****Parliamentary Sec. Maj J Despencer Robertson****m.p.****Permanent Secretary Sir George Chrystal, m.m. £2,500****Private Secretary F N Smith**

Secretariat.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Hodgson, c.n. £1,200 to £1,500
 S. A. C. F. Adair Hors, c.n. £1,200 to £1,500
Financial Asst Sec R. J. Coles c.n. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary K. J. Milne c.n. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Assistant Secretary R. Tinniswood o.n. £850 to £1,000
Principals P. F. Atkin, G. H. Glover, C. R. Leak
 N. G. Loughnane, J. A. Simes, F. B. Tombleson
 E. W. Sutton (acting) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals I. Powell, £500 to £550
 M. Curtis £500 to £600

Awards

Director General, W. Sanger, c.n. £1,200
Deputy do., A. Cunlison £1,000
Directors, C. M. Wynne, W. H. C. Lumm, o.n. £850 to £1,000
 P. H. Magge o.n.
Senior Principal Clerks L. V. Crocker, P. Orr
 A. W. Rowe, m.n. Lt Col W. B. Vince, p.n. £750 to £850

Local Administration

Inspector General Maj. H. Evans, c.n., J.F. £1,000

Accounts

Director, R. A. Lodgare, o.n. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors W. L. Addyman, W. F. MacLachlan
 J. D. Stewart £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office

Controller C. J. G. Tate, o.n. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Controllers T. Rees, S. J. Muir Smith £750 to £850

Statistics

Director Lt-Col Sir T. Duncan Rhind, k.n. £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee

Chairman Sir R. H. Brade, c.n. £750 to £850
Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk) F. G. Huiks, o.n.

Medical Services

Director General Col. Sir A. Lisle, A. Webb, k.n. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., Dr R. Crayford, Brown, c.n. £1,000
Directors, Dr A. Brindley, Dr A. M. Gossage, c.n.
 Dr J. H. Hobb, o.n. Dr J. Wallace, o.n. £1,250
Matron-in-Chief Miss M. F. Davies, m.n. £1,250 to £1,370

Headquarters and Regions

Regional Directors, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, k.n. p.n. (London), Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, p.n. (Birmingham), Lt. Col. C. H. Townsend (Manchester), Capt. H. G. Alston, c.n. (Bristol), Maj. Gen. F. H. Kelly, c.n. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Lt. Col. H. L. Warden, p.n. (Edinburgh), Lt. Col. W. Bickerton Edwards, o.n. (Cardiff) £800 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge, o.n., T. Arnold, Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, p.n., W. E. G. Bloxham, J. C. Brampton, J. E. Bury, m.n., A. R. Campbell, D. G. Cannel, m.n., W. A. G. Christie, J. A. Cutforth, H. I. Davies, m.n., A. C. Dodd, G. J. Gilbert, m.n., P. G. Grimble, C. W. Hall, F. A. Halliday, E. W. H. Harbour, J. W. Hodges, H. W. Horridge, m.n., G. W. Hutchison, W. C. Leitch, T. E. Motte, o.n., J. P. Owen, H. C. Potts, H. V. Rhodes, E. Roberts, D. G. Robert, o.n., J. P. Sykes, m.n., C. V. Tapp, W. A. Tutcher, m.n., D. Walker, Arnold, F. Warburton, C. Ward, W. H. Whiteley, S. H. Wisdom, H. M. Young £550 to £700
Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold, H. B. Barlow, W. S. Bell, F. D. Blackford, W. E. Flint, W. Henderson, H. B. Hewitt, P. Hirst, H. H. Rix, R. C. Roberts, m.n., Paym. Liunt, Comm. A. Robertson, G. J. N. Rogers, m.n., F. A. Tongue, C. Watts £550

Higher Executive Officers E. C. Adams, C. A. Allen, T. W. Amos, G. R. Ball, A. J. Bateman, L. Baxter, G. W. Bayliss, R. Belford, T. L. Brett, J. A. Brown, E. H. Burdall, H. B. Hewitt, P. Hirst, H. H. Rix, J. Cameron, T. L. F. W. Catling, m.n., C. C. Cobbe, F. Cooper, J. J. Cooper, Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham, E. L. Cuthbert, W. S. E. Dailley, M. Dancyger, J. R. Deans, C. F. Doyle, Maj. H. Erwin, o.n.

* On scale £50 to £700.

J. D. Feely, W. W. Fielding, C. A. N. Foster, J. Gray, Capt. G. C. Grimdale, A. H. Grover, E. W. Hall, M. W. Hallett, G. Hamilton, G. F. Hayes, E. Haythornthwaite, D. Hendy, J. H. Hennequin, R. Horrocks, E. V. C. Hughes, W. J. Irving, J. D. Jamieson, R. E. Johnston, Capt. C. H. Jolley, J. A. Jukes, G. F. P. Kimber, H. G. Logan, W. C. Lucas, A. V. McCullough, A. F. MacDonald, A. S. Martin, R. B. Martin, A. J. Merriott, P. Mitchell, W. C. G. Moger, R. S. Morgan, A. W. Moss, H. L. Nicholls, A. K. Noakes, W. H. Norman, A. M. Olsen, Capt. R. E. Orton, m.n. D. W. Page, J. F. Pepper, R. F. Pinder, A. N. Pirouet, A. T. Porter, W. G. Pratt, F. G. Price, E. J. Prudhoe, A. G. Rayner, D. R. Roberts, m.n., O. M. Roberts, A. G. W. Sawley, W. H. Scott, H. G. E. Shelton, W. Sherriff, F. S. Siddall, B. A. Simes, A. Smith, F. J. B. Smith, J. Stables, C. A. S. Stephens, C. Stokes, T. A. Stokes, E. W. J. Todd, Maj. G. W. Turk, W. H. Turvey, V. W. H. Waller, C. B. White, A. Wilson £400 to £500

Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations A. J. Watts £550 to £650

Staff Officers, R. B. Cobb, m.n., P. V. F. Reddell, £500 to £600

Staff Clerks, F. E. Rest, H. C. H. Eland, A. H. Hudson, B. D. Wenban £400 to £500

Lady Superintendent (Institution Issue Officer) Miss I. Withington £350 to £450

Higher Executive Officer Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock £300 to £400

Staff Officers, Miss M. F. Browne, m.n. £300 to £400

Miss E. M. Hough, Miss K. M. Sterling, Miss D. K. E. Smyth, Miss M. S. Cox, Miss G. A. Thorne £300 to £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office E.C.3.

The Port of London Authority established under the Port of London Act 1908 (8 Edw VII, ch. 68) on the 31st March 1909 for the purpose of administering preserving and improving the rights of powers and duties of the conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington) London and India Docks Company Surrey Commercial Dock Company Millwall Dock Company, and Watermen's Company (except certain powers and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31 1923 showed a net surplus of £124,479 and £1,573,250 carried forward

(Chairman Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport
 Vice Chairman Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee

APPOINTED MEMBERS

By the Admiralty Adm. Sir A. M. Field, k.n., F.R.S. (Ministry of Transport) J. D. Gilbert, m.n., H. Gosling, c.n. m. (Corporation of London) Lord Ritchie of Dundee J. M. R. Francis, (L.C.C.) J. P. Blake, Sir Cyril Jackson, k.n., W. Devenay, Sir John Miller, k.n., (Trinity House) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, k.n.

ELECTED MEMBERS

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues wharfinders and owners of river craft and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen, Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., c.n., p.n., Sir A. C. Cory, Wright, Bart., J. H. Glover, C. S. Guthrie, C. F. Leach, Sir C. C. McLeod, L. A. Martin, H. T. Moore, A. Murray, Sir George Saltmarsh, C. H. Smith, C. F. Torrey, Sir M. C. Turner, W. Walker, R. White, W. Varco Williams, Sir John Wimble, k.n.

Officers

General Manager, David J. Owen
Chief Engineer, Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, m.n.
Secretary, F. Ayllie
Dock and Warehouse Manager, G. S. Maskall, o.n.
Commercial Manager, J. H. Edill, o.n.
Chief Police Officer, D. C. S. Baker, o.n.
Chief Accountant, D. B. Fulton, o.n.
Solicitor, John D. Ritchie, m.n.
River Superintendent and Chief Harbour Master, Capt. E. C. Shankland, m.n.

W J Jeffery, H M Darville J E Bone A E Unwin, J N Smith. £400 to £500
**Staff Officers, J Matthews, H Lane, F R Hudson, J Best, C H Summers, F E Sims W C Cox, D Freeman, C K Thompson, H Barnett, F W Sankey, J Ranson Brown R J Barry, F W S Gordon, W Andrews, J Brown, H E Seniano, T R Pate, A Nixon J J Miles, A Brain E A Morgan, F R Kelly, E C Poulter, G Cruickshank, J Mitchellson A W Blackwell, W Cole W R Crawford G W Durling, A Kendall J Lambert, W Sharp E H Luck, C J Cook J C Magrath P M Comber, C R Stamp, A Snell, F C Reynolds, Cyril Smith I N Golden, A W Abbott J Hardie, W W Warry C H Sainsbury A C Smith, E J Mayes, S W Briggs E S Payne H Parry F H Ward G C Swanson, A E Best, W R Blinlie J J P Hall, A J Oliver P I Lloyd M M Jamieson J R Key, G D Nicholson A R Harvey H Dunn, J J Dutton *A. S. Fish *W Ingram *A G Gray. £400 to £500
Examiner (Old Establishment) A Dearle £360 to £430**

Female Staff

Superintendent F Sanday £500 to £600
Deputy Supts Miss K E Barrett m.n. Miss L M W Webster £400 to £500
Staff Officers Miss M C Underwood Miss A T Randall Miss L Lofting Miss A Keith F G Hopkins K A Boulding B Blackburn £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office

Controller J Lee o.n. £1 000 to £1 200
Deputy Controller A W Edwards £800 to £900
Asst. Controller F T Wadley D M Ford W H Oxford W E Halfpenny £500 to £750
Principal Clerk, T G Donnan £300 to £400
Staff Officer, C Harvey (Principal Clerk & Dist. Agent) £400 to £500
A Kaul W H Wright £400 to £500
Superintendents (Higher Grade) I M Almond J I Mansell £460 to £520
Superintendents (Lower Grade) A F Knowles S Pearce C Sanderson H Hyman W I Wood A M Martin E J Martin H Reed D F Cartwright H A Bottoridge A Avery £370 to £440
Superintendents (Cable Room Staff) F F Bradle, J J Tyrrell £415 to £450
Chief Supervisors (Female Staff), Miss E A Russell Miss A A Shacklock Miss H F Wallis F R Wright £260 to £300

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief Colonel T F Lurves m.n. & e. £1 500
Asst. Engineers-in-Chief A L De Lattre m.n. & e. £900 to £1 100
Principal Power Engineer H C Gunton m.n. & e. £750 to £850
Superintending Engineer (London) R McIlroy £900 to £1 100
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineers-in-Chief Office) J F Lamb J R Ball G W M Franco E J Eldridge, T Plummer F Tandy C A Pollock o.n. J M G Frozlee T E P Stretche T B Johnson J R M Elliott W J Medlyn J D Taylor, Lt Col A C Booth E H Shaugnessy o.n. M Ramsay E Gomerall o.n. F L Hensley B Waring C Turner J E Taylor Capt C Crompton o.n. E J Ivison
London £750 to £850 Provinces £700 to £800
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W J Mountain W H Kerr A S Renshaw, A H Shepperd £500 to £600
Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H G Fisher M E Boddington C W Burger H A Hardham G W Bell H F Few, Maj R J S Gold £400 to £500
Submarine Superintendents H F Bourdeaux o.n. & e. £570 to £750
Commanders, F G Ramsay m.n. (H M T S Monarch)

• Acting

E. R. Hutchons (H M T S Alert) £550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J H Fossett, W H Powell Lt Col W M Evans o.n. & e. G F Greenham m.n. & e. H Wilson, J M Shackleton, B S Cohen R Altkon E Lock m.n. & e. W J Bailey
W M Batchelor, d.s.o. m.n. C A Weaver, R G Masaroon J H Stanhope H V Cornish Capt. J P Price W H Winny o.n. & e. J R Matthews A B Hart, W F Twells F W Shorrocks F W Francis D Stuart J W Atkinson H P Brown m.n. & e. Maj A G Lee m.n. Maj H Brown o.n. & e. E H Walters J Hardie m.n. & e. Maj G H Comfort m.n. C J Young, A E Chapman J S Terras A H Gilbert Capt. F G C Baldwin, F E Gibbins J H Thow W Allan F E Herbert, A J Farnes
London £550 to £650 Provinces £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department

Controller C C Sanderson £1 200 to £1 500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice Controller T R Gardiner £900 to £1 100
Asst. Controllers, A L Couratin D F Ayling D Scott W B Young £800 to £900
Chief Supts H A Cockshott H Mould A Davey G Finter, W A Adams, A K Chalk F C Fansley F T Green F G Gould Lt Col W T Brain £500 to £650
Staff Officers J H Greenwood W G Green W A Sover W J Findlay J Bennetts W H Cox H W Hook, W H Cripps H Sandes F W St A Ellis, E C Redgrave E E Roo M Delaney, T O Kelly J W Baskerville, J Pedder J Leader P A Cornish D Laws J A McKelvie W F Piddock E T Scott J Davidson o.n. & e. Hamilton J G Bott L P G Ivily, I Freeman H D W Davis £400 to £500
Supt (Telegraphs) W Davis £340 to £420
Supt (Postals) T S Brown £340 to £420
Court Postmaster E G Wilson £340 to £420

CIRCULATION OFFICE

Superintendents (Higher Grade) W H J Porry W G Bishop L V Cox H W Russell A W Smith I Ferguson M J McLaughlin, G Taylor A Reynolds E W Sedgley £450 to £550
Superintendents J R F Gannan P G Bate, H Mason D Maskell H Wells W J Gutch J H Bench W Parklison F L I Parsons J Mallin H G Lowell C R Baxter H W Batchelor A I McGrath H J White H A Crawford J N Crowe W C Sergeant H P I Grabaskoy £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES

West Central New Oxford Street W C J Dist. Lt. Master I E W Develyn £500 to £650
Asst. Dist. Lt. Master I A F Penn £400 to £500
Superintendents W R Bush A C Walker, T B Plant £340 to £420

Western Winpole Street W

Dist. Lt. Master C J Bunby £500 to £650
Asst. Dist. Lt. Master F A E Williams £400 to £500
Superintendents J H Cosgrove E H Watkins R J Arden £340 to £420

Paddington 19 London Street, W
District Lt. Master J W F Relp £500 to £650
Asst. District Lt. Master C F Clark £400 to £500
Superintendents W T Reynolds H G Hannaford W Comber G W Henson £340 to £420

Eastern 205 Whitechapel Road F
District Postmaster H L Jones £500 to £650
Asst. District Postmaster H C Black o.n. & e. £400 to £500
Superintendent G H Ribby £340 to £420

South Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S W
District Postmaster Col C A Wheeler, o.n. & e. £500 to £650
Asst. District Postmaster, E A Rowe £400 to £500

• Also allowance of £50.

T B Brumby Lt Col E. T. Crutchley o.n.s.
T P Hobbins, c.m.s. T W McConnell £500 to £700
Asst. Surveyors and Vass. R M Longland; J C
Johnston, A. S. Langlands; F N Gosling, T
Kearney, S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles T P Boyd
A B Bond G Muir W. A. Roberts, E. B. Davies
D Spottiswoode P W McIntyre A. E. Stocker
G P Hall A. A. Headley, c.m.s. W H Coutts
E E. Harper; T Catnachross H L. Sonley F
Lane H O'Halloran; J Sweeney, Capt. H P
Bullock, m.c.; H D Wooster W H Gardiner
I W Nicholson; J Haig-Smith H H. Neaves
d.s.o., m.c. G C Allen, S. W. Campbell

Staff Officers T Hunter T Hayes H U T Carratto
K Watson, L. Scotchell T Houseman A. Owens
F. Fowles, W. Arscott I Allen £360 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE Whitehall, S W 1

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council the number of which was about twelve was instituted by Alfred 869, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy it was reconstituted in 1579. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 222. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act with others upon the demise of the Crown and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council some of which are standing committees and others constituted to deal with particular cases. The Judicial Committee the Board of Trade &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord 1 resident of the Council Most Hon. M. Hughes of Salisbury, c.m.s. d.s.o. c.m. £2,000

Private Sec. Philip T. Farrer

Clerk of the Council Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence Lt. Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, c.m.s. £3,000

Deputy do Chief Clerk Colin Smith £700 to £900

Senior Clerk Chas. J. Dalrymple H. W. £600 to £800

Staff Clerk C. W. Lunnely £400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat,

Whitehall Gardens S W 1

Secretary Lt. Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, c.m.s. £3,000

Private Sec. Capt. I. F. Burgess

Principal Assistant Secretary Thomas Jones £1,500

Assistant Secretaries Cyril Longhurst, c.m. R. B. Howorth (Seconded from the Treasury) each £1,200

Principals T. St. Q. Hill I. Ambrose Wilks, c.m.s. (Temp.) Capt. L. F. Burgess (Temp.) each £700

Confidential and Chief Clerk W. H. M. Ives, o.n.s. £500

Asst. do F. W. Rawlins, m.s. £450

Committee of Imperial Defence,

Whitehall Gardens S W 1

Secretary Lt. Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, c.m.s.

Principal Assistant Sec. Lt. Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, c.m.s., d.s.o.

Assistant Secs. G. Longhurst, c.m. Lt. Col. C. W. G. Walker, d.s.o. Comin. H. R. Moore, d.s.o., m.c.

Maj. L. A. Clements, m.s. m.c.

Confidential and Chief Clerk W. H. M. Ives, o.n.s.

Asst. Chief Clerk F. W. Rawlins, m.s.

Historical Section

Secretary Lt. Col. E. Y. Daniel, c.m.s.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W C 2.

The Public Record Office as its own stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £35,000 in 1923-24. (For hours see p. 277.)

Keeper of the Records The Master of the Rolls

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, c.m.s. £1,400

Secretary, A. E. Stamp £600 to £900

Assistant Keepers (1st Class) R. H. Brodie, d.s.o. A. 94
J. Story Maskelyne, R. C. Fowler, o.n.s. J. V.
Iyle, M. S. Giuseppe, C. Johnson, H. E. Headlam,
J. B. W. Chapman, C. T. Flower, S. C. Ratcliff

Assistant Keepers (2nd Class) M. C. B. Dawkins, C. H.
Jenkinson, J. J. O'Reilly, W. R. Cunningham,
R. L. Atkinson, m.c. C. S. B. Buckland, V. H. Gal-
braith, A. C. Wood, m.c., D. L. Evans, K. H. Lud-
ward £500 to £600

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, c.m.s.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W C 2.

Public Trustee Oswald R. A. Simpkin, c.m.s. £2,500

Assistant Public Trustee Ernest King, Allen, c.m.s.

£1,200 to £1,500

Principal Clerks T. H. Jacob, o.n.s. R. S. Shuck-
burgh, P. F. Swain, c.m.s. £700 to £900

Assistant Principal Clerk J. S. Wilkes £500 to £600

Investment Managers A. H. H. Conolly W. Fuller

Smith, R. W. H. Theobald £700 to £800

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments J. Whitty

£500 to £700

Chief Property Adviser H. Hadden £700 to £900

Acceptance Officer E. A. Townend £500 to £700

Assistant Acceptance Officer F. A. Coo £350 to £500

Trust Officers T. F. Lowman G. Cooper Willis,
C. J. S. Cooke, A. S. Filson, A. E. Glover, R.

Thgeon, S. W. Hunt, R. T. Hughes, W. M. Lamb,
A. G. Meares, A. G. Norris, S. A. Lyonier, G. M.

Rowland, C. J. Stanning, R. M. Thrupp, H. M.

Wallace £500 to £700

Chief Accountant A. F. Dy £700 to £900

Assistant do W. M. Isonking £700

Accountants A. H. Craig, A. G. Peck, K. Hadfield,
T. B. Henry £450 to £650

Income Tax Department F. W. Nield, d.s.o.

Cashier's Office A. H. Cobbett £450 to £650

Shelton (Assistant) £450 to £650

Securities Officer A. J. H. Hughes £400 to £600

Howen (Deputy) £300 to £500

Signing Officer J. H. F. Higgins £500 to £700

Statistical Officer H. A. Burnett £350 to £550

Offices in Charge of Departmental Accounts and Staff

Records C. J. Thompson £350 to £550

Registers F. W. Campion £350 to £500

Superintendent of Women Staff Miss F. D. Garner

£300 to £400

Tidy Unit, Miss S. G. Clark £350 to £450

MANCHESTER OFFICE Albert Square, Manchester

Deputy Public Trustee F. M. Young £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Clerk P. Archer £600 to £800

Trust Officers G. P. Reul, A. Webster £400 to £600

Chief Accountant F. F. Chapman £450 to £650

Accountant W. R. Howle £350 to £550

Chief Clerk of Property Department, E. A. Ashby

£400 to £600

Chief Clerk Securities Section H. Gregson

£400 to £600

Staff Officer and Cashier R. Watson £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E C 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1922-23 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £2,718,728 viz. £8,627,845 out of the Local Loans Fund and £1,081,483 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £7,000,000 was for purposes of the Housing Acts (as compared with £2,222,787 in 1921-22).

The average annual amount of loans granted by the Board during the period from 1875-6 (when the Commission was constituted in its present form) to 1922-23 was £2,900,000 per annum (the lowest amount previously granted being £400,000 in the financial year 1875-76, and the highest £2,900,000 in 1922-23). The comparison with the total amount advanced by the Board during the

203 years from its origin (in 1877) to 1923-24 is striking for the total amount advanced during this period was only £149,436 0s 0d as compared with £25,643,728 granted during the single financial year 1922-23 and when it is remembered that the 203 years referred to witnessed almost the entire development of local government in England the comparison appears even more remarkable.

The average rate of interest was—

£ s d.	%	per cent. in	1922-23
5 7 2	6	10	1921-22
6 3 10	6	10	1920-21
6 8 9	6	10	1919-20
5 15 7	6	10	1918-19
4 9 7	6	10	1917-18

Loans granted during 1922-23 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State assisted Housing Schemes amounted to £11,831,733 for providing dwellings for the Working Classes during the year made up as follows—

(A) LOANS SECURED ON LOCAL RATES		England	Scotland
(a) For State aided schemes	10,228,453	1,211,128	
(b) For non State aided schemes			
	10,228,453	1,211,128	
(B) LOANS SECURED ON INDEMNITY		England	Scotland
(a) For State aided schemes	382,519	8,889	
(b) For non State aided schemes			
Public utility societies			
Individuals and Companies	750		
	383,269	8,889	
Grand Total		£11,831,733	

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £1,235,874

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon 1923
Deputy Chairman, Laurence Currie 1923
Secretary, H G H. Barnes £1,500
Asst. Secretary (Legal), D F Buckley £600 to £800
Asst. Secy and Chief Clerk, H A Clark £100 to £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard S W 1

Incorporated in 1704 when Queen Anne with the consent of Parliament transferred to the Governors the annual income of the first fruits and tenths derived from the sees, dignities and benefices with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings.

These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Exchequer but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed.

First fruits represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII the tenths an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £5,000 per year which with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £250 in net annual value the total amount so available for the year ending Dec 31 1923 was £57,342. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings in certain cases for rebuilding churches and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.

Chief Clerk, F G Hughes.

1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R G Rowland F Jump D Smeaton, W Russell W J P Smith W Hoford.

1st Class Clerks (Junior Division), A G Spencer S D Knight, J H Hurdman, W J Gimson, G C Baird, H R Ford.

Solicitor, W G Hannah.

Asst. Solicitors, E J Hare, N H Oldham.

Architect, Martin Skinner.

Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.

Accountant, M. Rogers.

Auditor, H C Garland, 42 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

26 & 28 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1917, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1926 the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1926, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee. The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1923-4 amounts to £278,824, a decrease of £20,574 on the same estimate for 1922-3. The gross estimate amounts to £398,593. Salaries and allowances, £28,790. Grants for Research, £50,800. Research Boards' Expenses, £53,415. Fuel Research Board, £34,500. Geological Survey of Great Britain, £53,455. Museum of Geology, £1,761. National Physical Laboratory, £154,000.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.

Advisory Council: Sir William S. M. Cormick, 110 D (Chairman); Sir George T. Bolby, LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, O.M., F.R.S.; Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir G. Goodwin, K.C.B.; W. B. Hardy, F.R.S.; Principal J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miles, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir John F. O'Snell, M.A., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Secretary to the Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Staff of the Department

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,300

Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. T. Tizard.

Assistant Secs., Lt. S. Lloyd, C.B., A. I. Methor, I.M. £1,200 to £1,500

Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal B. Barnard, D.Sc., D.C. Bromley, Maj.

E. O. Henrich, W. A. M. Murray, R. O. Oakley

and P. J. Wheeldon (Establishment Officer).

Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes, O. F. Brown, I. G.

Evans, J. W. Gentlemen, G. R. D. Hogg, A.

Palman.

Technical Officers, R. F. McKay, J. G. Mitchell, R. D.

C. A. Spencer.

Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox.

Staff Officer, C. D. James (acting).

Accounts Clerk, Miss F. A. Leighton.

Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law, W. V. Lodge.

Co-ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (a) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved so as to prevent duplication of work though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments (b) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest and (c) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Peto, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board

Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B Jackson,
GCB, KCB, FRS

Building (Materials and Construction) Research Board

This Board was established in 1900 to consider and direct the conduct of Research on Building Materials and methods of construction

Chairman, Maj-Gen Sir Gerard Heath KCMG (B
DSO)

Director of Research H O Weller MInstCE

Food Investigation Board

Chairman and Director W B Harvis MInstCE

Forest Products Research Board.

Chairman Prof J B Farmer DSC FRS
Director of Research Lt Col Sir David Prain (M C
CIE FRS)

Assistant to the Director, F M Oliphant

Fuel Research Board

The Fuel Research Board was appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council in February 1917 and is entrusted with the investigation of the nature, preparation, and utilisation of fuel of all kinds both in the laboratory and where necessary on an industrial scale

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall KCB FRS
Director of Research C H Lander DSC

Fuel Research Station

East Greenwich, S.E. 20

The Research Station erected in 1918-19 by H.M. Office of Works is designed and equipped to give effect to the Board's scheme of research which was described in their Report published by the Stationary Office in September 1917

Chief Engineer, Eng. (Capt) J Fraser Shaw M

Chief Chemist J G King

Senior Assistant A Blackie

Assistant D McDougall W J Skilling

Staff Officer C Fitzgerald

Geological Survey Board

Chairman Sir Francis G Ogilvie (Bt) MLC

Geological Survey of Great Britain and

Museum of Practical Geology

Jermyn Street, S.W. 2

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1831 it was under the Science and Art Department from 1833 till 1900 when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1909, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world.

Director of Survey and Museum J S Flett OBE

DSO, L.D., FRS

Assistant to Director J A Howe, OBE, W Gibson

DSO

District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C.E.N. Bromhead, T. C. Cantrill, R. G. Carruthers, H. Dewey

O. H. Dinham, F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D. (Palaeontologist)

M. Macgregor, B. Smith, H. H. Thomas, Sc.D. (Petrographer)

W. B. Wright

Senior Geologists, K. M. Anderson, F. L. Dixon, T. Eastwood, G. Lee, DSC, R. W. Pocock, J. Pringle, J. E. Richey, M.C., H. L. Sherlock, DSC, C. B. Wedd, G. W. Wilson

Geologists, J. K. Allan, W. Anderson, G. A. Burnett, C. P. Chatwin, H. G. Dines, F. H. Edmunds, W. N. Edwards, V. A. Eyles, A. Fowler, D. Hal dane, S. E. Hollingsworth, R. C. B. Jones, J. Knox

W. Lloyd, G. W. Lee, J. J. Maden, J. Phenixier, H. H. Read, T. Robertson, G. Ross, J. B. Simpson, J. V. Stephens, L. H. Foulkes, F. M. Trotter, T. H. Whitehead, D. A. Wray

Higher Grade Clerk, E. G. W. Elliott.

MUSEUM.

Curator and Librarian, W F P McLintock, DSC.

Asst. Curator, A. F. Halliwell.

Asst. Librarian, C V Crook.

The National Physical Laboratory.

Teddington, Middlesex

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1902 as a public institution for standardising and verifying instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants. Prior to the year 1902 the property of the Laboratory was vested in the President and the Council of the Royal Society, and the Laboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society and comprising representatives of the Society and of the great technical institutions. As from April 1, 1908, responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections—
(1) The Physics Department includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound and Radiology.
(2) The main divisions of the Electricity Department deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, Alternating Current Tests and Research, Direct Current Measurements and Photometry.
(3) The Metrology Department is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length, area, volume and mass and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length standards, large surveying tapes, etc., the testing of engineers' gauges including screw gauges, measurements of area, volume and mass and the testing of barometers, hydrometers, taximeters, watches and chronometers and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on an increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war. When the Ministry of Munitions was formed the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges for the Ministry, the work assumed very large dimensions, and a special building for its accommodation was provided. The Engineering Department carries out research on general engineering problems especially in relation to the strength and properties of materials under stress. It comprises a laboratory and experimental tests for tests of road materials.
(4) The Aerodynamic Department conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Aeronautical Research Committee of the Air Ministry. Investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and accessories, airplanes, boats, fabrics, etc., are carried out in other departments, especially the Engineering, Metallurgy, and Electro-technics Departments and the William Froude National Tank.
(5) The Department of Metallurgy and Metalurgical Chemistry in addition to researches on steels and on aluminium and other alloys is engaged on researches relating to Optical Glass. The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys. The Metallurgical building was provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1902.
(6) The William Froude National Tank the gift of Sir A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects.
(8) Secretariat.

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee The President of the Royal Society

Vice-Chairman Sir Arthur Schuster DSC

Director Sir Joseph Petavel KBE DSC FRS

Secretary, F. J. Selby, CBE.

Finance and Establishment Officer A. Lamley

Accountant G. E. Bailey

Assistant to the Secretary, G. R. Edwards

Higher Grade Clerks, E. C. Cook, P. H. Durham,

W. J. Gower, A. May, G. P. Moore, H. Shepherd

Physics Department

Superintendent, G. W. C. Kaye, OBE, DSC.

Principal Assistants, T. Smith, W. F. Higgins

Senior Assistants, E. Griffiths, DSC, E. A. Owen,

DSC, J. Guild.

Assistants, J. S. Anderson, F. H. Schofield, H. Davis,

Miss A. Everett; L. M. Gillman, J. K. Roberts

Principal Observers, W. J. Boxall; G. Baddeley; A. C.

Cooper, A. G. Williams.

Electricity Department

Principal Assistants E. H. Rayner, sc.d. S. W. Moleson
Senior Assistants D. W. Dye, J. W. T. Walsh
Assistants H. C. Booth, R. L. Smith, Rose, H. Buckley, I. Hartshorn, R. S. J. Spilbury, J. Hollingworth
Principal Observer W. H. H. Brookes

Metrology Department

Superintendent J. L. Sears, c.m.e.
Principal Assistant S. W. Attwell
Senior Assistant F. H. Rolt, c.m.e.
Assistants L. G. Constable, F. A. Gould, V. Scott, G. A. Tomlinson, W. H. Johnson, W. G. Ridge, J. S. Clark, H. P. Bloxam
Principal Observer H. A. Dear

Engineering Department

Superintendent T. E. Stanton, c.m.e., d.c. s.
Principal Assistants C. Jakeman, H. G. C. Watson
Senior Assistants A. Bailey, J. H. Hyde
Assistants Miss D. B. L. Marshall, H. J. Gough, R. W. Fennell, H. J. Iapell, G. A. Hankins, H. E. Smith

Accommodations Department

Superintendent R. V. Southwell
Principal Assistant F. R. Kell
Senior Assistants A. Ego, J. I. Naylor
Assistants L. W. Bryant, T. Lavender, H. B. Irving, W. I. Cowley, I. G. Simmons, R. Jones, R. A. Frazer, A. S. Bateson, E. Ower, C. N. H. Lock, H. Bateman, D. H. Williams

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry

Superintendent W. Rosenthorn, d.c. s.
Principal Assistant S. L. Archbutt
Senior Assistants J. Muddock, G. Barr, d.c. s. D. Hanson, W. H. Withy
Assistants T. Rooney, V. H. Stott, P. G. Wud, Miss K. E. Bingham, Miss M. L. Gaylor, J. D. Grogan, N. I. Tucker, C. B. Marrat, F. S. Tritton, F. Adcock, L. I. Bircumshaw, Miss I. H. Hadfield

The William Broude National Trust

Superintendent G. S. Baker, c.m.e., m.s.t. v. a.
Senior Assistant J. I. Kent
Assistants Miss F. M. L. Kelly, G. H. Bottomley, W. C. S. Wigley

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1881

Offices 1, Jowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd. S. W. 7
 [Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition in 1881. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]
President of the Royal Commission H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, k.c.
Chairman of Board of Management, Viscount Escher, c.m.g., c.v.o.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, k.c.b., f.r.s.
Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, m.v.o.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, Princes House, Kingsway, W. C. 2

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES—The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb. 1886 to Aug. 31, 1893, was 668,130,284, their cash value being £294,118,245. The amount withdrawn on that date was approximately 20 per cent. of that total. On April 1, 1893, the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 25s. 6d. to 10s. its maturity value being unaffected. On Oct. 1, 1893, the maturity value was reduced to 8s.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, c.m.e.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Illingford, c.m.g., d.c. s.
Vice Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, k.m.e., Sir W. Schooling, k.m.e.

Members of Committee Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, Sir A. C. T. Beck, Sir Joseph Burn, k.m.e., T. L. Gilmour, G. Ismay, Sir Rodley F. Lo Bos, Sir H. J. Mackinder, Sir Arthur H. Marshall, k.m.e., James Parker, G. Stuart Robertson, k.c., Stephen Walsh, m.f., Harlow Withers, G. Anderson, m.m.e. (Trustee Savings Banks), Arthur Collins (Municipal Treasurers and Accountants), C. W. Crook, m.f. (National Union of Teachers), R. M. Holland, Martin, c.m. (Joint Stock Banks), Sir G. F. P. Murray, k.m.e. (Post Office), H. M. Richards, c.m. (Board of Education), Sir Aubrey Symonds, c.m. (Ministry of Health).

Filed at Regional Conferences of Voluntary Workers (1923), Walter Davies, f.f.i., J. C. Innes, Re-elected, F. A. Cross, m.m.f., T. G. James, m.m.e., F. R. Hughes, m.m.e., H. B. Morris, E. Potts, W. Reop, c.m.e., Mrs. Ritchie, m.m.f., W. H. Routley, f.r.a.s., Sir George Royle, c.m.f., J. Scott, c.m.e.

Secretary, L. Margorison, c.m.e.
Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips, c.m.e.
Director of External Organization, Evan Hughes, c.m.e.
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(See SCOTTISH SECTION)

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Statistics, A. F. Kirkwood, £700 to £850
Assistant Directors
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Railway Rates Tribunal

a Clements Inn, W C a.

President, Walter Baker Clode m c**Permanent Members, W A Jepson (Railways), G C****Lockett (Commerce).****Registrar, T J D Atkinson** £550 to £500**Secretary, S J Page, m c (& allowance £550)** £500 to £500**TREASURY, Whitehall, S W a**

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third (rent Officer of State the office having been in commission (with certain intervals) since 1622. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord who if a Commoner is usually Leader of the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasurer and after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient money to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House these plans being accepted modified or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £227,173 in 1922-23.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—**The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin** m c (Prime Minister)**Private Secs to Prime Minister** Lt Col Sir Ronald**Waterhouse** m c m c R I M Gwyn**Chf Sec C Patrick Duff** Miss F M Watson**Chf Sec (Confery Secy) M (unpaid)****Parliamentary Secy to Capt S Herbert** m c**CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—****Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain** m c**Private Secs, P J Grigg J D B Fergusson** £5,000***JUNIOR LORDS—****Capt H Douglas-King** m c m c D R m c**Maj G R J Hennessy** m c m c**Patrick J Ford** m c**Maj W Cope** m c***Parliamentary Secretary (Chf Whip) Comm** Rt**Hon B M Lyves Monseil** m c**Private Sec C J Harris** £5,000**Financial Secretary Lt Col Hon Walter Edward****Guinness** m c**Private Sec H Brittain** £5,000**Parliamentary Secy, Lt-Col. C K Howard** m c**Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List Sir****Warren Fisher** m c**Private Sec E C E Leadbitter** £3,500**Controller of Supply Services Sir G L Bastow** m c**Private Sec G Myrdin Evans.** £3,000**Controller of Establishments Sir Robert Russell****Scott** m c**Private Sec R E Woods** £3,000**Controller of Finance O E Niemeyer** m c**Private Sec W D Wilkinson** m c**Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R S Meiklejohn** m c**Deputy Controller of Establishments, G C Upcott** m c**Director of Women Establishments Hon** £5,000**Lawrence** £5,000**Assistant Secretaries R F Wilkins** m c**Headlam** m c**S Armitage Smith** m c**Ross, F Phillips** m c**E W H Millar, R G Hawtrey** m c**C L Stocks, H E Foss, m c, R B Howorth***** Government Whips.—The Government Whips****in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary****(Chf Whip) are—Col G A Gibbs Maj H Barnston****Capt H Douglas-King; Capt D H Hacking Maj G****Hennessy; P J Ford (Scottish); P J Cope (Welsh)****Lt-Col. Scandell is an Assistant Whip (unpaid)****A W Hurst, J H McCraig J Rae R A****Grieve** m c (acting) £5,000 to £5,000**Principals E St John Bamford (acting) A F Ban****ham (acting) G G Barnes J B Barendson m c****T E Bowley, E E Bridger m c, J C Clegg, J C****Clearly Vincent Cross, I Cuthbertson H E Davies****J S Eagles H R Foyle W R Fraser, R H****Gilbert, R P M Gower m c c v o P J Grigg****A F Hemming m c, (acting) H M Howgrave****Graham m c W T Legge E C Martin m c****W T Matthews m c, A McAdams m c****Morris F H Nixon R W Pomberton G H****Piment m c P Robinson, m c Rowe Dutton****(F M N Ryan m c m c E G Salter,****Skewington m c S A Sydney Turner, E N R****Trentham W R I Trickett m c Twenty****man (acting), S D Waley m c A I Waterfield****m c H Wright** £500 to £500**Assistant Principals H Brittain A D Burnett****Brown, m c G Myrdin Evans J D B Ferguson****I M M Forsyth H E G Galpin A Glen m c****G F A Grey m c F Hale, W H Hardman m c****W I Hildred I G Inch, G Ismay R U P****Knox m c C E Leadbitter** £500 to £500**Mrs H M Lucas** £500 to £500**Harker m c****I H Paken m c F J Lazenby m c****Secretary F H Slingby m c L L H Thompson****H Vincent D Wardley m c****son m c D B Woodburn, J H E Woods****N E Young m c** £500 to £500**Parliamentary Clerk P G Shido** £500 to £500**Treasury Officers of Accounts H E Rans m c****(see above) A E Watson m c** £500 to £5,000**Assistant Treasury Officer of Accounts F H Blore****Accountant H T Holmes m c, £500 to £500****Deputy Accountant I Chadwick m c** £500 to £500**Assistant Accountant L B Athawes** £500 to £500**Climate Clerk I Stevenson m c (see above)****Investigating Officer R A Grieve m c (see above)****Asst Investigating Officers H Biggs W Dearborough****Chief Clerk P F Pyle** £500 to £500**Departments of H M Procurator General and****of the Solicitor to the Treasury,****Storey's Gate, St James Park S W a****Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor Hon A****Clive Lawrence** m c**Private Secretary G S King m c** £5,500**Chief Assistant Solicitor Sir A H Dennis** m c**Assistant Solicitors Sir Alexander W Lawrence Bart****Cecil Owen, Onno B Clarke m c** £5,000 to £5,000**Chief Clerks A W Brown, L D; G F Carter, m c****T H T Case m c, L C Lloyd, E L Wright****Asst Chief Clerks, J H Crawley, G C J Crispin****R H Gardner, A F Gluchrist, E O Gray m c****E J Howard, J C P Kinsman W L Morton****A Weeks****Professional Clerks E G Cotingham m c C S Emden****D F A Knever m c L B R A Fisher, m c****E W S Fletcher m c, C A Higgins m c, H J****Howland A J Kaye G S King m c, F Lud****brook F W McCombe H G Marshall, D O'Brien****L B, C F Fenton J I Thompson A F Wade****A C Wilson****Accounts Branch.****Clerk in Charge of Accounts C H Hunt, m c.****Deputy do, W J Hagon.****Law Courts Branch,****705 Royal Courts of Justice W C a.****Director, R M Greenwood** m c, L M**Chief Clerks, R Hingston, S Jacobson-Hood, T C****Newman, L B, E V Thompson****Assistant Chief Clerks, P R Evans W G S Fawkes,****R N Hanscombe, F Lawton m c.****Professional Clerks, F R Baker; R C H. Carter****R N Eward, H S H. Hall, m c, M E. Har****B S Lewis; D S A. McMurtrie; A G. Newman,****E M Reid K H Scougal, E B. Waterer**

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
a Clement's Inn, Strand, W C a.

King's Proctor Sir J P Mellor K C B.
Assistant King's Proctor C F Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerk W G Chapman.
Professional Clerks J B Finch H C Hewetson
and M W Hughes.

Ministry of Transport Branch.
6 Whitehall Gardens S W 1
Chief Clerk T D Harrison
Assistant Clerk E E E Wolby Everard

Parliamentary Counsel

First Counsel, Sir F F Liddell K C B £5 500
Second do, W M Graham Harrison K C £5 500
Third do, Sir F Nugent Groer K C £5 500

Rating of Government Property

29 Abingdon Street, S W 1
Treasury Valuer & Inspector F C Ruddle F R S £500 to £15 000
Deputy do W Madge F R S £600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W T Chard £500 to £600

Government Actuary's Department,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S W 1
Government Actuary, Sir A W Watson, K C B £5 500
Private Sec G C Turner
Deputy do A Henry £1 500 to £1 500
Principal Actuaries S J H W Allin K C B (Acting Secretary) G S W Phipps £500 to £1 000
Actuaries, J Buchanan G Gilles P N Hatvey C W S Jamieson W R Jarman J G Kyril R W Sturgison £650 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W T C Blake R K Brodie P G Brown W G Craig O C J Kluge M B Knowles G H Maitland A W Marshall F A A Menzies D A Porteous G D Stockman £500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W Johnson £400 to £500

TRINITY HOUSE Lower Hill E C 3

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII granted the Institution its first charter in 1534, *inter alia* for the relief increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England. Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House as a Public Department is the administration of the Lighthouse &c. Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland Ireland and the Channel Islands, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners. In addition to the public and trust funds which they administer the Corporation have at their disposal certain private funds which are applied to the maintenance of their house on Tower Hill and to other corporate purposes. The Master of the Corporation at the present time is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K C B. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren one of whom is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and the other nine are retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine and besides two Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List

there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren, including His Majesty The King and other members of the Royal Family. The ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom always is Deputy Master form the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity House.

ELDER BRETHREN

H M The King **Master**, Field Marshal H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K C B **Deputy Master**, Capt Sir H Acton Blake, K C B K C V O, **Elder Brethren** H M The King Rt Hon Lord George Hamilton K C B The Earl of Rosebery K C B, Lt Capt A E Bell, C B E (retired) Capt A S Thomson C B E (retired) Capt Sir A W Clarke, K C B The Earl of Balfour K C B O M, The Earl of Selborne K C B O M Capt O P Marshall, C B E Capt T Golding C B E, Rt Hon H H Asquith K C B M P Maj Gen H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught K C B The Marquess of Crewe K C B, Rear Adm G R Mansell C B E M P Rt Hon Winston Spencer Churchill M P Capt Owen Jones C B E Capt P N Layton, C B E Capt G Gregory C B E, Lt Col Capt H R H Prince of Wales K C B M P Capt A H Ryley Capt A R H Morroll

OFFICERS

Secretary M K Smith C B E
Principal W K Bowen C B E L Clubb C B E
Chief Accountant H T Miller M P
1st Class Clerk Maj J M Nicolle, C B E Capt J E A Hunter
Higher Executive Clerks R H G Thomson (Deputy Accountant) R Sindall
Executive Clerks J G Vody W M Liesching H F W Bartlett T H Burleigh M P
Engineers in Chief D W Hood C B E M P
1st Engineer Capt J P Bowen C B E M P
Principal Stowage Clerk W J F Halliwell
Principal Clerk of Stores, Lt H S Liesching
Chief Engineering Clerk H I Turner
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J Renton M P K C B M P A

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

18 Portugal Street W C 2

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1887 and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1889. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov. 1922 to about 76 millions of money and over 3 millions in Government Stocks and Bonds held on behalf of over 7 millions of depositors.

Chairman Sir Edward Brubroke, C B.
Vice Chairman (vacant)
Secretary, W B Cameron

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,

Office of the Umpire, 5 Old Palace Yard, S W 1
Umpire Joseph Gerald Pease, C B E £15 000
Secretary C F Bickerdike £550 to £700

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S W 1

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July 1922, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom

Chairman Sir William McCormick LL D
Other Members William Bateson F R S Sir Dugald Clerk M P Sir J J Dobbie, F R S M P M Fry Sir Wilmot Herringham, K C B, C B, Sir G Kenyon, K C B, Sir Stanley Leathes, K C B, Sir J J Thomson, C B, F R S
Secretary, A H Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty War Office Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Association, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrews Ambulance Association
Chairman Sir H D Rolleston, K C B M P
Secretary, A R McBain C B E, War Office, S W 2.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1

The aggregate deficits amounted for 1921 to £295,770 for London £248,727 for the rest of England and Wales and £46,537 for Scotland. The total was thus £590,454, as compared with the estimate of £1,000,000 made by Lord Caves Committee on which the Government grant of £500,000 was based. The following grants were made in 1923 on the basis of pound for pound of new money raised or in sight except in a limited number of cases where emergency grants were made to prevent the losing of beds. London £245,000 rest of England and Wales £242,242 Scotland £7,212 giving a total of £534,454. The London hospitals received their full share of the grant but a balance of £73,347 remained for distribution in the rest of England, Wales and Scotland. This balance was apportioned on the basis of Lord Caves estimate as follows: England and Wales £45,728 Scotland £29,520 and will be distributed in accordance with a scheme formulated by the local Voluntary Hospital Committees in England and Wales and the Consultative Committee in Scotland subject to the Treasury conditions regarding the liquidation of the deficits which accumulated prior to 1921.

Commission appointed July 1921

Nominated by the Minister of Health The Earl of Onslow (Chairman) Lord Clwyd Capt W R Elliott M.C., Sir Robert Hudson G.B., D.O. Malcolm

By the Secretary for Scotland Marquess of Linlithgow
By British Red Cross Society and St John of Jerusalem Sir Napier Burnett, M.C., M.D.

By King Edward's Hospital Fund Sir Cooper Perry M.D.

By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Dawson C.B.E.

By Royal College of Physicians Sir John Rose Bradford K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.

By Royal College of Surgeons Sir George Makins C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

By British Medical Association R. A. Bolam M.C., M.D.

By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist M.D.

Secretary L. G. Brock C.B.E., Ministry of Health
Assistant Secretary P. Barker Ministry of Health

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House Manchester Square, W. 1

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd Wallace Bt. K.C.B., M.P. in 1897 and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £13,687 in 1923-24.

Keeper & Secretary J. D. S. MacCall M.D. £1,000
Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Collections J. J. Camp £400 to £600

WAR OFFICE

(See ARMY, p. 241)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

82 Baker Street W. 1

President, H. R. II The Prince of Wales K.G.

Chairman The Secretary of State for War

Permanent Vice-Chairman Maj Gen Sir Fabian Ware K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., C.D.

Other Commissioners The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India First Commissioner of Works Lt Col T. Nangle (Newfoundland) High Commissioners for Canada Australia New Zealand and Union of South Africa Sir W. Garstin C.M.G., C.B.E., H. Gosling C.B.E., Rudyard Kipling, 1st Gen Sir G. M. Macdonogh K.C.B., C.M.G., C.D.

Admiral Sir Morgan Singer K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Sir Robert Hudson G.B.E., Sir H. Maddocks, K.C.M.P.

Artistic Adviser Lt. Col. Sir F. Kenyon K.C.B.

Principal Architects Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.

Sir E. Lutyens R.A. H. Baker F.R.S.A. Charles Holden F.R.S.A. (France and Belgium) Sir R. Lorimer R.A.S.A. (Italy Egypt Macedonia U.S.)

Sir John J. Burnet, R.A. (Gallipoli and Palestine), Edward Warren, R.A. (Iraq)

Comptroller of Administration Lt. Col. Sir H. Ellisson, C.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, C.B.E., M.C.

Land and Legal Adviser, Maj C. K. Phillips, M.A., M.V.O. ONE

Director of Records, Maj H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

The Museum is being removed to South Kensington and will be housed in galleries formerly occupied by the Science Museum. It will be opened to the public in the course of 1924.

Curator and Secretary Charles Foulkes, F.R.S. £700

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES 1 Whitehall S.W. 1

Administrative expenses 1923-24 £39,047

THE (TOWN) LAND.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760 when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment of £101,121. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £20,000 and the net return to about £12,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1923 the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,503,407 of which amount £1,280,587 was derived from Crown Rents, £20,000 from Windsor Parks and Woods, £56,438 from Royal Forests and Woodlands and £126,382 from the Mines. The expenditure was £546,217. The sum of £500,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1922-23 as Surplus Revenue being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made in administration.

Commissioners The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ex-officio M.P. Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-Gower K.C.B.

Secretary, A. S. Gays £1,000 to £1,200

Asst. Secretary D. R. Crawford Smith £500 to £600

Heads of Branches H. C. Fyfe M.A. E. Blanford G.I. Best £550 to £700

Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash T. A. Cochrane E. Talbot C. C. Herd, E. T. Drake £500 to £550

Receivers and Controllers of Accounts W. Fidler £550 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Acts Herbert Clarke £500 to £550

Staff Architect & Surveyor C. E. Varnell F.R.S.A. £500 to £600

Chief Mineral Inspector W. Foster Brown £1,000

Solicitor England & Wales A. Jones £1,000

Solicitor Scotland A. McNeil S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS

Deputy Ranger Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor C. Lloyd M.V.O. M.A.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate S.W. 1

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties &c. previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £547,680 in 1923-24.

First Commissioner Sir John Baird Bart. C.M.G. £8,000

Private Sec. F. E. Carter £5,000

Early Sec. Capt A. S. C. Rold M.C. M.P. M.P. M.P.

Other Commissioners The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade

Secretary Sir Lionel Esle K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. £7,000

Private Sec. A. G. Sandison £5,000

Assistant Secretaries James Eggar C.B.E., W. Leitch F.H. Bright C.B., M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Parliamentary Secretary, Office of Works and Transport, Lt. Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. £1,500

Secretariat

Principals, H. Bird W. F. Schofield O.B.E., A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby M. Connolly M.A. H. A. Russell M.A., B. R. Seagrave O.B.E. £500 to £600

Assistant Principals A. G. Sandison F. E. Carter F. N. de Normann, D. L. Macintyre F.R.C.S. £500 to £600

Barker

Heads of Sections, H. L. Davis, O.B.E., G. W. Jupp (Scottish Office) £500 to £600

Registrar, E. W. Horton £400 to £500

Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey J. G. Chester, M.A. H. W. Symonds, A. Miller, E. Hatch, M.A.; J. T. Tweedie (Scottish Office) £500 to £600

Office of Comptroller of Accounts

Comptroller of Accounts,	J A W Buchanan	£850 to £1,000
Assistant to do.	A G Barnett	£750 to £850
Accountant	W Locke	£550 to £700
Heads of Sections,	A J Whitby	£550 to £700
Staff Officers	C F Crossland	£550 to £700
	C C Coates	£550 to £700
	C W Goodale	£550 to £700
	J Ling	£550 to £700
	A J Merchant	£550 to £700
	G L Jordan	£550 to £700
	E F Blakey	£550 to £700
	A Sellers	£550 to £700
	J Richards	£400 to £500

Directorate of Works

Director of Works	Sir F Baines	£1,500
Personal Assistant	A J Pitcher	£1,000
Chief Architect	R J Allison	£1,200
Senior Architects	A R Myers	£1,000
	J G West	£1,000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer	Hubert Baines	£1,200
Senior Engineer	J A MacIntyre	£1,000
Architects	C J W Simpson	£1,000
	G J T Reavell	£1,000
	Wilkinson	£1,000
	A Scott	£1,000
	A Bulloch	£1,000
	A J H Markham	£1,000
	A W Hearn	£1,000
	J Bradley	£1,000
Chief Maintenance Surveyors	I K Hanton	£1,000
	A R Hinton	£1,000
Surveyors	I M Davidson	£1,000
Chief Quantity Surveyor	G C Widdowson	£1,000
Chief Measuring do.	A W Jarvis	£1,000
Chief Examining do.	R R Chappell	£1,000
Factory Engineer	A L Lowell	£1,000
Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete do.	E W Butler	£1,000
Sanitary do.	E R Matthews	£1,000
Maintenance do.	J W Arnot	£1,000

Engineers (New Works) **A P Patey** **£1,000 to £1,500**
F W Ross **£1,000 to £1,500**
Ramsay **£1,000 to £1,500**
Senior Staff Officer **G P Gilchrist** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Staff Officer **J Barber** **£400 to £500**

Supplies Division

Controller **J W Curry** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Superintendent of Stores **H P Hall** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Head of Section **H B Allum** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Chief Technical Officer **Furniture** **J Hooper** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Do Fuel **F A Smith** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Staff Officers **W G Ryde** **£1,000 to £1,500**
A G Ritchie **£1,000 to £1,500**

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation

Director **Sir A I Durrant** **£1,500**
Chief Inspector of Accommodation (London) **R O Cole** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Chief Property Agent (London) (vacant) **£1,000**
Do and Inspector of Accommodation (Provinces) (vacant) **£1,000 to £1,500**
Staff Officers **K J Parker** **£1,000 to £1,500**
H M Hunter **£1,000 to £1,500**
Hooper **£1,000 to £1,500**
W L Wharrie **£1,000 to £1,500**
W M Reaney **£1,000 to £1,500**
Bentley **£1,000 to £1,500**

Royal Parks Division

Chief Inspector of Parks **Ed Duggitt** **£1,000 to £1,500**
Inspector **£1,000 to £1,500**

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector **C R Leers** **£1,000 to £1,500**

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Keeper **Professor W W Smith** **£1,000 to £1,500**

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone **W J**

Under The First Commissioner of Works and the

Rev A Buxton (Rector of All Souls)

Treasurer **W J Downer** **£1,000 to £1,500**

ELEVEN YEARS LITIGATION

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1913 to 1923

(a) Aggregate of Appeals and Causes

Year	Appeals	Causes	Total
1913	363	1,817	2,180
1914	308	1,465	1,773
1915	296	1,447	1,683
1916	281	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	2,103	2,268
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,308	4,554
1921	211	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	205	2,246	2,451

(a) Chancery Division

(Actions in each year)

Year	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1913	368	301	246	250	253	253	253	253	253	253	253
1914	328	246	250	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253
1915	348	250	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1912 this division has dealt with (1) a new (winding up matter), and (2) with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division

(3) King's Bench Division

In dealing with the King's Bench account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922

Year	Div Court	Actions	Bankrupt	Total
1913	316	510	15	841
1914	295	467	14	776
1915	213	373	12	598
1916	242	449	8	599
1917	237	312	9	558
1918	183	536	2	719
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915

(4) Probate, Divorces and Admiralty

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates

Year	Prob & Div	Admiralty	Total
1913	528	22	550
1914	389	22	411
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842

Law and Justice.

227

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31 1921 is £26,578,533, as compared with £24,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920 an increase of £1,871,047.

UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES	1920-21	Net
Law Charges	£290,991	
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040	
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,724	
Land Registry	89,292	
Public Trustee	10	
County Courts	359,145	
Police England & Wales	6,298,252	
Prisons England & Wales	1,357,300	
Reformatory and Industrial Schools England & Wales	495,588	
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631	
SCOTLAND		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,318	
Scottish Land Court	12,980	
Register House	69,621	
Folk	800,250	
Prisons	209,884	
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,280	
IRELAND		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954	
Supreme Court of Judicature & Irish Land Commission	127,750	
County Court Officers &c	112,763	
Dublin Metropolitan Police	272,722	
Royal Irish Constabulary	335,250	
Prisons	3,408,253	
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	223,448	
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	146,951	
	18,227	
	£26,578,533	

LAW SITTINGS, 1924

Salary	January 11 to April 16.
Faster	April 29 to June 6
Trinity	June 17 to July 31
Michaelmas	October 13 to December 20

The Judiciary of England and Wales

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal

Ex Officio Judges

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls and the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000)
Rt Hon Sir Ernest Murray Pollock Bt, KCB
born 1861 (appointed 1923)
Secretary £5,000
Principal Clerk £400

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Appntd	Age	Jan 1
Rt Hon Sir John Eldon Baines	1915	69	
Rt Hon Sir Thos Rolfe Warrington	1915	71	
Rt Hon Sir F. Edward Scrutton	1916	65	
Rt Hon Sir Richard Atkin	1919	55	
Rt Hon Sir Charles Sargant	1923	67	

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

The Lord High Chancellor —

The Rt Hon George, Viscount Cave CBE, b 1856 (appointed 1921) £6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords £10,000
Private Secretary Robert Wynne Baines £500

Justices (each £5,000)—	Appntd	Age	Jan 1
Hon Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	67	
Hon Sir John M. Astbury	1913	63	
Hon Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	62	
Hon Frank Russell	1919	56	
Hon Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	57	
Hon Sir James Chesbrough Tomlin	1923	56	

PENSIONED EX LORD CHANCELLORS—The following ex Lord Chancellors were in receipt of annual pensions on March 21, 1924.—Earl Loreburn (in office 6 years 6 months) £2,750; Viscount Haldane (6 years 11½ months),

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS

House of Lords

The Lord High Chancellor Presides
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	Appntd	Age	Jan 1
Rt Hon Lord Dunedin CBE	1913	74	
Rt Hon Lord Atkinson	1908	79	
Rt Hon Lord Shaw	1907	73	
Rt Hon Lord Sumner, CBE	1913	64	
Rt Hon Lord Curzon	1921	69	
Rt Hon Lord Younger CBE	1923	62	

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held high judicial office

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Office—Downing Street Whitehall, S.W. 1

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council and the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held High Judicial office within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts 1856 and 1887. Among the last are included Earl Loreburn CBE, Earl of Birkenhead Viscount Haldane, KCB, Viscount Finlay CBE, Lord Buckmaster Lord Wrenbury Lord Phillimore Lord Trevethin and Lord Salmon Lord Parmoor CBE is a member by virtue of section 1 and Sir John Edge and Syed Amer Ali, CBE are members by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act 1895 as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts 1902 and 1913 the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick CBE (Canada) Sir James Rose Innes CBE (South Africa) Sir Lawrence Jenkins CBE (New Zealand) Sir Louis Henry Davies CBE (Canada) Mr Justice Duff (Canada) Charles Joseph Roberty (Canada) Sir Adrian Knox CBE (Australia) and Sir Robert Stout CBE (New Zealand).
Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, C.H.I. Neish CBE £5,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial) W Reeve Wallace CBE £3,000
and Clerk, J.H. Houghton £2,500
3rd Clerk, D.G. Jys £250

King's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England —

The Rt Hon Gordon Lord Hewart (b 1870) appointed 1923 £8,000
Secretary W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, F. Hall £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Appntd	Age	Jan 1
Rt Hon Sir Charles John Dullin	1897	74	
Hon Sir Horace F. Avory	1910	71	
Hon Sir Thomas G. Hurdidge	1910	66	
Hon Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	70	
Hon Sir Sidney A.T. Rowlatt CBE	1912	61	
Hon Sir Clement M. Ballhache	1912	67	
Hon Sir John Sankey CBE	1914	57	
Hon Sir Montague Shearman	1914	66	
Hon Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	63	
Hon Sir Arthur Clavell Salt	1917	63	
Hon Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	53	
Hon Sir F. Arthur Groer	1919	60	
Hon Sir Highbury P. W. Swift	1920	49	
Hon Sir Edward Acton	1920	59	
Hon Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	58	

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President, Rt Hon Sir Henry Edward Duke (born 1856) appointed 1921 £5,000
Judge, Hon Sir Maurice Hill, (born 1863, appointed 1917) £5,000

£5,000, Lord Buckmaster (1 year 5 months) £5,000, Lord Sharncliffe (1 year 5 months) £5,000, Lord Glenavy Ireland (1 year 11 months), £5,000, Earl of Birkenhead (1 year 9½ months), £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c

Crown Office, House of Lords S W 1

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster K C B C O K
 Deputy Clerk, Hon A F A Napier
 Staff Clerk, A J Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3 917

Permanent Sec and Clerk of the Crown Sir Claud Schuster K C B C O K £

Asst Sec, Hon A F A Napier, G A
 Sec for Parliamentary Patronage G H G M Cartwright

Private Sec to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary Robert Wynne Banks

Supt of County Courts H I Boland

Sec of Commissions of the Peace R L O'Leary
 Chief Clerk P Leo

Sergeant-at-Arms Capt Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue K C O C M G

Deputy do Robert Wynne Banks
 Clerk of the Chambers Thomas Hickman £

Asst do and Pursue Brewer, H Pusov
 Trainbearer, G E Collins

Staff Clerk I W Macaroe

Chancery Courts

Mr Justice Eve and Mr Justice Romer

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F
 A F Ridsdale to N A Keen O to Z I W
 Chandler each £1 500

Mr Justice Astbury and Mr Justice P O Lawrence
 At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F
 J H P Chitty G to N H D Hughes Onslow M, N, O
 to Z S M L M Sakow each £1 500

Mr Justice Russell and Mr Justice Taminlin
 At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F
 R T Watkin Williams G to N Charles Hulbert
 O to Z Richd White each £1 500

First Class Clerks E J Harvey H W Darwall
 F E W Nichols, A Paget H R Hopkins, J J
 Keane A R. H. M. A C Dalton T H

Christmas A Tuttle H A Bradley A W
 Brown W Stone J A W Hansen each £500

Second Class Clerks W S Ferguson J E Bartholomew
 R F Whiteley F C Allaway H Dymond
 G J Plowman P H George each £250 to £400

Third Class Clerks I R Geddes I Hyde Hills
 D M Walker H H Stone H W F Blake P
 White I O C Hickaway J E Watts £500 to £600

CHANCERY REGISTRARS OFFICE.—£24,628

Registrars, J T Bloxam J J Savage H S Jolly,
 C Hicks Beach J F More W T D Ritchie

Principal Clerks R N R Blaker A G Andrews
 W S Jones H C Reader J F Hay F V
 Harris £250 to £300

Third Class Clerks T Millikin T Hardy T J Lewis
 C T Fry and L O Lewis

Appeal and Cause Clerk H B Goddard
 Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries J H Welbank

COMPANIES (WINDING UP)

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W C
 Judges Hon Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon Sir
 Mark L Romer

Registrar Arthur Stiebol
 Principal Clerk J R Ball £700

First Class Clerk R Y Marvin £600

Second Class Clerks W J Roper J T Wilson £400

Third do C J Lisle G D Tewale N B Ramsay
 S S Martin and W G Venton £300

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT

Sir Arthur Underhill W M Spence T C Williams
 J E H Benn B L Cherry A E Russell

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all
 Divisions of the High Court.)

A J Spence A Robinson G E Morrison A
 Inman F T V Bayly G G Moran C Douglas
 Pennant H M Stebbing R C Hawkin F Watt

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice
 Sir Edward J Pollock Sir F Newbolt, K C, George
 Alexander Scott each £1 500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT

Charles Randul Bradburne £

Supreme Court Pay Office (£18,483)

Asst. Paym.-Gen. J A Longley £1,000
 Principal Clerks H S Finch (Acting Deputy to the
 Assistant Paymaster-General) £800, F R. Crisp

Stockbroker A H Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court (£34,887)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Sir T Willes Chitty (Chief Master of the Supreme
 Court and King's Remembrancer), G A Bonner,
 Sir Leonard W Kershaw (b) (King's Coroner and
 Attorney and Master of the Crown Office), Ernest A
 Jelf F F Daldy W Whately, W Valentine Ball

and Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simmer each £1,500
 Assistant Master Egerton C Baring Lawford £1,500

ACTION DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk A Brocklesby

Writ Appearance and Judgment Section
 Clerks, G G Lacey, R Macgregor J P Lalor
 T F Atkinson F C Anstee M F C Wilkin

A L Woodcock H Morrill R R May K C Froe
 man F W Butler R Pawsey I S Hill, H W
 Hills K Nelson T F Roberts W J Fell

Summons and Order Section

Clerks P A Quinn FR Stringer, A J MacClivmont
 B Darwall F G Jacobs G Gardener A E
 Smith G W Warren

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk, F Hullah
 Clerks C G Timms C Clerk A Finch W S N
 Grant J Saml D Macbeth J R Smith W J
 Milton A C Elliott V W Judd M C Hewitt,
 K. J Davies

Book Showers C Sloper and A H Hopwood

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Clerks Philip Clark, H Hinton V W Mackenzie
 Plection Petitions Philip Clark

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT

King's Remembrancer Sir T Willes Chitty (Chief
 Master) £1,500

Clerks J Johnston S A Lynn C G Monie

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown
 Office Sir Leonard W Kershaw

Assistant Master Egerton C B Lawford
 Head Clerk of the Crown Office W C Watson

Chief Associate, A O Thomas
 Clerks W E Davis P J Bowie G W Townsend
 J O Griffiths G Meyer A F Love, E G H
 Evans W C Bradley, H M Bacon, D Boland
 D A P Turner B J Ashworth W T Malwood
 R F C Roach

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENER DEPARTMENT

Superintendent W C Keeling
 Assistant Superintendent E J Talbot

SUPREME COURT TAKING OFFICE

Masters of the Supreme Court G A King (Chief
 Master) £1,500 Granville Smith T S Dury
 F R T Bloxam D S Gibbon M C Edmund
 Cave £1,500 to £1,500

Clerks (Principal Clerks) W J Bannehr H F
 Blake W C Brett J Swarder, W R Shaw, A F
 Small (and Class Clerks), F J Mathews, H M
 Drake H J Howes A W Pinder H J Parker
 R G Gurney F G Wortham W F Porter
 W F Iotock J M Cole F R Cutler, W
 Fairfax

3rd Class Clerks M H Spicer J J Ramsay, T G
 Thomas C B Cooper W P Hunt C R C Shields

(b) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of
 Criminal Appeal

* Office hours 10 to 4 Vacations 10 to 2 Saturdays
 10 to 2

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range
 from 1st class £500 to £600 and class £300 to £500

3rd class £200 to £300

† Office hours, 10 to 4 40 Vacations, 10 to 2 40
 Saturdays, 10 to 2 40

‡ Office hours 11 to 5 Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2 40

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

(£44,798).

President Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke £5,000
Clerk Arthur Willis £400
Secretary Edward Duke & Co £300
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill £5,000
Clerk R. W. Smith £400
King's Proctor Sir John Paget Mellor & Co £5,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House—£34,950

Registrars Walter A. Underhill (Senior) £1,500
 F. L. de Quetteville H. Moore, H. F. O. Norbury £1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper H. O. B. Horsford £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Royal Courts of Justice—£7,075.

Registrar E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar H. Stokes £1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk H. W. Lovell £800
Clerks F. A. Wright, A. E. J. Harris, M. Rackham, H. G. Cockell, Dallas Young, C. S. Roscoe, R. D. Lamb, L. H. Tidy £700 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers J. G. S. Nops.
Messengers J. G. Glover & Manders

Bankruptcy Department

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields—£14,400

Judges The Hon. Mr. Justice Asbury and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence

Clerk in attendance Alma Roper
Senior Registrar Herbert James Hope £1,500
Registrars Frank Mellor, Paul M. Franke, Arthur Stiebel £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department) J. W. Bradford £700

Taxing Master, John A. Chas. Tanner & Co £1,500
Senior Official Receiver Hon. W. J. Boyle £1,200
Official Receivers F. T. Garton and D. Williams
Senior Assistant Official Receiver E. Parke
Assistant do E. C. F. Vyvyan, V. Armstrong.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve and Hon. Mr. Justice Roper

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge Hon. Mr. Justice Russell

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office
 (Offices—Room 473 Royal Courts)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (Master of the Crown Office)

Asst. Registrar T. D. Lawrence
Chief Clerk R. E. Ross LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott M.A., W. E. Stone, R. H. French

Poor Persons Department

(Room 766 Royal Courts)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes, Chitty, R. White, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court), Walter A. Underhill (Probate Registrar).

Secretary Adrian Hassard Short.

Railway and Canal Commission

(Offices—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey (England), Hon. Lord Blackburn (Scotland)

Commissioners E. Tindal Atkinson & Co. Sir Lewis Coward & Co.
Registrar Sir Robert McCall & Co. & Co. & Co.
Secretary B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Office—Room 121 Royal Courts)

Committee The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors Institution

Secretary, J. Johnston
Asst. Sec., S. A. Lynn

Master in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy,

(£17,593)

Royal Courts of Justice—£17,403.

Master, G. M. T. Hildyard, & Co £2,000
Chief Clerk Ralph Roper £800
Visitors Lord Sandhurst (Legal) Sir R. Armstrong
 Jones & Co. M.D., F.R.C.P. (and one vacant) each £1,500
Secretary H. Macdonald £250 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall S.W. 1

Director Sir Archibald H. Bodkin £2,500
Asst. Directors Sir Guy Stephenson & Co. £1,700
Seward & Sons M.D., F.R.C.P. £1,000
Chief Clerks W. Lewis & Co. A. B. Rowe & Co. £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks C. R. V. Wallace, G. O. Foster, R. P. Pashley £550 to £700
Professional Clerks L. N. Vincent, Evans, B. G. Saywell, G. R. J. Ailing, E. Clayton, H. A. K. Morgan & Co. J. Parkman, M. I. Fugh, D. S. M. C. J. M. Gwatkin, I. M. Burnett £200 to £300
Clerical Posts (Higher Grade) Geo. Moorinan, A. J. Parker

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 6 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided are respectively about the middle of January (Winter) middle of May (Summer) and middle of October (Autumn) except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle upon Tyne, Glamorgan, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk, and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich *Matrimonial causes* are to be tried W. S. and A. There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only in May.

South Eastern Circuit

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W and S
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W S and A (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton)
Suffolk (Ipswich W.) (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—A and A
Norfolk (Norwich)—W, S and A
Do (City of Norwich)—W S and A
Sussex (Chelmsford)—W S and A
Herts (Hertford)—W, S and A
Kent (Maidstone)—W, S and A
Surrey (Guildford)—W S and A
Sussex (Lewes)—W S and A
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman : Hare Court Temple E.C. 4 £800
Associate Harry Clover : Hare Court, Temple E.C. 4 £300
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard : Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 £300

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W S and A
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W, S and A
Derbyshire (Derby)—W S and A
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W S and A. (for Assize County No. 2)
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W S and A
Northants (Northampton)—W S and A
Notts (Nottingham)—W S and A
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W and S
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W S and A.
Do (Birmingham Div.)—W S and A
Clerk of Assize George Playdell Bancroft : 3 Hare Court Buildings Temple £800
Clerk of Arraigns William Edward Moorman
Associate, C. L. Lacey Smith
Clerk and Bailiff R. A. Dabell.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W, S and A (for Assize County No. 2)
Westmorland (Appleby)—W and S
Lancashire Northern Division (Lancaster)—W S and A
Salford Division (Manchester)—W, Spring S and A
Liverpool—W, Spring, S and A
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen Bart Preston £1,000

230 *Circuits of Judges—Industrial Court—Ecclesiastical Courts*

Associate Arthur Shuttleworth Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer John F
Coupe, Preston £300

North Eastern Circuit

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—
W S and A
Durham (Durham)—W S and A
Yorkshire, N & E. Riding and City of York (York)—
W S and A
West Riding Div (Leeds)—W Spring S and A
Clerk of Assize C Milton Barber, 2 Dr Johnson's
Buildings Temple, E.C. 4 £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate C B Johnson
2 King's Bench Walk Temple E.C. £300
Clerk of Arraigns Ronald Sykes 3 Hare Court
Temple E.C. 4 £220

Oxford Circuit

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading Oxford*
Worcester (for County and City) Gloucester (for
County and City) Monmouth Hereford Shrewsbury,
Stafford At the Autumn Assizes only criminal
business is taken
Clerk of Assize Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do Archer C Homp £400
Clerk of Indictments Thomas I L Powell £300 to £500
Office 23 King's Bench Walk Temple E.C. 4

Western Circuit

Wills (Devizes) W (Salisbury) S, (Devizes and Salis-
bury alternately) A 222 Salisbury Dorset (Dor-
chester) W S and A, Somerset (Taunton) W
(Wells) S (Taunton and Wells alternately) A 222
Taunton Cornwall, (Bodmin) W S and A, Devon
(Exeter) W S and A (Civ and Crim at Devon
Autumn Assizes) 4 City of Exeter (The Guildhall),
W S and A Haver (Winchester) W S and A
A Bristol (The Guildhall) W S and A (Civ and
Crim at Bristol Autumn Assizes)
Clerk of Assize J St L Ieslie 3 Paper Buildings
Temple E.C. 4 £800
Clerk of Indictments Alfred Read £300
Associate R. G. Sebn £200

North Wales and Chester Circuit

Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) W (Newtown) S
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W and S
Armagh (Banarnon)—W S and A
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W and S
Denbighshire (Lluthyn)—W S and A
Flintshire (Mold)—W and S
Chester (Chester Castle)—W S and A
Clerk of Assize Charles Stubbs LL.D. 2 Hare Court
Temple E.C. 4 £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize Henry
Ister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate Herbert Channell 2 Dr Johnson's Build-
ings, Temple E.C. 4 £225
Agents G F Hudson Matthews & Co 32 Queen
Victoria Street E.C. 4

South Wales Division

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W and S
(Ardington) (Lampeter)—W and S
Cardiganshire (Carmarthen)—W S and A (for
Assize County No. 6)
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W and A alternately with
Swansea (Swansea S)
Breconshire (Brecon)—W, S and A (for Assize
County No. 7)
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W and S
Clerk of the Crown (Clerk of Assize and Associate Hon
Stephen W B Coleridge M.A. Room 772 Royal
Courts of Justice W.C. 2 £500
Princ Assize C H Glasodine £300
Second Assize & Clerk of Indictments Charles Eiton
Jones £500
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and
Brecon Criminal business only but at the Glamor-
gan Assize Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

5 Old Palace Yard Westminster S.W. 1
The Industrial Court was established under the
Industrial Courts Act 1919, to hear and determine
Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.
President Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Additional Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket

Barton, Bart. K.C., F H McLeod, C.A. Sir Will
Ham Robinson
Members Miss Violet Markham C.B., Miss Cecile
Matheson Ernest J Brown J McKie Bryce
C.B. F S Button D C Cummings, C.B. Sir
Duncan Elliot K.B.E., James Kullerton, C.B.E.
Secretary W H Reynolds, M.B.E. £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 4
of the Railways Act 1921 for the determination of ques-
tions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain
classes of railway employees on appeal from the Central
Wages Board
Chairman Sir William Mackenzie K.B.E., K.C.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 24 from
whom 6 to be elected for each reference) National
Union of Railwaymen (a) Associated Society of
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (a) Railways
Trades Association (a) Users of Railways (a)
Secretary G T Reid

ECCESTASTICAL COURTS

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Judges of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and
York under The Public Worship Regulation Act
1874

Court of Arches

Registry 23 Knightbridge St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean Rt. Worshipful Sir I. I. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar Arthur W D Moore

Court of Faculties

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special
and Ordinary) Appointment of Notaries Public
&c. 23 Knightbridge Street Doctors Commons, E.C.
Office hours 10 to 4 Saturdays 10 to 2)

Master Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar Arthur W Dowell Moore
Deputy do H F Johnson, F J Colson
Chief Clerk and Sealer B B Bull
Assistant Clerk Charles A Brown

Vicar General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences and Court of Pri-
vate 3 Crood Lane, Ludgate Hill E.C. 4. Office
hours 10 to 4 Saturdays 10 to 2 Closed on Sundays
Good Friday Christmas Day and Bank Holidays
Vicar General, Rt. Hon. Lord Farmoor, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar F H Lee
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper H S Allam

Chancery Court of York

Registry Minster Yard York
Official Principal Sir I. T. Dibdin K.C. D.C.L.
Registrar Arthur Vaughan Hudson

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK
and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese
of York and for the Consistory Court of York

Vicar Gen. and Chancellor Sir F. W. Baker Willbra-
ham Bt.
Registrar Arthur Vaughan Hudson

There are also the Consistory Courts of the various
Diocesan Bishops these are invariably situated in the
Cathedral cities and it is at the Registries of those
courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside
the London area can be obtained See also section
Marriage Licences

Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Court.

Commissary Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar H T A. Dashwood, K.
The Sanctuary Westminster
Receiver H T A. Dashwood, The Chapter House E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese
of London and for his Consistory Court, 2 Dean's
Court St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours,
10 to 4 Saturdays, 10 to 2

Judge F H L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, F H Lee and C W Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cae.
Assistant, B J Shepherd.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2 and 18 Portugal Street W C 2

Office Hours—Registration 11 to 3 Searching and other business 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 2

Registration of Title

(Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace £1,500
Registrar, W F Burnett £1,000 to £1,500 C A 1

Leads £500 to £1,000
Assistant Registrars, G W H Rendall £1,000 to £1,500
A J Sturton, C W Hencage J P Purcell £750 to £900

Legal Assistants G W Falkner G W H Tupper
C C Doonan R M Lowe W J L Ambrose £550 to £700

Frammers H M Rowland, W F Mondy
Junior Legal Assistants F H Collins H W Wilson
E L Foleitt J S R D Rawcliffe N Sutcliffe

Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges

Superintendent W G Nottage, F R I £400 to £500
Survey and Map Department

Chief Superintendents J R Burnage Lt Col R F Drury (RE AMVIC) £550 to £650
Superintendents W S Iratman W King E Ainsworth S G H Mann £350 to £450

Chief Assistant Darcy Little, ONE T D £500 to £600
(Chief of Accounts A H Coates £400 to £500)

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY

East Riding Beverley—J Bickerseth
West Wakefield—G B D Warmington
North Nothallerton—Hubert G Thornley

COUNTY COURTS**County Court Branch**

House of Lords Lord Chancellor's Dept. S W 1

Registry of County Court Judgments &c,
House of Lords S W 1 (House, 10 to 5
11 to 3 for searches)

Superintendent H P Boland ONE £550 to £1,000
Asst do and Clerk of Accounts E. A. Tilloy £350 to £500

Deputy do H J Elton £350 to £500
Clerks of Accounts, G T Thompson, F Edge £350 to £500

F W Brook J R. Folkes A W Hyde E W Mullins C A Norris H Slade W E Jones H G Fry C J Holt, O Sutcliffe J H Wagstaff
R Morris, F Bryant R T Raymond G Hardwick S H J Dunn A Greenwood C F Dyson
H I James P J Darby H S Hughes £350 to £500

COUNTY COURT STATISTICS

In 1922 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales was 824,872 as against a pre War figure of 1,255,542 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 2,020 (1922), and of the total number 752 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

Guildhall, E C 2.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Sir Ernest Wild &c (Recorder) Llewellyn Archer Athorley Jones &c £1,500 Sir H F Dickens, &c (Common Serjeant) Shewell Cooper £1,500
Registrar and Clerk of the seal Wilfred Doll £1,400
(Chief Clerk, H E Maynard £450
Serjeant-at-Law and High Bailiff, Francis Sully £600

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(37) CHESHAM ST ALBANS WEST LONDON
Judge His Honour Judge Hugh Sturges &c £1,500
(Chesham—Registrar, E. F. Francis, &c
St Albans—Registrar, A. Clark
West London (North End Road W Kensington W 14)
—Registrar and High Bailiff George Shilton

(42) BLOOMSBURY REDHILL DUKING

BLOOMSBURY Great Portland Street W 1
Judge His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray £1,500
Bloomsbury—Registrar and High Bailiff I M Friend

(48) BROMLEY DARTFORD GREENBEND LAMBETH

Judge—His Honour Judge Party £1,500
Bromley—Registrar & Later
Dartford—Registrar Walter F Chancellor
Greenbend—Registrar, Charles Edward Hatten
Lambeth—Registrar William Birchall Pritchard
Maldstone—Registrar T M Pritchard
Sevenoaks—Registrar A C Knochner
Tonbridge—Registrar C E Warner
Tonbridge Wells—Registrar A T Simpson

(42) CLAPHAM NEWELL 33 Duncan Terrace Islington N 1

Judges His Honour Judge Iarlett and His Honour Judge Hargreaves £1,500
Registrar Basil Upton Eddis
High Bailiff William Young Hicks

(45) CROYDON SURREY KINGSTON SURREY

Judge His Honour Judge Harrington £1,500
(Croydon—Registrar and High Bailiff J F Rox
Kingston—Registrar and High Bailiff J F Bell
Wimbledon—Registrar and High Bailiff R L G Willoughby

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN ROMFORD AND ILFORD

BARNET
Judge His Honour Judge Crawford £1,500
Edmonton—Registrar and High Bailiff Adian Iarlington
Romford and Ilford—Registrar and High Bailiff Adian Iarlington
Barnet—Registrar and High Bailiff, Adian Iarlington

(43) MARYLEBONE 179 Marylebone Road N W 1

Judges His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Hargreaves £1,500
Registrar, T M V Vaughan Rodrick
High Bailiff J Swinford Francis

(39) SHOREDITCH WHITECHAPEL

SHOREDITCH 221 Old St E C 2
WHITECHAPEL Great Prescott Street E 1
Judge His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Shoreditch—Registrar (vacant)
High Bailiff, Henry Grimdall
Whitechapel—Registrar, George M Light &c
High Bailiff William Owen

(40) Bow Bow Rd E 3

Judge His Honour Judge Snargo £1,500
Registrar, H A Hore
High Bailiff Charles J R Tjoo

(47) SOUTHWARK GREENWICH WOOLWICH

SOUTHWARK Swan Street S F 1
GREENWICH Burney St Woolwich William St
Judge His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpits £1,500
Granger
Southwark—Registrar & Acting High Bailiff, Thomas A. Bros
Greenwich and Woolwich—Registrar & High Bailiff C M Trladwell

(44) WENTWIMSTER 22 St Martin's Lane W C 2

Judge His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin &c £1,500
Registrars Charles Ernest Cuff George Ogle Jacob
High Bailiff Stanley L Giffard

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500)

England and Wales For Footnote see "Sheriffs Principal"

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour"]
Amphlett Richd. Holmden &c (21), Birmingham
Barnstow, Arthur Wm., &c (12), Yorkshire, W. Riding
Bowen Ivor &c (28), Mid Wales
Bradley Francis Ernest, LL D (4) Preston, Blackburn &c.

Cann Wm. Moore (56) Brighton, &c
 Chapman Edward Henry (57) Lincolnshire
 Dobb, Harry (56) Leicestershire, &c.
 Dowdall Harold Chaloner, &c (6) Liverpool &
 Farrant Hy Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire &
 Greenwell Francis John, &c (51) Northumberland
 Gurdon, Charles (53) Plymouth and Cornwall
 Hargreaves, Gerald de la P (46), Brentford Redhill
 and Dorking
 Head George Herbert (56), Hull Malton &
 Higgins George Herbert (53) Exeter
 Hill H S Staveley (53) Coventry Northampton &
 Hogg Adam Spencer (53) Bolton Bury, &
 Ingham Robert Wood (57) Hereford Shrewsbury &
 James Arthur Gwynne (52) Bath Devon &
 Kelly Stanley Anthony Hill (54) Cardiff &
 Lailley, Bernard, &c (51) Winchester &
 Las, William John (53) Sheffield &
 Lindley Hon. Walter B (57) Devon and Somerset
 McCarthy John William (53) York Ripon &
 Macpherson, Alan (53) Gloucestershire
 Marchant James Robert Vernam (33) Norfolk and
 Suffolk
 Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55) Wilts and Dorset
 Mellor Frank H (52) &c (8) Manchester &
 Moore Robert Ernest (5) Durham &
 Morgan John Lloyd, &c (32) Carmarthenshire &
 Newell Harold (53) Derbyshire
 Parsons Albert, &c (54) Bristol &
 Radcliffe R. H. Yonge, &c (56) Oxford &
 Randolph Joseph Randolph, &c (14), Leeds and
 Wakefield
 Rees G. Cardoc (50), Chester and North Wales
 Richards Whitmore I (7) Birkenhead &
 Rowlands, Rowland (36) Glamorganshire
 Ruess Alfred, &c (54) North Staffordshire
 Smith C. Herbert (33) Cambs. and Norfolk
 Taylor Hy Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland
 Tobbs Herbert Louis (56), Wolverhampton &
 Terrell Hy, &c (49) East Kent
 Thomas Alfred Patton (6) Liverpool &
 Turner Richard W (18) Notts &c.

RECORDERS

Abingdon William Harry Nash (1888)
 Andover Archibald John Mackay (1898)
 Banbury Harry Joseph Turrell (1922)
 Barnstable and Bidford Robert Ernest Dummatt
 (1923)
 Bath Henry Holman Gregory, &c (1916)
 Bedford Harold John Russell (1922)
 Belfast Herbert Marshall Thompson, &c (1921)
 Berwick on Tyne Herbert R. Manisty, &c (1905)
 Birkenhead Alexander Mervin Atham (1922)
 Birmingham Sir Ryland Dent Atkins, &c (1906)
 Blackburn Sir Harold Smith, &c (1922)
 Bolton Collingwood Hope, &c (1903)
 Bournemouth Ernest Bruce Charles, &c (1915)
 Bradford Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905)
 Bridgnorth Alexander Graham (1905)
 Bridgwater Wyndham Neave Slade (1898)
 Brighton, William P G Boxall, &c (1922)
 Bristol William Blake Odgers, &c (1922)
 Burnley Thomas Bowes Leigh (1922)
 Burton on Trent Alfred Ernest William Hazel, &c
 (1923)
 bury St Edmunds Regd Jas Neville Neville (1905)
 (Cambridge) Rt Hon John Frederick Peel Rawlinson
 &c (1898)
 Canterbury Frank Safford (1894)
 Cardiff Lt Col Sir Rhys Williams Bart., &c (1922)
 (1922)
 Carlisle Frost Page, &c (1904)
 Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, &c (1923)
 Chester E Honoratus Lloyd, &c (1922)
 Chichester Travers Humphreys (1922)
 Colchester Sir Richard David Muir (1922)
 Croydon Robert Frederick Colam, &c (1900)
 Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, &c (1905)
 Derby Thomas H. Walker, &c (1922)
 Devon Robert George Seton (1902)
 Doncaster Charles Paley Scott (1922)
 Dover George Thorn Drury, &c (1906)
 Dudley Joseph Bridges Matthews, &c (1903)
 Durham His Honour Francis John Greenwell, &c (1906)
 Eber, Edward Percival Clarke (1906)
 Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne Hanham
 (1908)
 Folkestone, Harold Spencer Morris, &c (1922), &c
 (1922)
 Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, &c (1905)
 Grantham Charles Blacklock (1922)
 Gravesend Julian William Walsley Weisall (1922)
 Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1922)
 Guildford Sir Edward Marshall Hall, &c (1916)
 Hartlepool The Herbert Bell Wright (1902)
 Hastings Alexander Macmorran, &c (1925)
 Hereford His Honour Arthur Gwynne-Jones (1894)
 High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1904)
 Huddersfield Charles Frederick Lowenthal (1925)
 Hull Henry Thomas Kemp, &c (1927)
 Hythe, Fredk Temple Barrington Ward, &c (1924)
 Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, &c (1925)
 King's Lynn Henry St John Digby Raikes, &c (1907)
 Kingston vacant (1923)
 Leeds John Albert Compton, &c (1905)
 Leicester George Wilmsham Powers (1922)
 Lichfield Stamford Hulton, &c (1905)
 Lincoln John Suckling Pritchett (1921)
 London Sir Ernest Wild, &c (1922)
 Londonderry His Honour Andrew Todd (1922)
 Londonderry R E Osborne, &c (1922)
 Liverpool, Edward George Hemmick, &c (1909)
 Lydney R C Boswell, &c (1922)
 Maidstone Edward William Hansell (1927)
 Malden and Sagin Walden Charles Edward Jones
 (1922)
 Manchester, Arthur Jacob Ashton, &c (1924)
 Margate Theobald Mawhood (1923)
 Merthyr Tydfil Edward William Milner Jones (1927)
 Milford-on-Sea Edward Alfred Mitchell Innes, &c
 (1925)
 Newark Paul Ernest Handlands, &c (1925)
 Newbury Francis John Fitzgerald, &c (1904)
 Newcastle under Lyne Alex Jones David, &c (1906)
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Llewellyn Archer Athelrey
 Jones, &c (1906)
 Norwich Sir William Ellis Hume Williams Bt, &c
 (1905)
 Northampton Charles Edward Dyer, &c (1922)
 Nottingham Hugo Joseph Young, &c (1906)
 Oldham George Rhodes, &c (1924)
 Oscestry Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1905)
 Oxford Sir Reginald B Dyke Acland, &c (1903)
 Emsaon Samuel Henry Leonard (1899)
 Plymouth John Anthony Hawke, &c (1922)
 Pontefract Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905)
 Poole Rayner Goddard, &c (1927)
 Portsmouth George William Ricketts (1924)
 Preston Ernest W Wingate Saul, &c (1922)
 Reading St John Gore Mickelthwait (1923)
 Richmond Yorks Walter Hedley, &c (1922)
 Rochester George Fredk Lloyd Mortimer, &c (1905)
 Rye Slade Butler (1922)
 Salford Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, &c (1925)
 Salisbury Thomas Henning Parr, &c (1922)
 Sandwich George Cecil Whiteley, &c (1906)
 Scarborough, Herbert Brent Groskian (1922)
 Sheffield William James Wagh, &c (1922)
 Shrewsbury John William St Lawrence Leslie (1903)
 Southwick Digby Cotes Pready (1922)
 Southampton Temple Cooke (1898)
 South Molton Sydney Charles Nicholas Goodman (1922)
 Stamford, Hubert Bayley Drysdale Woodcock, &c (1922)
 Stoke-on-Trent Hon Sir Reginald Coventry, &c (1922)
 Sudbury Clement Martin Le Breton, &c (1922)
 Sunderland Henry Strother Gautley, &c (1922)
 Swansea R E Vaughan Williams, &c (1923)
 Tenterden John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald (1922)
 Tewkesbury Arthur John Hallam Montefiore Brice
 (1923)
 Thetford Charles Edward Malden (1885)
 Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, Bart
 (1899)
 Walsley Edward Annesley Owen (1893)
 Warwick John Gibbard Hunt, &c (1925)
 Wells Arthur Fowkes Somerville (1925)
 Wenlock William Edward Mirehouse (1899)
 West Bromwich John Lort-Williams, &c (1922)
 West Ham Edward Morton, &c (1894)
 Wigorn, Frank Boyd Newman, &c (1922)
 Worcester Samuel Hy Newman, &c (1922).

Recorders—Other Judicial Officers—Police Offices and Courts 233

Windsor: New His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges
 &c (1912)
Stoverhampton: Arthur Charles Joseph Powell &c
 (1912)
Worcester: Frederic William Sherwood (1908)
Larmouth, Great: William Rowley Elliott (1913).
York: Sir Herbert Field &c M.R. (1917).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS

The Rt Hon the Lord Mayor of London
 Inckens Sir Henry Fielding &c Common Serjt. unt
 of London
 Errington, Lt Col F H L. &c D.L. Judge of Con
 sistory Court London
 Lawrence Roger Bernard &c, Vice Chancellor
 County Palatine of Lancaster
 Lawrie, Allan James Deputy Chairman County of
 London Sessions
 Pollock Rt Hon Sir Frederick Bart &c Judge of
 Admiralty Court (Circuit) Lords
 Roskill John &c Judge of Court of Record Han
 dred of Salford
 Taylor Sir William Francis &c M.R. &c, Presi
 dent Court of Passage Liverpool
 Wallace Sir Robert &c Chairman County of London
 Sessions
 (Vagrancy) Judge of Guildhall Court of Record
 Norwich

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—Old Bailey

The following days have been appointed for holding
 the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central
 Criminal Court for —

1924	25th January	1924	25th June
	26th January		24th July
	26th February		24th September
	25th March		24th October
	26th April		

Clerk of the Court: Herbert Austin Deputy W W
 Nops
Judges: The Lord Mayor Lord Chancellor any person
 who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any
 Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the
 Superior Courts, the Aldermen Recorder Common
 Serjeant and Judges of the City of London Court for
 time being (Office hours 10 to 4, during August 10
 to 2 a Saturday 10 to 1)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS 1924
 London Southwark
 and Jan 9th April 4th Jan 25th April
 and July 15th Oct 4th July 27th Oct
Clerk of the Peace: Alfred Read Deputy Herbert
 Austin

CITY POLICE OFFICE 26 Old Jewry E.C. 2.

Commissioner: Capt Sir William Nott Bower &c
 £1,700
Assistant Commissioner: Capt Donald Brommer £1,200
Chief Clerk & Superintendent: John Stark &c £800

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

Mansion House Justice Room
Magistrate: The Lord Mayor or one of the Aldermen
Chief Clerk: Silvester Richards £1,400
Assistant Clerk: Wallace The Law 118 £250
Assistant Clerk: Harold P Jacob £250
 Guildhall
Magistrate: An Alderman (in rotation)
Clerk to the Sitting Justices: Lewis Beaton £1,350
Assistant Clerk: S. B. Longbottom £250
Clerk of Special Sessions: C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard S.W. 1.
Commissioner: Brig Gen Sir William Thomas Francis
 Horwood, &c D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary: Miss B. E. Drisdale
Assistant Commissioners: Hon. Trevor Bigham &c
 Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott &c James William
 Olive &c (Deputy Commissioner) Maj. Gen. Sir
 Borslase Edward Wyndham Childs &c M.C., &c.
 each £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners: Lt Col.
 P. R. Laurie, &c, &c, Lt Col. J. F. G. Cassar
 £1,500 to £1,800
Secretary: W. H. Kendall, &c, &c, £1,800

Assistant Secretaries: G. H. Edwards &c F. H.
 Underwood £750 to £850
Establishment Officer: Col S. G. Partridge &c
 £750 to £850
Senior Clerks: B. T. Karle (Old Establishment) W. S.
 Mylius M. B. Frere H. A. Tripp H. L. Sheppard
 £550 to £700
1st Class Clerk (Old Establishment): H. Ravenscroft
 £500

Higher Executive: C. Annesley J. E. Simpson W. G.
 Galley H. G. Gilbert E. A. Rix (Registrar) £400 to £500

Junior Executive: R. N. Huggott, S. J. Chamberlain
 &c, C. R. D. Pulling G. R. Sharpe, G. Car
 michael E. St. John F. J. Payne S. W. Richards
 G. Buck F. I. M. Hastings & Mayell £200 to £400
Surgeon-in-Chief: Col Sir Chas. A. Ballance &c M.C.
 £1,000

Physician: M. A. Connsly M.D. F.R.C. 1.
Solicitors to the Commissioner: Messrs Wontner & Sons
Superintendents: W. W. Abbott M.C. (Administra
 tive) Albert Gooding (Preparatory Class) Arthur
 Basson &c (Public Carriage Dept.)
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.:
 A. Lawrence C. Collins J. Mc'Brien M.R. &c
 W. H. W. M.R. A. Hawkins M.R. &c Carlin
 A. Nell

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police

Chief Constables of Districts: Maj. E. M. Lafone Maj.
 M. Tomlin H. D. Morgan J. B'lings £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions

A. WHITTHALL—William J. Hollins M.C.
 B. CHURCH—Ernest Bacchus
 C. ST. JAMES—Charles Bastable
 D. MARLBOROUGH—Francis Mackay
 E. HOLBORN—Christopher Parker
 F. LADDINGTON—Joseph Short
 G. FINSBURY—Albert Davis
 H. WHITTHALL—Thomas Faulkner
 I. BARKING—Frank Atkinson
 K. BOW—William Macmillan M.R. &c
 L. LAMBETH—Thomas Abbott
 M. SOUTHWARK—Thomas Peel
 N. ISLINGTON—William Parker
 O. CAMBERWELL—James Anderson
 P. GREENWICH—A. Barrett
 Q. HANSTEAD—Arthur Hammett
 R. HAMMERSMITH—William Newman M.R. &c
 S. WANDSWORTH—Francis Pratt
 T. Brixton—Charles Clark
 U. KILBURN—Thomas London
 V. HIGHGATE—Edwin Lewis M.R. &c
 W. CROYDON—Edward Brown
 X. TRAFALGAR—James Orton
 Y. WOOLWICH DOCKYARD—John Devine &c M.R.
 Z. PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD—David Sewell
 DEVONPORT DOCKYARD—Owen Webb
 CHATHAM DOCKYARD—Charles Sly
 PEMBROKE DOCKYARD—John Kline (Insp.)
 ROYTON—Richard Gadd (Ch Insp.)

OFFICE OF THE RECFIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT
 New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver: J. H. Moylan, &c M.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary: E. W. Petty
Secretary: G. H. Fryce £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries (Accounts): F. Pratt £750 to £850
Assistant Secretaries (General Branch): G. H. Larkin £550 to £650
Deputy Accountant: A. Flower
Senior Clerks: H. H. Conyn C. A. Palmer A. T.
 Shepherd J. B. Reynolds £450 to £550
Cashier: E. D. Conran M.C. £400 to £500
Junior Clerks: R. J. Hayward E. W. Petty H. Day
 J. F. Marshall Capt T. L. N. Mostyn P. W. J. A.
 Lawless W. E. Oates £100 to £400
Supt. of Registry: T. B. Burgess
Do. Penitentiary Branch: W. F. Taylor
Solicitors: Messrs. Ellis & Ellis 10 Little College
 Street S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor: G. M. Trench A.R.B.A. F.R.A.
 £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor: C. A.
 Battle, &c, &c, £1,000 to £1,200
Engineer: Maj. T. H. Vitty &c M.R. &c £1,000 to £1,200

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839.)

Bow Street Covent Garden, W. C. 2.	
<i>Magistrates</i> Sir Charles Birn (<i>Chief Metro-</i>	
<i>politan Magistrate</i>)	£1 800
William Hamilton 1 Leicester	£1 500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , John Gaskoll	£800
CLERKENWELL Kings Cross Road W. C. 1.	
<i>Magistrates</i> , Arthur Edmund Gill	£1 500
H. C. A. Bingley	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , John Wilson	£550 to £700
GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET W. 1.	
<i>Magistrates</i> Frederick Mend	£1 500
E. O. Tennyson 2 Eyecourt	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> William George Hobbs	£650
GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH Blackheath Hill S. E. 10.	
<i>Magistrates</i> , Samuel Fleming	£1 500
J. Ratcliffe Cousins	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , T. Proud	£700
LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane S. E. 11.	
<i>Magistrates</i> John G. Hay Hukett	£1 500
Henry G. Routh	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> A. L. Morrison	£550 to £700
MARLBOROUGH Lantymour Place W. 1.	
<i>Magistrates</i> Henry Lantymour Cancellor	£1 500
H. W. W. Wilberforce	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> Henry Withrington	£650 to £700
NORTH UNION St.oke Newington Road N. 16.	
<i>Magistrate</i> Samuel P. Peto	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> C. H. Denver	£550 to £700
OLD STREET E. C. 4.	
<i>Magistrates</i> William Clarke Hall	£1 500
Basil Bernard Watson & Co.	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> A. E. Crankshaw	£550 to £700
THAMES Charles Street, Stepney E. 1.	
<i>Magistrates</i> , Henry William Disney	£1 500
John A. R. Cairns	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> A. H. Lieck	£550 to £700
TOWN BAUXE Tooley Street S. E. 1.	
<i>Magistrates</i> , Henry Turner & Addy	£1 500
Theodore Wilfrid F. O. S.	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> E. K. Y. Rigg	£550 to £700
WESTMINSTER Rochester Row S. W. 1.	
<i>Magistrates</i> , C. K. Francis	£1 500
Cecil M. Chapman	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , E. A. Carr	£700
WEST LONDON, Southcombe St. W. Kensington W. 14.	
<i>Magistrates</i> , Edward C. I. Boyd	£1 500
Edward Forbes Lankester & Co.	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> B. Westell	£550 to £700
SOUTH WESTERN Lavender Hill, S. W. 11.	
<i>Magistrate</i> Kenneth McLean Marshall	£1 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> Frederick Temple Martin	£550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the Municipal Corporations Act 1882.)

WEST HAM West Ham Lane Stratford, E. 15.	
<i>Magistrate</i> Joseph Sharp	£1 000
<i>Deputy Magistrate</i> , A. Philip Quicke	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> James H. Jackson	£900

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall Dean Street Soho, Cannon Hall Westminster Town Hall Shore ditch Town Hall Lambeth Vernon Chapel Vernon Square King's Cross and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Atkin Peter Wilson O. S. S., <i>Salford</i> (1903)	
Brierley Edgar O. S. S., <i>Manchester</i> (1906)	
Brough, Bertram Charles, <i>Potteries District</i> (1909)	
Deacon Stuart, <i>Liverpool</i> (1901)	
Griffiths, Robert Arthur, <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i> (1915)	
Grubbe Walter John, <i>East Ham</i> (1906)	
Ilkeston, The Lord, <i>Birmingham</i> (1910)	
Jones, Morgan Phillips Griffith O. S. S., <i>Middlebrough</i>	

* Juvenile Court Friday 2.30 p.m. at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St. S. E. 1.

Marshall, Horace <i>Leeds</i> (1910)	
Morloe, Beaumont <i>Bradford</i> (1914)	
Nelson George, <i>Glasgow</i> (1909)	
Samson Sir E. Marley, & Co. S. S. S. C. <i>Swansea</i> (1903)	
Sharpe Joseph <i>West Ham</i> (1902)	
Smith, Joseph, <i>Grimsby</i> (1905)	
Tassell, Alick James <i>Chatham and Sheerness</i> (1906)	
Thomas Daniel Eleuter Pontypridd and Rhonda (1909)	
Williams William St. J. Francis <i>Cardiff</i> (1903)	
(Vacant) <i>Haverhampton</i> (1903)	

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11 and Dec. 28, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday the sessions will be held in the evening and not in the same week. Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington S. E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 48 (7) of the Local Government Act 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January April July and October being Quarter Sessions and the remaining 16 being Adjournd Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace & Co. £2,500
Deputy do, Allan T. Lawrie £2,000
Clerk of the Peace John Dix

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS

GUILDHALL Westminster S. W. 1.

Chairman Sir Montagu Sharp & Co. S. O. L.
Deputy do, Sir Herbert Nield & Co. W. P. L.
Clerk of the Peace E. S. W. Hart & Co. Guildhall S. W. 1.
Deputy do do, C. W. Radcliffe & Co.

SURREY SESSIONS

COUNTY Hall Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman Sir Charles G. Walpole
Deputy Chairmen Charles Martineau Tucker Fulton
Squary
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenantcy Thos. W. Weeding

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD

Albert Square Manchester

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge John Roskill, & Co.
Registrar P. M. Heath (*Town Clerk*)
Deputy Registrar Harry Elliott.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor & Co.
Head Bailiff G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

<i>Western District</i> Henry Robert Oswald	£1 500
<i>Coroner's Office</i> , Fulham Palace Road Hammer-smith, W. 6	
<i>Central District</i> Sir Walter Schroder, & Co. S. S. S. C.	£1 500
<i>Coroner's Office</i> a Branch Hill Side Hampstead, N. W. 2.	
<i>Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster Savoy District</i> , S. I. Oddie	£1,500
<i>Coroner's Office</i> , High Street Lambeth S. E. 1.	
<i>North Eastern District</i> , Edwin Smith.	£1,500
<i>Coroner's Office</i> , Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.	
<i>Eastern</i> , E. L. Gubbris, O. S. S.	£1,350
<i>Coroner's Office</i> , Branch Road, Stepney E. 14.	
<i>Liberty of Tower</i> F. Danford Thomas	£10 100
<i>South Western District</i> , S. I. Oddie	
<i>Coroner's Office</i> High Street Lambeth S. E. 1.	
<i>Southern and Duchy of Lancaster Clapham District</i> , George Percival Wyatt	£1,000
<i>Coroner's Office</i> , 25 Tu. Hill, S. W. 2.	
<i>South Eastern District</i> , W. H. Whitehouse	£1,186
<i>Coroner's Office</i> , Watson St., New Cross Road, S. E. 3.	
<i>Borough of Southwark District</i> (see p. 252)	

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

The Royal Navy.

235

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S W 1

First Lord of the Admiralty Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stonnett Amesbury M.P. (with honours) £4,500
Naval Secretary Rear Adm. Michael H. Hodges C.B. C.M.G. M.C. £2,100
Personal Private Secretary Lt. Col. H. V. de Satgé C.M.G. D.S.O.
Private Secretaries T. Fry W. A. Medrow M.B.E.
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral of the Fleet Earl Bontly C.B., O.M., D.S.O. (with honours) £3,000
Deputy
Naval Assistant Capt. Roger M. Bellairs C.M.G.
Secretary Paym. Capt. Frank T. Spickernell C.B., D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel Admiral Sir Henry F. Oliver K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., D.S.O. £2,000
Naval Assistant Capt. Theodore J. Hallett M.B.E.
Extra Naval Assistant Engineer-Capt. William Rattey C.B., O.B.E.
Secretary Paym. Commr. Cyril Radcliffe
Third Sea Lord and Controller Rear Adm. Cyril T. M. Fuller C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,000
Secretary Paym. Commr. Ernest D. G. Colles O.B.E.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport Rear Adm. Hon. Algernon D. F. H. Bovie C.B., C.M.G., M.C. £2,000
Secretary Paym. Commr. Arthur K. Strickland.
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Vice Adm. Sir Roger Keyes Bart. K.C.B., K.C.I.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L. £2,000
Secretary Paym. Commr. Malcolm G. S. Cull O.B.E.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff Rear Adm. Arthur K. Walstell C.B.
Secretary Paym. Commr. Leslie C. E. Ayre O.B.E.
Civil Lord The Marquess of Linlithgow
Technical Assistant H. F. Graham
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary Maj. Archibald Boyd Carpenter M.P.
Private Secretary A. E. Glyn Cox
Permanent Secretary Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray K.C.B.
Private Secretary A. L. M. M.
Judge Advocate of the Fleet Sir Reginald B. D. Acland K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate Laym. Rear Adm. F. J. Knibb C.B.

The Secretary's Department

Deputy Secretary Sir Charles Walker K.C.B. £2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries Sir V. W. Baddell C.B. £1,700 A. Flint C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries J. S. Barnes O.B.E. H. Eastwood Col. R. G. Hayes L. W. Loveridge I. E. Maitland S. H. Phillips S. H. Plummer W. A. I. Shortt C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals J. A. C. Champion O.B.E. G. F. Cotton M.C., M.B.E. C. B. Coxwell O.B.E. H. Crombie M.B.E. G. Dunn T. Fry W. H. Hancock M.B.E. E. Lee N. Macleod, C. G. Madin O.B.E., W. A. Medrow M.B.E. Terham A. H. M. Robertson E. Sowers B. Walton £700 to £900
Assistant Principals R. F. Boucher J. Lawson A. S. Le Maître M.C., H. V. Markham M.C., H. N. Morrison £200 to £250
Liaison W. G. Ierrian O.B.E. £400 to £600

The Naval Staff

Naval Operations Capt. H. W. Parker, C.B.
Plans, Capt. A. D. P. R. Pound C.B.
Naval Intelligence Rear Adm. M. S. Fitzmaurice C.B., C.M.G.
Trade Division Capt. D. T. Norris C.B., C.M.G.
Gunners Capt. B. St. G. Collard D.S.O.
Torpedo Capt. S. L. Willis
Training and Staff Duties Capt. H. J. Tweedie C.B.

The Hydrographic Department

Hydrographer of the Navy Vice Adm. (ret.) F. C. Leamonth C.B., C.B.E. £2,100
Assistant ditto Rear Adm. (ret.) R. W. Glennie C.M.G.
Chief Civil Assistant W. E. Llewellyn O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation Capt. F. P. Loder-Symonds C.B.
Superintendent of Charts, Capt. J. A. Edgell O.B.E.
Assistant (actg.) H. H. Underhill O.B.E. £500 to £600
Supt. of Sailing Directions Commr. B. O. M. Davis
Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. (ret.) H. D. Warburg

Mobilisation Department

Director Rear Adm. John W. L. McClintock C.B., D.S.O.
Assistant do Capt. G. W. McO. Campbell

Naval Recruiting Department

Director Col. (and Comdt.) R. H. Morgan C.B.E.
Assistant and Deputy do Maj. G. H. Littleton M.B.E.

* In addition to naval half-pay

Physical Training and Sports Department

Director Capt. E. Wigram C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant do Lieut. Comr. R. L. Burnett

The Medical Department

Director General Surgeon Vice Adm. J. Chamberlain C.B., C.M.G., M.B. £2,500
Deputy do Surg. Capt. R. St. G. S. Bond M.B. £2,000
Assistant to the Director General, Surg. Commandant H. J. Chater, R. W. B. Hall C. K. Bushe O.B.E., M.B. E. E. Fletcher O.B.E.

The Paymaster Director General's Office

Director General Paymaster Rear Adm. C. F. Follid C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy do Paymaster Capt. W. Gask C.B.

The Chaplain of the Fleet

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S E 10
Rev. Robert McKew £1,550

Education Department

Adviser A. I. McMullen M.A.
Deputy Superintendent Instr. Comr. J. Camp M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools Instructor Capt. T. Slater M.A.

Royal Marine Office,

54 Victoria Street, S W 1

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1793 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.

Adjutant General Lieut. Gen. Sir H. E. Blunt K.C.B., R.M.
Assistant do Col. R. C. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.
Assistant Assistant Adjutant General Lt. Col. R. D. Ormish

Naval Construction Department

Director Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt K.C.B., F.R.S., D.S.O.
Director of Warship Production W. J. Berry C.B. £2,000
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., C. E. Munday W. H. Carter £1,200 to £1,500
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works M. P. Payne £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Constructors E. L. Attwood O.B.E., F. Bryant O.B.E. (actg.) C. G. Hall (actg.), A. Nicholas (actg.) P. L. Fethink, L. Woodland (actg.) £775 to £925

Engineer in Chief's Department

Engineer in Chief of the Fleet Eng Vice Adm R B Dixon *c* £2,500
Deputy do Eng Rear Adm W M Whymman *c* £2,500
Asst. Engineers in Chief Eng Captains L J Watson *o* & W R. Farrall

Electrical Engineering Department

Director W McClelland *o* & M R £2,500
Asst do A D Constable *o* & M R *(act)* £2,500
J McCafferty *o* & M R *(act)* £2,500
F F Williams *o* & M R *(act)* £2,500

Naval Ordnance Department

Director Capt J C W Houlby
Deputy Director Capt G H B Blount *d* & *o*
Asst Director Capt J F C Patterson *o* & *d*
Engineers Inspectors Eng Rear Adm Henry Wall, *c* & *o*
 Eng Comms A W S Durston G W Bodell *(temp)* H A Little R W S Hinton H G W Haddy
Supt of Design Com H G Jackson *o* & *d* *(act)* £2,500 to £2,500
Chief Inspector Comm I F H Llewellyn *(act)* £2,500 to £2,500

Armament Supply Department

Chief Superintendent Capt H R Norbury *c* & *d* £2,500
Superintendents R W Whitnisk *c* & *d* £2,500 to £2,500

Torpedoes and Mining Department

Director Capt I A B Donaldson *c* & *o* £2,500
Deputy do Capt H D Bridges *d* & *o*

Naval Equipment Department

Director Rear Adm D L Dent, *c* & *o* £2,500
Asst Director, Capt R Howard

Compass Department

Dutton Laik Janglew Bucks
Director Capt Frank O Creagh Osborne, *c* & *d* *(ret)* £2,500 to £2,500

Gyroscope Equipment

Advisor Prof Sir J B Henderson *d* & *c*

Dockyards Department

Director Vice Admiral (ret) Brian H F Barttelot *c* & *o* £2,500
Deputy Director F A I Pearce *o* & *d* £2,500
Assistant Directors Eng Capt. I E S Roberts J S Pringle *o* & *d*
Chief Constructor C H Croxford *o* & *d* £775 to £925

Signal Department

Director Capt R Fitzmaurice *d* & *o*

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department

Victoria Street SW 2
Director F W W Burrell *o* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Asst do, J H Jeffery £850 to £2,000

Naval Store Department

Director J W L Oliver, *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Deputy Director A E Cocks, *o* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Directors W Glick, *c* & *d* R J Hall B J Wilson *(acting)* £850 to £1,000
Principal Technical Assistant R. Murray *o* & *d* *(act)*

Victualling Department

Director J W H Culling, *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Director W E Clayton *o* & *d* £850 to £2,000

The Civil Engineer in Chief's Department

Civil Engineer in Chief L H Savile, *c* & *d* *inst.* £2,500
Deputy Civil Engineers in Chief C H Colson *c* & *d* £2,500
 MICE, G P Hayes *o* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Civil Engineer in Chief E M Barton *o* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
 MICE, F E Clarke *o* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Superintending Civil Engineers R H Gross MICE, T B Hunter, *o* & *d* MICE A J Luke, *o* & *d* MICE W H Moorby, *o* & *d* MICE A L Perfect, MICE J R. Sives, MICE E Wakeford, MICE, A A Williamson MICE, W Young *o* & *d* *(act)* £750 to £950

Chief Surveyor, H H Skipper *o* & *d* £800 to £2,000
Surveyor (Finan & Branch), J Power *o* & *d*
Chief Surveyor of Lands C L Fielder *o* & *d* £700 to £900 *(act)*

Greenwich Hospital Department

48 Cornwall Gardens SW 7

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1923-24 is £247,800 as compared with £250,800 last year. The total estimated expenditure is £247,800 as against £250,800 in the previous year leaving a surplus income of £300. Of the total figure it is estimated that £130,978 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines including Greenwich Hospital Canadian pensions to widows and the education of children and £14,555 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director A W Smallwood *o* & *d* £1,000

***Contract and Purchase Department**

Director of Contracts W St D Jenkins *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Deputy Director I Minter *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Directors P Dale Bussell *o* & *d* J C Clarke *o* & *d* G B Cobb F F Fisher, *o* & *d* E C Jubb £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant F W Papworth *o* & *d* £850 to £1,000
Superintending Accountants W I Karamell C H Oldfield W J Phillips, *o* & *d* R F Silvester £550 to £700

The Accountant General's Department

Accountant General C J Naef *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Deputy do T D James, *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Accountants General C M Bruce *o* & *d* E S Croft, *o* & *d* W Medd, *o* & *d* E Porter *o* & *d* *(act)*, J. Starr £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department

Director J E Smith *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Principal Scientific Assistant C S Wright *o* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Superintendent C V Drysdale *o* & *d* £800 to £1,000
Wan Officer Representative Maj K F Dunsterville *d* & *o*

Statistics Department

Director, Paym Capt. C J E Rotter *c* & *d*

Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, SW 2

Admiral Commanding Reserves Vice Adm Sir Hugh H D Tothill *c* & *d* £1,000 to £1,000
Assistant Capt C M Staveley *c* & *d*

Note.—Except where otherwise shown Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay Allowance

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE

In 1920-21 the receipts of the *General Light House Fund* were £798,120, made up of £728,603 Light Dues collected and £109,049 Government grant the expenditure was £795,353 principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£216,122), of Lightships (£161,923) and of Steam Vessels (£181,477). The *Pilotage Receipts* were £698,095 in 1923 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1923 was £700,182, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £2,300 to Pilots Benefit Fund.

* The Admiralty Pattern Rooms are at Queen Anne's Chambers Broadway SW 2 and at Great Western Chambers Livery Street Birmingham

<i>Sir Charles Frederick Hotham</i> GCB GVO (born 1843)	Aug 30 1903
<i>Lord Walter Talbot Kerr</i> GCM, (born 1839)	June 16 1904
<i>Rt Hon Sir Edward Hobart Seymour</i> GCB OM GVO III (born 1840)	Feb 20 1905
<i>Sir Arthur Dalrymple Faushaue</i> GCB GVO (born 1847)	April 30 1910
<i>Sir William Henry May</i> GCB, GVO (born 1828)	March 20 1913
<i>Hon Sir Hedworth Mow</i> GCB, GVO <i>Extra Equerry to the King</i> (born 1856)	March 5 1915
<i>Viccount Jellicoe</i> of Scapa GCB, OM GVO LLB <i>Governor General of New Zealand</i> (born 1859)	April 3 1919
<i>Earl Beatty</i> GCB OM GVO DSO DCL LLB <i>1st Sea Lord</i> (born 1871)	April 3 1919
<i>Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson</i> GCB KCB FRS DSC LLB (born 1855)	July 31 1919
<i>Lord Wester Womyns</i> GCB OM GVO DCL <i>Extra Equerry to the King</i> (born 1864)	Nov 1 1919
<i>Sir Cecil Burney Bart</i> GCB GCMG (born 1858)	Nov 24 1920
<i>Sir F C Doveton Sturdee Bart</i> GCB KCMG GVO LLB (born 1859)	July 5 1921

al | C F Pollard с в с м а (Paymaster-Director Gen)

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1922).

The Nore

C in C Adm Sir H Evan Thomas KCB, KCMG
MVO (Pembroke) March 1, 1922
Chatham Dockyard Rear Adm E. B. Kiddle CB
Sept 28, 1922

Portsmouth

C in C, Adm Sir S. R. Fremantle KCB MVO
(Victory) April 28, 1923
H M Submarines Rear Adm Wilmot S. Nicholson
CB (Dolphin) Sept 1, 1923
H M Yachts Rear Adm H. T. Buller
CB (Victoria de Albert) April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard Rear Adm Sir F. I. F. G.
Grant, KCB CB Sept 30, 1922

Plymouth

C in C Vice-Adm Sir Richard Phillimore KCB
KCMG MVO (Impregnable) Oct 3, 1923
Devonport Dockyard Rear Adm H. L. P. Heard
DSO Sept 20, 1922

Coast of Scotland

Commanding Rear Adm Sir R. I. Tyrwhitt Bart.
KCB DSO, DCL (Columbine) June 30, 1923

Reserve Fleet

Commanding Vice Adm Sir William E. Goodenough
KCB MVO (Courageous) Oct 3, 1923

Atlantic Fleet

C in C Adm Sir J. M. de Robeck Bart GCB
(Queen Elizabeth) Aug 15, 1922
1st Battle Squadron Vice Adm Sir F. S. Alexander
Sinclair, KCB, MVO (Baham) Oct 14, 1922 1st
Adm W. A. H. Kelly CB MVO (Benbow)
May 3, 1923
Battle Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm Sir R. Field
KCB MVO (Hood) May 15, 1923
1st Light Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm Hon. Sir
H. G. Brand KCB CB (Delhi) April 15, 1922
and 1st Light Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm I. D. Gilbert
CB (Curacao) May 15, 1923
Destroyer Flotillas Rear Adm G. H. Sturdee
CB (Country) April 19, 1923

North America and West Indies

C in C Vice Adm Sir M. Culme Seymoure Bart.
KCB MVO (Alcutta) Jan 1, 1923

Mediterranean

C in C, Vice Adm Sir O. de B. Brock KCB KCMG
KCB (Iron Duke) April 7, 1922
4th Battle Squadron Rear Adm Hugh D. R. Watson
CB, CVO, CB (Benbow) June 26, 1923
3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm Sir A. E. M.
Chatfield KCB KCMG, CVO (ardif) Dec 11, 1922
S. N. O. Malta Rear Adm J. Luce CB Oct 1, 1921
S. N. O. Gibraltar Rear Adm W. M. Ellerton CB,
(armorant) Jan 2, 1923
Denube Capt D. B. Le Motte (Glenowen) Sept 15, 1923

China

C in C Adm Sir A. C. Iveson KCB (Hawkins)
Sept 10, 1922
Hong Kong Commodore H. E. Grace (Tamar) April 28, 1922
S. N. O. Yangtze Rear Adm David M. Anderson
CVO MVO (Bee) Aug 8, 1923
S. N. O. West River Comm C. J. Crocker DSO
(Tianantula) Jan 20, 1922

East Indies

C in C Rear Adm Herbert W. Richmond CB
(Southampton) Oct 4, 1923
S. N. O. Persian Gulf Capt A. R. Palmer (Tryan) Feb 10, 1922

India

Director Royal Indian Marine (Bombay) Capt E. J.
Hudlam CMO DSO Aug 3, 1922

Africa

C in C Rear Adm Sir R. W. Bentinck KCMG CB
(Lonsdale) Aug 2, 1922

Australian Fleet

Commanding Rear Adm A. P. Addison CMO
(Melbourne) April 29, 1922
Sydney Capt A. G. Craufurd (Penguin) March 10, 1923

New Zealand

Commodore A. F. Beal CMO (Chatham) Oct 1, 1920

Canadian Squadron

Director of Naval Service Capt W. Howe CB
KCB (Guelph) July 1, 1920

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1923-24

£58,000,000 net Decrease on 1922-23, £6,883,700.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1923-24 provide for a net expenditure of £58,000,000 as compared with £64,883,700 net in the year 1922-23. Provision is made for 99,500 officers and other ranks, in addition to 1423 coastguard and Marine forces.

There is no shipbuilding programme. Although other countries including the United States, France and Japan, are building large light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in large numbers, the Board of Admiralty asked

Parliament to assent merely to 'preparatory work on a submarine, for permission to complete the ships begun during the War, and to advance the two new battleships (H. M. S. *Nelson* and *Rodney*). The other work in hand during the year is the completion of 1 light cruiser, 2 flotilla leaders, 3 destroyers, 4 submarines, and 2 aircraft carriers, the advancement of 2 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 2 submarines and 1 mine layer, and the beginning of 1 submarine.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ARMY AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

ROYAL NAVY	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet	1. Field Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Air
2. Admiral	2. General	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice Admiral	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear Admiral	4. Major General	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore	5. Brigadier General & Col Comdt	5. Air Commodore.
6. Captain	6. Colonel	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander	7. Lieut Colonel	7. Wing-Commander
8. Lieutenant-Commander	8. Major	8. Squadron Leader
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct 31, 1923)

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies)

Arranged in their various classes

Battleships		Typical Ships		
Type	Ships of Type	Type	Tons	Main Armament
<i>Nelson</i> — <i>Nelson</i> Rodney		<i>Nelson</i> (building)	35 000	—
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> —Malaya Barham, Valiant Warspite		<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> (1915 16)	27 500	8 15 inch
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i>				
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> —Royal Sovereign Royal Oak Revenge Resolution, Ramillies		<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (1916-17)	26 750	8 15 inch
<i>King George V</i> —Ajax Centurion King George V		<i>King George V</i> (1912 13)	23 000	10 12 5 inch
<i>Orion</i> —Thunderer		<i>Orion</i> (1912)	22 500	10 12 5 inch
<i>Iron Duke</i> —Emperor of India, Benbow Marlborough Iron Duke		<i>Iron Duke</i> (1914)	25 500	10 12 5 inch
Battle Cruisers.		Battle Cruisers		
<i>Hood</i> —Hood		<i>Hood</i> (1920)	41 200	8 15 inch
<i>Tiger</i> —Tiger		<i>Tiger</i> (1914)	28 500	8 15 5 inch
<i>Renown</i> —Renown Renown		<i>Renown</i> (1916)	26 500	6 15 inch
Cruisers		Cruisers		
<i>Courageous</i> —Courageous Glorious		<i>Courageous</i> (1917)	18 600	4 15 inch
Improved <i>Birmingham</i> —Birmingham Froisher		<i>Birmingham</i> (building)	9 750	7 7 5 inch
<i>Adelaide</i> —Adelaide		<i>Adelaide</i> (1922)	5 500	9 6 inch
<i>E</i> —Emerald, Enterprise		<i>E</i> (building)	7 550	7 6 inch
<i>D</i> —Delhi Dunedin, Danae Dauntless Dragon		<i>D</i> (1918 22)	4 250	6 6 inch
Durban Despatch, Diomed				
<i>Birmingham</i> —Hawkins Vindictive		<i>Birmingham</i> (1918 19)	9 750	7 7 5 inch
<i>Carlisle</i> —Calio Calcutta Carlisle Colombo Capetown		<i>Carlisle</i> (1918 22)	4 100	5 6 inch
<i>Ceres</i> —Cardiff Coventry Curlew Ceres Curruoa		<i>Ceres</i> (1917 18)	4 100	5 6 inch
<i>Caledon</i> —Caledon Calypso Caradoc		<i>Caledon</i> (1917)	4 120	5 6 inch
<i>Centaur</i> —Concord Centaur		<i>Centaur</i> (1916)	3 750	5 6 inch
<i>Cambrian</i> —Cambrian Canterbury Constance Castor		<i>Cambrian</i> (1915 16)	3 750	4 6 inch
Champion Calliope		<i>Calliope</i> (1915)	3 750	4 6 inch
<i>Caroline</i> —Comus Conquest (arysfort, Cleopatra,		<i>Caroline</i> (1912 14)	5 400	8 6 inch
<i>Chatham</i> —Birmingham Lowestoft Southampton		<i>Chatham</i> (1912 14)	5 400	8 6 inch
Dublin Brisbane Sydney Melbourne Chatham				
<i>Weymouth</i> —Yarmouth Dartmouth Weymouth		<i>Weymouth</i> (1912 14)	5 250	8 6 inch
Coast Defence and Monitors		Flotilla Leaders		
<i>Erebus</i> Terror (8 000 tons) Marshal Soult (6 670 tons)		Admiralty type 7 Thornycroft type 5 <i>Mailman</i>		
a 15 inch guns Monitors <i>M 29</i> (355 tons) and <i>M 33</i> (400 tons)		type 6 total 18		
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers		Submarines		
<i>Build 189</i>		<i>R 2</i> <i>M 2</i> <i>I</i> 26 <i>A</i> 5 <i>H</i> 22 <i>F</i> 1,		
<i>Building 4</i>		<i>J</i> 5 <i>C</i> 1 <i>H</i> 2 total 66 building 1 1,		
		<i>L</i> 6 <i>K</i> 1		
Aircraft Carriers.		Sloops various 'A' type, 28		
<i>Furious</i> <i>Argus</i> <i>Pegasus</i> <i>Ark Royal</i> , <i>Hermes</i> <i>Eagle</i>		<i>Coastal Motor Boats</i> , 21 (building, 3)		
		<i>Gunboats</i> 14 <i>River Gunboats</i> 12 large (2 6 inch guns) 5 small		

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1922-23

GREAT BRITAIN	12 squadrons
OVERSEAS	
India	6 squadrons
Iraq	8 squadrons
Egypt	3 squadrons
Palestine and Trans Jordania	1½ squadron
Aden	½ squadron
Malta	1 squadron
	1 flight (for Aircraft Carrier).

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order—1914 Star or 1914-15 Star British War Medal, Mercantile Marine War Medal Victory Medal Territorial Force War Medal India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan 1919).

THE KING'S PRIZE

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1923, was won by Capt E H Robinson, late 1st A F, with a score of 232. In 1922 the winner was Lt Col A F Marchmont, DSO MC, 1st London Regt.

NAVIES OF THE POWERS

On March 1, 1923, the following ships were in full commission in the Navies of the United States, Japan and Great Britain —

	U S A	Japan	Gr Brit
Battleships	18	4	13 (a)
Battle cruisers	—	3	—
Cruisers	5	3 (b)	—
Light cruisers	5	11	37
Destroyers	112	22	65 (c)
Submarines	73	11	39

(a) Does not include *Ajax* and *Cinturon* which have reduced complements although serving with an active service squadron (b) Training squadron (c) Includes eight flotilla leaders

Balance of Naval Power

Position of the three leading Powers in capital ships in 1921 and as it will exist in 1924 —

	1921	1924.
Great Britain	32 ships	32 ships
Displacement	808,200 tons	808,200 tons
Battle guns	284	284
Foot-tons energy	19,080,000	19,080,000
United States	17 ships	33 ships
Displacement	467,250 tons	117,850 tons
Battle guns	188	340
Foot tons energy	11,989,176	28,597,176
Japan	11 ships	17 ships
Displacement	319,140 tons	543,140 tons
Battle guns	108	164
Foot tons energy	7,480,000	13,415,400

Battleship Ranges

The maximum service elevation and range of the main armament guns of United States range from 15 deg elevation and 21,000 yards range to 30 deg elevation and 34,500 yards and the same guns of British ships from 20 deg elevation and 21,800 yards to 30 deg elevation and 30,300 yards

United States Battleships

16 in guns 45 cal 30 deg	34,500 yds
14 in guns 45 cal 15 deg	1,000 yds
12 in guns 50 cal 15 deg	21,500 yds
12 in guns 45 cal 15 deg	22,000 yds

British Battleships

15 in guns 30 deg elevation	37,300 yds
15 in guns 20 deg elevation	1,300 yds
13.5 in guns 20 deg elevation	23,800 yds

BRITISH EMPIRE CRUISE

ON Nov 5, 1923 and for the duration of the world cruise, the Admiralty state that the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron and the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron will be constituted a detached squadron, with the title "Special Service Squadron". The combined squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral (acting Vice-Admiral) Sir Frederick L. Field, K.C.B. C.M.G., will touch at the principal ports of the British Dominions and will afterwards visit America, where they will divide before returning to their home stations

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses —

	Officers	Men
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,691
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170

Total 3,541 37,527

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR

The total Allied losses to the date of the Armistice (Nov 11, 1918) are stated at 803,000 displacement tons those of the enemy at 415,000 displacement tons. The Scapa Flow losses are not included in the enemy total

	U S A	France	Italy	Japan	Germany	Austria H
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24
Monitors	6	—	—	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	—	1	51
Submarines	59	1	14	—	—	216
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—

* Exclusive of the High Seas Fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow June 21 1919.

THE WORLD'S SUBMARINES

(May, 1922)

	Built	Building
Great Britain	92	8
U S A	107	41
Brazil	3	nil
Chile	6	nil
Denmark	12	2
France	49	5
Germany	nil	nil
Italy	51	nil
Japan	24	15
Netherlands	13	2
Norway	4	2
Peru	2	2
Portugal	4	nil
Russia	36	23
Spain	4	6
Sweden	10	8

The British vessels exclude those earmarked for disposal, and include six Commonwealth vessels and two Dominion of Canada vessels. Four of the forty nine French submarines have been condemned. Italy, the return for which excludes vessels earmarked for disposal, projects building four, and in the case of Russia the twenty three in the course of construction include "one assembling, two in cases at Nikolaev, twenty Petrograd—uncertain"

The Army.

241

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S W 1

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted about 1550 to a Committee of the Privy Council the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse, but neither the Commander in Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794 a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date but from 1855 it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies of which he was relieved in 1864 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1866, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department. The Board of Ordnance was abolished after an existence

of more than three centuries, and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was to a very great extent in the hands of the commander in Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1863 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the commander in Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw VII c 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall S W 1

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council) The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby К О С С В
G C V O T D

Principal Private Secretary Kenneth Lyon О В К

Assistant do. F. B. Speed М

Parliamentary do. Capt. Lord Stanley, М С М

Military Secretary Lt. Gen. Sir W. F. Clayton К В В К V O D S O

Under Secretary of State (Vice President) Lt. Col. W. W. Ashley М

Chief of the Imperial General Staff General the Earl of Cavan К Р I M A G C V O К С В

Adjutant General to the Forces Lt. Gen. Sir R. B. Whigham К В К С М G D S O

Quarter Master General to the Forces Lt. Gen. Sir W. Campbell К В В К С М G D S O

Master General of the Ordnance Lt. Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch К В В К С М G

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary R. S. Gwynne К С М

Joint Secretary of the War Office (Secretary of the Army Council) Sir H. J. Creedy К С В К V O

Joint Secretary of the War Office (Accounting Officer) Sir C. Harris О В В К С В

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff General the Earl of Cavan К Р I M A G C V O К С В

Military Assistant Col. E. FitzG. Dillon, С М G

Director of Military Operations and Intelligence Maj. Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart К В В С В

Deputy Director, Col. J. E. S. Brind С В С М G D S O

Director of Staff Duties Maj. Gen. C. F. Romer С В С М G

Director of Military Training Maj. Gen. Hon. J. F. Gathorne Hardy С В М G D S O

The Adjutant-General to the Forces

Adjutant General to the Forces Lt. Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham К В К С М G D S O

Private Sec. Capt. H. Shupson М В В М

Director of Organisation Col. Sir R. S. May К В В С В С М G D S O

Deputy Director Col. G. W. Howard С М G D S O

Director of Personal Services, Maj. Gen. F. F. Ready С В С V I С М G D S O

Director General Army Medical Services Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. B. Foshman, К С М В В В С К В

Deputy Director General Maj. Gen. C. E. Lullock С В С В F D S O К В

Director of Hygiene Maj. Gen. W. W. O. Beveridge С В С В В D S O К В

Asst. do. Lt. Col. P. H. Henderson D S O

Director of Pathology Col. D. Harvey С М G С В F

Asst. do. Lt. Col. A. E. Hamerton С М G D S O

The Quarter-Master General to the Forces

Quarter Master General to the Forces Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Campbell, К С В К С М G D S O

Private Secretary Lieut. H. Gooch М В В

Director of Movements and Quartering Col. A. A. McHardy, С М G, D S O

Director of Remounts, Col. C. E. G. Norton, С М G, S. I. A. D. G.

Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj. Gen. P. O. Hazelton С В С М G

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores Col. R. K. Scott С В С М G, D S O

Director General Army Veterinary Services Maj. Gen. W. D. Smith С В С М G D S O (Imperial House Tothill Street S W 1)

Assistant do., Lt. Col. K. McL. McKenzie D S O

The Master General of the Ordnance

Master-General of the Ordnance Lieut. Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch К В В К С М G

Private Sec. C. J. H. Nicholson

Director of Artillery Col. J. T. Dreyer С В D S O

Director of Fortifications and Works Maj. Gen. Sir W. A. Iiddoll, К С М G С В

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. A. G. Shelley С М G (54 Victoria Street S W 1)

Director General of Factories Sir H. Mansforth К В С В

The Under Secretary of State for War

Under Secretary of State for War Lt. Col. W. W. Ashley М

Private Sec. C. A. Lewis М С

Parliamentary do.

Director Gen. of the Territorial Army Lt. Gen. Sir H. S. Joudwine К В В К В

Deputy Director Col. R. F. Riley С М G D S O

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles С В

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer Col. H. F. Cobb С В В

The Finance Department

Parliamentary and Financial Sec. (Finance Member), R. B. Gwynne, М Р

Private Sec. O. S. Cleverly

Parliamentary do. F. G. Penny М Р

Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer, Sir C. Harris, GBE, KCB
Private Secs., M. H. FitzGerald MC, Miss G. C. M. Boyd MBE

Directors of Finance: J. B. Crowland CB, H. H. Fawcett CB, N. F. Osborn CB
Assistant Secretaries: R. J. G. Latimer, CB, C. K. Watkinson, A. E. Widdows, CB, F. C. Boven-schen, B. R. T. Grindle, W. M. Gaul, CBE
Principals: H. W. Moggridge CMO, G. F. S. Hills, H. Birkhead, H. C. Gordon, T. J. Cash, A. Earl, CBE, G. W. Lambert, W. H. T. Ottley, F. Whittle, E. J. R. Edwards, H. C. Caro, W. Hayden (acting)

Assistant Principal (1902 Establishment), W. H. Schlich
Principals (1902 Establishment), E. M. Daltroff, F. C. Atkin, O. S. Cleverly, A. F. Kemble DSO, G. W. Turner, M. H. FitzGerald MC
Chief Accountant, J. J. Beard, CBE
Director of Army Contracts, J. A. Corcoran CB
Deputy do., L. D. Holland, CBE

The Secretary's Department

Joint Secretary, Sir H. J. Creed, KCB, KCVO
Private Secs., A. J. Nowling, E. B. Chaiten (unpaid), Mrs. P. Sammut, MBE
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B. B. Cubitt, KCB
Assistant Secretaries: B. M. Draper, E. V. Fleming
Principals: K. Lyon, OBE, A. R. McBean, OBE, H. J. B. Cough, J. R. Wade, H. C. Purrott, G. D. Roseway, A. Rowlands, MBE
Assistant Principals: C. A. Lewis, MC, E. B. B. Speed, MC, J. R. McGregor, MC, A. J. Nowling, C. I. Bayne, A. F. Dobbs, B. A. M. M.
Librarian, J. J. Hudson, CBE
Head of Information Section, D. Caird, CBE

The Chaplain General

Chaplain-General Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, CB, DD
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. W. S. Jaffra, CMO, CBE, DD, KHC

The Judge Advocate General

25 Victoria Street, W. 1
Judge Advocate General, Sir Felix Cuswel, Bart., KC
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. Sir Gilbert Mellor, KBE, CB, CMO, KC
Deputy Judge Advocate, P. Sutherland Graeme, CBE
Legal Assistant, E. P. D. Stocker, MC

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board

President, H. M. Queen Alexandra

Chairman, The Director General Army Medical Services

Joint Secretaries, Dame E. M. McCarthy, GBE, RRC, Miss F. M. Hodgins, RRC

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY

Aideship

GOC in Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, BT, KCB, KCMG, DSO, March 1, 1923
Major-Gen. (Administration), R. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, CB, DSO

Eastern Horse Guards, SW 1
GOC in-Chief, Gen. Sir G. F. Milne, CMO, KCB, DSO, ADC, June 2, 1923
Major-Gen. (Administration), J. W. O. Dowda, CB, OBE, CMO

London District Horse Guards, SW 1
GOC, Maj. Gen. G. D. Jeffreys, KCMG, Feb. 2, 1920

Northern York

GOC in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Sir F. I. Maxse, KCB, CVO, DSO, June 2, 1919

Northern Ireland Newtownards

GOC, Maj. Gen. A. R. Cameron, CB, CMO, Feb. 2, 1922

Scottish Edinburgh

GOC in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, KCB, June 9, 1919

Southern Salisbury

GOC in-Chief, Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, KCB, MVO, June 2, 1923
Major-Gen. (Administration), G. H. B. Freeth, CB, CMO, DSO

Western Chester

GOC in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. de B. De Lisle, KCB, KCMG, DSO, Oct. 1, 1919

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne

GOC in Chief, Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, KCB, KCMG, March 25, 1922

Military Inter Allied Commission of Control—Berlin
Chief of British Section, Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, KCMG, CB, Jan. 10, 1920

Egypt, Cairo

GOC, Lieut. Gen. Sir R. C. Haking, CBE, KCB, KCMG, Oct. 14, 1919

Iraq

GOC, Maj. Gen. Sir T. Fraser, KCB, CBE, CMO, March 9, 1922

India

C in Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, GCB, GVO, KCMG, ADC, Nov. 21, 1920

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut. Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, KCB, KCMG, ADC, Jan. 13, 1921

Adjutant General, Lieut. Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, KCB, KCMG, ADC, March 29, 1923

Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. Sir G. P. MacMunn, KCB, KCMG, ADC, Feb. 18, 1920

Director Gen. of Ordnance, Maj. Gen. I. R. Kenyon, CB, Oct. 16, 1919

Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., GCB, GCMG, KCSI, CBE, DSO, ADC, Nov. 1, 1920

Western Command, Lieut. Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, KCB, KCMG, Nov. 1, 1923

Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, KCB, KCMG, ADC, Nov. 1, 1920

Southern Command, Lieut. Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, GCMG, KCB, KCSI, Nov. 1, 1920

THE REGULAR ARMY

The Regular Army consists of the following units—

Cavalry

Household Cavalry—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)

Cavalry of the Line—1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars, 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers and 5th & 6th Dragoons

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse Artillery—Batteries distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments

The Foot Guards—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), The Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions), The Scots Guards (2 Battalions), The Irish Guards (1 Battalion), the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion)

Line Regiments—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each), 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each), 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each), and 1 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each) with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Machine Gun Corps
Percy House Schools, Isleworth

The Tank Corps
Headquarters, Tank Corps Centre Woolwich.

The Labour Corps
Percy House Schools, Isleworth

The Royal Army Service Corps
Buller Barracks, Aldershot

The Royal Army Medical Corps
Crookham Camp Aldershot

The Army Dental Corps
Woking

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Hilsea Barracks, nr Cosham

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps
Imperial House Tothill Street Westminster,
S W 1

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department
War Office S W 1

**Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military
Nursing Service**
Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra

The Royal Army Pay Corps
War Office, S W 1

The Corps of Military Accountants
War Office S W 1

The Army Educational Corps
School of Education, Shorncliffe

The Corps of Military Police
Mitchett Hutments, Ash Vale Aldershot

THE AUXILIARY FORCES

THE MILITIA

In 1907 the Old Constitutional Force known as the Militia was transformed into the "Special Reserve, but the following Militia units were retained—The Royal Malta Artillery the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1912 the terms Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions were abolished and "Militia" restored but no appointments are at present made to the force, which comprises the following units—

Cavalry—1 Regiment (King Edward's Horse)

Artillery—R F A and R G A

Royal Engineers—All branches

Infantry—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry

Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

In 1907 the "Yeomanry and the "Volunteers were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry, Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery Royal Engineers Infantry Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1912 the title was changed to "Territorial Army

Territorials in the War—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 321 new units were formed and there passed through the ranks of

the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

Army Estimates of the effective and non effective services for 1923-24 show the number of men on the Establishment of the British Army at 170,800, including 10,500 Indian troops in Iraq, which are borne on the Army vote for technical reasons. The establishment in 1922-23 was 215,000, this figure including 20 Cavalry Regiments, 162 Batteries of Artillery, 10 Guards Infantry Battalions, 162 Infantry Battalions, and ancillary and auxiliary services.

Including permanent staff, the *Territorial Army* consists of 14 Divisions, the Artillery comprising batteries of 4 guns, and the Infantry Battalions having an establishment of 21 Officers and 627 other ranks. Included with this force is an *Air Defence Force* of 220 Officers and 2,708 other ranks. On Feb 1, 1923 the total strength of the Territorial Army was 134,452 all ranks.

Cadet Corps—Owing to the present financial stringency it has been found impossible to continue the annual grants hitherto given to cadet units recognised by the War Office but it is not proposed to withdraw in 1923-24 the privilege of camp equipment for summer camps. On Oct 1 1922, the number of cadets serving in the Officers Training Corps was

Senior Division	2,822
Junior Division	32,233

as compared with a total of 34,330 on the corresponding date of 1921 and a total of 27,023 in October, 1913.

COST OF THE ARMY

The Army Estimates for 1923-24 provide for an expenditure of £52,000,000, a reduction of £10,300,000 compared with the year 1922-23. The total of the financial estimate is made up of Current Effective Charges £40,804,000 Non Effective Charges £7,518,000 and Terminal Charges of the Great War £3,588,000.

The principal heads of cost in the present and in the last Estimates are as follows—

	1922-24. Net Estimate	1922-23. Net Estimate
Standing Army	£28,132,000	£35,351,300
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	7,200,000	8,083,000
Educational, &c, Establishments, and Hospitals, Depots, &c	7,416,000	9,211,000
War Office, Staff of Commands, &c	2,691,000	3,355,500
Terminal and Miscellaneous Charges and Receipts	1,982,000	6,819,200
Half Pay, Retired Pay, Pensions and Civil Superannuation	7,518,000	8,617,200

The Estimates include a repayment by the Colonial Office of £4,930,000 for expenditure in the Middle East, which, with one or two minor adjustments, brings down the actual savings to the sum of £20,300,000 mentioned above.

THE ARMY AND THE GREAT WAR

The total number of men recruited in the three Kingdoms from Aug. 4, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, was 4,970,902. The contributions of the various countries, and the percentage of enlistments to population, were as under—

	Numbers Recruited	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of Male Population
England	4,006,198	11.57	24.02
Wales	272,924	10.96	21.52
Scotland	557,618	11.50	23.71
Ireland	134,202	3.07	6.14

The number of men granted exemption was 2,741,988, of whom 2,169,707 were classed as in reserved occupations.

At Oct. 1, 1918, the aggregate strength of the Army including the Territorial Force, but exclusive of Dominion and Indian troops, was 3,838,265, of whom 147,738 were officers. The maximum strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,887,649—154,777 officers and 3,732,872 other ranks.

The distribution of the Army on Oct. 1, 1918, was as follows—

	All ranks	All ranks
Home	1,427,069	Egypt 199,842
Colonies	16,995	Mesopotamia 111,283
India	83,878	Russia 3,547
France	1,763,980	East Africa 8,737
Italy	73,735	
Salonica	149,189	Total strength 3,838,265

Casualties in all theatres of operations from Aug. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1919, totalled 2,471,122

	Officers	Other ranks
Killed	33,337	540,170
Wounded	74,082	1,569,387
Missing	9,362	244,814

Totals 126,781 2,354,371

Of the last category 5125 officers and 149,093 men, reported as prisoners of war, were released.

The Official Termination of the War when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

COST OF THE GREAT WAR

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. S. Baldwin) gave the following figures showing the cost of the Great War to the United Kingdom and the War Loans to the Allies and Dominions—

EXPENDITURE DURING THE WAR

The figures are only available for complete financial years. The Exchequer issues between April 1, 1914, and March 31, 1919, were £9,590,000,000, and the money was raised approximately as follows—

From direct taxation	£1,820,000,000
From indirect taxation and other sources of revenue	920,000,000
By borrowing at home	5,500,000,000
By borrowing abroad	1,350,000,000

WAR LOANS

(Excluding relief and other Post War Loans)

	Capital only	Interest to March 31, 1922
To France	£453,000,000	£584,000,000
To Italy	382,000,000	503,000,000
To other Allies	659,000,000	841,000,000
To Dominions	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total	£1,644,000,000	£2,078,000,000

OTHER COSTS

Mr. Baldwin also stated that Great War Pension expenditure in the United Kingdom from Aug. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923, amounts to £470,000,000, with an estimated capital liability from April 1, 1923, of £822,000,000. Votes for Mandated Territories from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923, amount to £153,000,000. Other expenditure to March 31, 1923, resulting from British participation in the Great War includes—

Unemployment	£400,000,000
Housing	225,000,000
Liquidation of War Commitments—	
Railway and Canal agreements	203,000,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	36,500,000
Compensation for damage by enemy action	5,000,000
Coal mines deficiencies	48,000,000
Bread subsidy	101,500,000
Relief &c, loans	33,000,000
Occupation of Constantinople	20,000,000

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919

British Empire

	Deaths	Wounded
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries

	Deaths	Wounded
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	36,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	197,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

FRENCH ARMY LOSSES

Latest estimates completed and explained at the Statistical Society of Paris—

Number of men mobilised (of whom 475,000 were African and other natives)	8,420,000
Killed	1,228,300
Missing	265,088
Disabled, about	650,000
Wounded, over	800,000

Proportion of killed and missing France, 1 in 30, England, 1 in 66 Italy, 1 in 79, United States, 1 in 2,000 Germany, 1 in 35, Austria, 1 in 50 Russia, 1 in 107

GREAT WAR MEDALS

Medals Issued

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Oct 13, 1923 —

Silver

British War Medals	407 990
(Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5 519
Meritorious Service Medals	1 054

Total 414 671

Bronze

1914 Stars	11 603
1914-15 Stars	232 086
Victory Medals	351 098

Total 594 787

The Admiralty notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant General of the Navy, Medal Branch, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London E C 2

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to July 20, 1923 —

Silver

British War Medals	5 349,316
Distinguished Conduct Medals (Imperial)	33 066
Meritorious Service Medals	29,109
Military Medals	129,802

Total 5,547,393

Bronze

British War Medals	111 736
Victory Medals	5,046,084
1914 Stars	363 810
1914-15 Stars	2,057,437
Territorial War Medals	29 154

Total 7,608 221

The War Office notify that any man who was entitled to a medal and had not received it should apply for it to the Record Office of the War Office, The War Office Medals Branch (A G 10) is at 27, Pilgrim street, London E C 4

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1923 —

British War Medals (Silver)	101,153
Victory Medals (Bronze)	97,215
Distinguished Flying Medals	135
Air Force Medals	136
Meritorious Service Medals	878

Total 199,517

The Air Ministry notify that any who served in the Royal Air Force and has not yet received medals to which he is entitled should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary Air Ministry, Kingsway, W C 2 and if an ex airman, to the Officer in Charge, R A F Records, Ruislip, Middlesex

The TOTAL NUMBER of Medals issued is thus —

Admiralty	1 014,458
War Office	13,149,604
Air Ministry	199 517

11 14,363,579

AIR ESTIMATES

Air estimates take provision for 1923-24 for a net expenditure of £12,011,000 representing an increase on the figures for 1922-23 of £1,116,000. Provision is allowed for a Force of 33,000 of all ranks, as against 31,176 in 1922-23.

Details of the Net Estimate

Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force	£3 508 000
Quartering stores (except technical), supplies and transport	1 351,000
Technical and warlike stores	3,780 000
Works buildings and lands	1 799,000
Air Ministry	648,000
Meteorological and miscellaneous effective services	179 000
Auxiliary and reserve forces	238 000
Civil Aviation	287 000
Half pay, pensions and other non effective services	131,000

Total £12,011,000

CIVIL AVIATION

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1922 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 17,634 flights were made the mileage totalling approximately 944,000 of which 717,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 36,326, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 214.6 tons. During this period 55 pilots were licensed for the first time and 216 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 113. 151 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 90 licences were renewed the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 170.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents to aircraft flying for hire or reward —

Accidents reported	2
Approximate machine miles per accident	420,000
Approximate machine flights per accident	8,800

In these two accidents one pilot was killed and one of the crew one passenger and one of the crew were injured. There were no casualties to third parties. In all British civil flying, whether for hire or reward or not three pilots were killed and two injured two crew were killed and one injured, two passengers were killed and five injured.

MEN UNDER ARMS

In the House of Commons the Under Secretary of State for War (Lt Col Guinness) gave the following comparative figures of men under arms in 1923 and 1922 —

	1923.	1922
Great Britain	106,000	80,000
France	666,000	430,000
Germany	836 000	100,000
United States	86,000	137 000
Russia	1 300,000	900,000 to 1,300,000

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

(Active List)

Field Marshals

H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn KG KT KP GCH, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, GCVO, GBE,
 1st Colonel Grenadier Gds and RASC and Colonel in Chief HLI R D Fus. Rifle Brig and
 R A M C Personal A D C to the King June 28 1902
 Rt Hon Lord Grenfell GCH, GCMG Col Comdt KRRC April 21 1903
 Rt. Hon Lord Methuen GCH, GCMG, GCVO Col Scots (His (Constable of the Tower of London) June 29, 1911
 Rt Hon Earl of Ypres KP GCH OM GCVO, KCMG Colonel 19th Hussars and Irish Guards June 3 1913
 Rt Hon Earl Haig, KT GCH OM, GCVO KCMG Colonel 17th Lancers RHG and KOYB Jan. 1 1917
 H I M the Emperor of Japan KG Jan 1 1918
 Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch GCH OM July 29, 1919
 Rt Hon Lord Plumer GCH, GCMG, GCVO Colonel York and Lanc Regt (Malta) July 31 1919
 Rt Hon Viscount Allenby GCH, GCMG Colonel 1st LG and 5th Lancers (High Comm. Egypt) July 31, 1919
 Sir W R Robertson BT GCH, GCMG, KCVO DSO Col The Gieys March 29, 1920
 Sir A A Barrett, GCH, KCSI, KCVO Indian Army April 28 1921
 H M The King of the Belgians KG GCH Col in Ch 5th 6th Dragoons July 4 1921

Generals

H M the King of Spain KG, GCVO
 Col in Ch 16th Ls
 Sir C C Monro, Bart, GCH, GCSI,
 GCMG Col The Queens R. (Gib
 raltar) (Bath King of Arms)
 Lord Rawlinson GCH, GCVO
 KCMG, ADC Gen (C in Ch India).
 Sir W R Birdwood Bart GCH
 GCMG KCSI CIE DSO Ind
 Army Col. 14th Ls. (Northern
 Command India)
 Lord Horne GCH, KCMG
 ADC Gen Col Comdt R A
 Sir G F Milne GCMG, KCH
 DSO ADC Gen Col Comdt R A
 (Eastern Command).
 Sir C W Jacob KCH, KCSI,
 ADC Gen Ind Army (Chief of the
 General Staff India).
 Sir E Hudson KCH, KCI
 ADC Gen, Ind Army (Eastern
 Command India).
 H I H Prince Hirohito Shun,
 GCH, GCVO (Crown Prince of
 Japan)
 Sir F J Davies KCH, KCMG
 KCVO ADC Gen (Lieutenant of
 the Tower)
 Earl of Cavan KP, GCMG, GCVO
 KCH (Chief of the Imperial General
 Staff)
 Sir T L N Morland KCH, KCMG
 DSO, ADC Gen Col Suffolk Regt
 Sir W N Congreve, KP, KCMG,
 Col Comdt Rif Brig (Southern
 Command).
 Sir C N Trotman KCH, RCVL
 Marines
 Sir A J Godly KCH, KCSI
 (Rhine)
 Sir F I Maxse, KCH, VC DSO
 Col Midx. R.

Lieutenant Generals

Sir J A L Haldane GCMG, KCH
 DSO
 Sir E S Bulfin, KCH, VC Col
 Green Howards (Communications
 Surplus Stores India and Iraq)
 Sir R C B Haking GCH, KCH
 KCMG (Egypt)
 Sir H de B De Lisle, KCH, KCMG
 DSO
 Sir J P Du Cane KCH, Col
 Comdt, R A. (Western Command).
 Sir W R Marshall, GCMG, KCH
 KCSI
 Sir W P Braithwaite, KCH,
 (C in Ch. Scotland).

Sir P W Chetwode BT KCH
 KCMG DSO (Aldershot)
 Sir G M W Macdonogh KCH
 KCMG
 Sir J E N Birch KCH, KCMG
 Col Comdt, R A. (Master Gen of
 the Ordnance)
 Sir A S Cobbe KP, KCH, KCSI
 DSO (Mil Sec India Office)
 Sir J J Asser KCMG, KCVO CB
 (Bermuda).
 Sir C H Burchaell KCH, KCMG
 DSO, KCHS (D M India)
 Sir T E Clarke KCMG, CB
 Col Innis F
 Sir G de S Barrow KCH, KCMG
 Ind Army Col. 14th 20th Ls
 (Adjutant General India).
 Sir C H Harington KCH, KCH
 DSO Col The Kings R
 (Northern Command).
 Sir J S M Shaw KCH, KCMG
 1st Ind Army
 Sir G F Gorrings KCH, KCMG
 DSO
 Sir W E Peyton KCH, KCVO
 1st Col 15th 19th Ls (Military
 Sec to Sec of State)
 Sir G M Kirkpatrick KCH
 KCSI (Western Command India)
 Sir W Campbell KCH, KCMG
 DSO (Quarter Master General)
 Sir R D Whigham KCH, KCMG
 DSO (Adjutant General).
 Sir H F Blumberg, KCH Royal
 Marines
 Sir A Skeen KCH, KCMG, Ind
 Army (Peshawar District)
 Sir G F Ellison KCH, KCMG
 Sir H B Walker KCH, KCMG
 DSO (Southern Command India)
 Sir H B Joudwine KCH, KCSI
 (Director Gen Territorial Army).
 Sir R H K Butler, KCH, KCMG
 Sir S T B Lawford KCH
 I Conway Gordon CB Royal
 Marines
 Sir W Lelshman, KCMG, CB
 KCH, KCF (Director General
 A M S)

Major Generals

Sir J E. Capper KCH, KCVO
 (Lieut Gov Guernsey)
 Sir C M Dobell KCH, KCMG DSO
 Sir A L Lynden Bell KCH, KCMG
 Sir V B Fane, KCH, KCI, Ind
 Army Col Manch Regt. (Burma
 Independent District).
 Hon. Sir F R Bingham, KCMG, CB
 (Commissioner of Control, Bertha)

Hon Sir A R Montagu Stuart-
 Wortley KCMG, CB DSO
 Sir W D Smith KCH, KCVO
 (Lieut Gov Jersey)
 Sir D G M Campbell KCH
 DSO (Quartermaster Gen India)
 Sir L J Bole KCH, KCMG DSO
 Col Devon R. (Wessex Div
 Exeter)
 Sir H C C Uniacke KCMG, CB
 (Karnakpuri District)
 Sir R B Stephens KCH, KCMG (4th
 Division (Aldershot))
 Sir J S Fowler KCMG, CB DSO
 (C O C China)
 Sir N Malcolm KCH, DSO (H O C
 Malaya)
 Sir A A Montgomery KCMG, CB
 (1st Division, Aldershot)
 Sir W C G Heneker KCH, DSO
 (3rd Division, Bulford)
 Sir C D Shute KCH, KCMG
 Sir N M Smyth KP, KCH, Col
 Sir E Northey GCH, CB 13th Col
 G McK Franks CB
 Sir G P T Feilding KCH, KCVO
 CMO DSO (56th 1st London
 Division)
 Sir E P Strickland KCH, KCF
 CMO DSO Col Norfolk R. (and
 Division Aldershot)
 Sir A F Sallem KCMG, CB
 Sir W A Liddell KCMG, CB
 (Director Fortification & Works)
 W B James CB, CIE, MVO Ind
 Army (Rangoon India)
 Sir C L Nicholson KCH, KCMG
 Col E Lanc R West Lancs
 Division Liverpool).
 T F Scott CB, CIE, MVO Ind
 Army (Alden Brigade)
 Sir W Thwaites KCMG, CB (47th
 and London Division).
 Sir W Gillman KCMG, CB DSO
 Sir W H Anderson, KCH, (Dep
 Q M T India)
 C W G Richardson CB, CIE Ind
 Army (Poona District)
 Sir P P de B. Radcliffe KCMG
 CB, DSO (48th South Midland
 Division)
 Sir C M Mathew KCMG, CB DSO,
 R A O C (Woolwich Arsenal)
 G G Giffard, CIE, KCH, Ind Med.
 Serv
 Sir H D Watson KCH, KCMG, CB
 CIE, MVO, Ind Army (Extra
 Lequerry to the King)
 Sir H W Hodgson, KCMG, CB
 CVO Col. 14th Ls. (44th Home
 Counties Division).

Sir E H de V Atkinson KBE C B C M G (Director <i>Mil Works India</i>)	F F Ready C B C M G D S O (Director of Personal Ser vices)	O L Robinson, C B C M G KBE (D D M S Western Command India)
E G Sinclair MacLagan C B C M G C F Romer C B C M G (Director of Staff Duties)	J Duncan C B C M G (Sgt E. Anglian Division)	W W O Beveridge C B C M G D S O KBE (Director of Hygiene)
J Ponsonby C B C M G D S O (Ma dras District)	B F Burnett-Hilcock C B C M G (Administration Aldershot)	B H Deane C B C M G KBE D S O KBE (Director of Hygiene)
Sir H C Holman KBE C B C M G D S O (Sind-Bajpura District)	G D Jeffreys C B C M G (D O C London District)	H M C W Graham C M G R Mar F J Stroud C B C M G R Mar F M Fletcher C B C M G D S O
Hon Sir C J Sackville West KBE C B C M G (Mdt Attache Laris)	T A Cabill C B C M G D S O (Presi dency and Assam District)	H A Hinge C B C M G D S O (D D M S Salisbury)
G A J Leslie C B C M G G N Cory C B C M G (Deputy Chief of the Staff, India)	Sir W R Ironside C B C M G D S O (Command Staff College Can bary)	C E Pollock C B C M G D S O (Deputy Director General Army Medical Services War Office)
Sir L R Vaughan KBE C B D S O Ind Army (Central Pro vinces District)	C B L Clery C B Ind Army H C Pytch C B C M G C B D S O Ind Army (D A and Q M G Northern Command India)	H J P Browne C B Ind Army (Ambala Division)
C J Doverell C B (United I provinces District Meerut)	A J G Jacob C B C M G C B D S O Ind Army (Ahot District)	C L Hargreave C B C M G Ind Army (Sd Ind and Cav Brigad)
R A Cassels, C B C M G D S O Ind Army (Tech Advise Cavalry India)	P Holland Iyror C B C M G D S O M V O Ind Army (D A and Q M G Southern Command India)	D J Collins C B C M G D S O (Southern Command India)
W E Jennings M D KBE Ind Med Serv	H F Cooke, C B C M G C B Ind Army (Mdt Sd India)	I C Jones, C B C M G M V O I Army G R Toole C B C M G D S O R Mar Art
A A Kennedy C B C M G (Sgt West Riding Division)	H O Parr C B C M G Ind Army (Director of Personal Services India)	H D Farquharson C M G R Mar C C Luard C B C M G
A B Ritchie C B C M G (Sgt Highland Division)	H A V Cummins C M G Ind Army (Bombay District)	R N Harvey C B C M G D S O Lord Rutherford C B C M G D S O
H I Reed, C B C M G (Sgt Lowland Division)	Sir W D Bird KBE C B C M G D S O	J H W Iolland C B C M G D S O A C Daly C B C M G
C C Van Straubenzee C B C M G (Sgt-N Midland Division)	H C Sutton C B C M G (Fint toe and Ser, Roy Hosp Chisla)	J R E Charles C B C M G D S O I W O Dowdn C B C M G (Admi nistration Eastern Com mand)
T O Marden, C B C M G Col Welch Regt (Sgt H Ind Div)	Sir D H Radout KBE C B C M G (S & T India)	I I Pittman C B C M G A G Wauchope C B C M G C B D S O
Hon J F Gathorne Hardy, C B C M G, D S O (Director of Military Training)	Sir M G F Bowman Manifold KBE, C B C M G D S O	Sir W M Thomson KBE C B C M G H Isacke, C B C M G C M G
A F Wardrop C B C M G (Lahore District)	I R Kenyon C B (Dn Gen. Offi nances India)	G H A White C B C M G D S O Sir G C M Maynard KBE C B C M G D S O
Sir J T Burnett-Stuart KBE C B C M G D S O (Director <i>Mil Opera tions</i>)	T A Tancred C B C M G D S O H H Willis, C B C M G (Tech Ad viser <i>Artillery India</i>)	R C Macwatt C B C M G, Ind Med. S (Director Gen Indian Medical Service)
Sir T Fraser KBE C B C M G H F Thullier, C B C M G (Comdt School of <i>Mil Eng</i>)	C E Corkran C B C M G (R M C Sandhurst)	St. G B Armstrong, C B C M G R Mar
Sir H H Tudor, KBE C B C M G (G O C Palestine)	A R Cameron, C B C M G (D O C Northern Ireland)	J Jackson, C B C M G Ind Med S (D D M S Eastern Command India)
A. Solly Flood, C B C M G D S O Col. F W Vols (Sgt E D Lance Divisions)	G H B Freeth C B C M G D S O (Administration Southern)	J R McMunn C B C M G (D D M S Aldershot)
Sir T G Matheson KBE, C M G (Waziristan District)	F A Dudgeon C B (Sgt Northern brian Division)	W H Ogilvie C B C M G KBE Ind Med S (D D M S Presi dency and Assam)
Sir G F Boyd KBE C B C M G D S O D M C, Col. Leicester Regt	W D Smith C B C M G D S O (Director Gen Army Veterinary Services)	
P G Grant C B C M G (Commam dant S M E Chatham)	P O Hazelton C B C M G (Director S & T War Office)	

POST WAR EXPENDITURE

The Navy and Army Estimates for Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan for 1913-14 and for 1920-21 (before the Washington Conference met) are shown below —

NAVY ESTIMATES			ARMY ESTIMATES		
	1913-14	1920-21		1913-14	1920-21
United Kingdom	£48,809,300	£50,872,300	United Kingdom	£28,416,000	£164,750,000
United States	29,280,000	134,468,737	United States	\$326,000,000	\$212,000,000
France	21,222,000	16,619,909	France	Fr 923,750,000	Fr 6,548,000,000
Japan	20,700,000	48,820,380	Japan	Yen 27,545,525	Yen 230,000,000

The French figures are for 1921 those for the US include Air Force and Pensions those for France and Japan include Air Force

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING,

Chief of the Royal Air Force

The Air Ministry, Admiralty House, Kingsway, W C 2

The Air Ministry was established in 1918 to take over the control of the Royal Air Force which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Air Force (Constitution) Act 1917 provides for the administration of matters relating to the Air Force and to the defence of the Realm by air to be vested in the Air Council.

In addition the Air Navigation Act enacts that the purposes of the Air Council shall include all matters connected with air navigation.

The Air Council

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council Lt Col Rt Hon Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare Bart

Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice President of Air Council, The Duke of Sutherland
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir H M Trenchard Bart KC B

Air Member for Personnel Air Vice Marshal O Swann, CB, CBE
Air Member for Supply and Research Air Vice Marshal Sir W G H Salmund KC, MC, CB DSO psc
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederick Nicholson KC B

Secretary of State

Lt Col Rt Hon Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare
Bart KC, MC
Parliamentary Private Sec Maj Viscount Sinton MC
Private Sec C I I Bullock OBE
Attached Officer for Personal Duties Ft Lt G W Dobson OBE

Department of the Under Secretary of State
Under Secretary of State for Air* The Duke of Sutherland
Private Secretary P J Oldfield

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION
Director of Civil Aviation Maj Gen Sir W S Brance
Ker KC, MC, AFC £2,000
Personal Assistant H Jones MBE
Inspector of Accidents Maj J P C Cooper OBE MC
Attached for Airships Sq Lender R B B Colmore
OBE
Controller of Aeroplanes and Licensing Brig Gen
R L Festing CB, MC £2,350
Senior Assistant Chief of Staff Skulmordine £2,350
Deputy Director of Air Transport Lt Col I A E
Edwards, MC £2,350
Senior Assistant Maj O G G Villiers DSO

Department of the Secretary

Secretary Sir Walter F Nicholson KC B £3,000
Private Sec R Monk Toney
Deputy Secretary and Accounting Officer W A Bland
CB £2,200
Private Sec W B Foden
Principal Assistant Secretaries H W W McAnally
CB, B E Holloway CB J A Webster CB
DSO £2,200 to £2,500
Assistant Secretaries J B Abraham CB G Evans
C N Knight OBE E M Knox L V Meadowcroft
F G Nutt CB J A Smith OBE J M Spaight, OBE
Principals (Old Style) F G L Bertram CB Lt R C
Richardson £250 to £1,000
Principals, J H Barnes (actg) S T Blackwell
C L Bullock OBE C G Calnes MBE (actg)
E F Clif J T Cotton MBE J G Gibson
H C Hamilton J H Heath MBE R L
Megarry L G S Reynolds OBE, L F Schooling,
W L Scott DSO (actg) W G Stevens
F G C Young £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS

Director, J S Ross, OBE £2,200
Deputy Directors, H W Clothier (actg) F W N
Sibley £250 to £1,000
In Charge of Local Audit J J O'Neill (Iraq), £250
to £1,000 G J Galpin DSO (actg) (Palestine
and Trans-Jordan) £250
Senior Accounts Officers G T Jones £250 to £300
W A B. Channer W F Connolly MBE
Donald (actg) (Iraq) G G Fildes, C J Price
(actg) (Egypt), £250 to £700 R Bartholomew (actg)
(Palestine and Trans-Jordan) £250

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.
† Representative of Great Britain on the International
Commission for Air Navigation.
‡ Also Secretary of Civil Aviation Advisory Board

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS

Director, C R Brigstocke CB £2,200 to £2,500
Deputy Director A H Self (actg) £250 to £1,000
Senior Contracts Officers W G West MBE £250 to
£300 P Cohen MBE (actg) F R Stapley
OBE £250 to £700

Aircraft Supplies

1st Director A. Innes
MYTHOLOGICAL OFFICE
Director G C Simpson CB, DSO, MC £2,200

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS

(Joint Secret for War Office and Air Ministry)
Controller of Lands F H Coles CB
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer Col H F
Lobb OBE

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff

Chief of the Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Sir H M
Trenchard Bart KC B, DSO, ADC
Civil Assistant Capt. T H Marshall MBE
Private Secretary C G Beaton
Director of Operations and Intelligence Air Comm
dore J M Stool CB, MC, CBE £2,000
Deputy Director, Group-Capt C S Burnett CB
DSO £2,500
Director of Organisation and Staff Duties Air Vice
Marshal Sir I L B Vosey KC, MC, CB £2,500
DSO £2,500
Deputy Director of Staff Duties Col Hon M O A
Drummond, MC DSO psc £1,500
Deputy Director of Organisation Group-Capt. R P
Mills MC, AFC £2,500
Director of Works and Buildings Maj Gen Sir A M
Stuart, KC, MC CB £2,800
Deputy Dir H F Oakley OBE MBE £2,000 to £2,350
Col T D Mackie MC OBE, MBE £2,350
(Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engine) Lt Col
J D K Restler OBE, MBE £2,000 to £2,350

Department of the Air Member for Personnel

Air Member for Personnel Air Vice Marshal P W
Game CB, DSO, psc
Director of Training Air Commodore T C R
Higgins MC £2,000
Deputy Dir Group-Capt P L W Herbert, MC
CB £2,500
Deputy Director of Personnel Group-Capt P B
Joubert de la Ferre MC DSO £2,500
Director of Medical Services Air-Commodore D
Munro CB, psc £2,000
Chaplain-in-Chief Rev H D L Viener CB, MBE £2,200

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research

Air Member for Supply and Research Air Vice Marshal
Sir W G H Salmund KC, MC, CB DSO psc
Private Sec
Director of Research Brig Gen R K Bagnall Wild
MC OBE £2,000
Deputy Director (Design), Wing Comm H M Cave-
Brown-Cave DSO DSO £2,350
Deputy Director (Armament), Wing Comm. E D
Robertson DSO £2,350
Deputy Director (Instruments), Wing Comm. E R.
Bowen OBE £2,200

Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection Lt. Col.
H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E. £2,500
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore D. Lo G.
Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,000
Deputy do., Wing Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E. £2,500

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal J. F. A.
Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Coastal Area, 33, 34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 2
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal Sir Vyell
Vyvyan, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell
Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore A. E. Borton,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton
Halton, Wendover, Bucks.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore F. R.
Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Middle East
Villa Victoria, Cairo
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal Sir
F. I. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Heliopolis

Royal Air Force, Iraq
Baghdad, City
Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal Sir J. M.
Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, India
Simla
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal I. W.
Gaine, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta
Air Officer Commanding, Group-Capt. A. W. Biggs,
Worth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Palestine Command, Bir Salem, Ludd, Palestine
General Officer Commanding, Maj. Gen. Sir H. H.
Tudor, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Royal Air Force, Trans-Jordan, Headquarters,
Amman

Aircraft Carriers

H.M.S. Argus, Eagle, Hermes and Pegasus
Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service
Under the Presidency of H. R. H. Princess Mary
(Viscountess Lascelles)

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK

Air Chief Marshal
Sir H. M. Trenchard Bart, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Chief
of the Air Staff) April 1, 1922

Air Marshal
Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Iraq
Command) June 2, 1923

Air Vice Marshals
J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Inland Area)
April 1, 1922

Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Middle East
Command) April 1, 1922

Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Air Member
for Supply & Research) April 1, 1922

Sir A. V. Vyvyan, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Coastal Area)
Oct. 20, 1923

P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O. July 1, 1922
O. Swann, C.B., C.M.E. (Air Member for Personnel)
June 30, 1922
Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.C.B., C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 1, 1923

Air Commodores

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. Aug. 1, 1923
H. R. M. Brooke Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

C. L. Lambie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 4, 1923
J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. Aug. 5, 1923

C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. Aug. 5, 1923
I. L. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 5, 1923

I. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 5, 1923
D. Lo G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. Aug. 5, 1923

E. A. D. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. Aug. 5, 1923
F. C. Halahan, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. Jan. 1, 1924

H. C. F. Dowling, C.M.G. Jan. 1, 1924
B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E. Jan. 1, 1924

C. R. Sanson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. Jan. 1, 1924
R. H. Clark Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O. Jan. 1, 1924

I. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. June 30, 1922
A. F. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. Oct. 1, 1922

F. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O. Jan. 1, 1923
J. G. Hearson, C.B., D.S.O. June 30, 1923

H. R. Ludlow Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. June 30, 1923

Chaplain in Chief

Rev. H. D. I. Vliener, C.B.E., M.A. Oct. 21, 1922

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1864 (changes have been made from time to time in the management and in 1923 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry). The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gaseous Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July 1923.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Duke of Sutherland (Under Secretary of State for Air)
Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, M.A., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Assistant Directors, C. Chree, D.S.C., F.R.S., R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A., Lt. Col. F. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.

Superintendents, Commr. I. A. Brooke Smith, M.A., R.N.R. (Marine), Capt. D. Brunt, M.A. (Army), R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (Climatology), J. S. Dines, M.A. (Aeronautics), Capt. F. F. Watling, M.A. (Astronomy), Commr. L. G. Garbutt, M.A. (Naval), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (Local centres), A. Crichton Mitchell, D.S.C., F.R.S. (Scotland), J. S. Owens, M.A., M.Sc. (Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution), F. J. W. Whipple, M.A. (British Rainfall Organisation).

Superintendents of Observatories (Central, Kew), C. Chree, D.S.C., F.R.S.

Magnetic (Eskdalemuir), A. Crichton Mitchell, D.S.C., F.R.S.

Western (Valencia co. Kerry), L. H. G. Dines, M.A., M.Sc.

Aerological (Benson, Oxon), W. H. Dines, F.R.S.

OCTOBER STORMS—The unusually stormy character of the weather experienced in October on the South Coast of England is reflected in the official statistics issued at the Brighton meteorological station. The total registration of sunshine for the month was 95.6 hours, as against the average of 129.8. This is the lowest registration since 1918. The best day's record was 8.5 hours, and six days were sunless. The highest temperature did not exceed 64.4°, and the average maximum for the month was 58.1° as compared with an average for 46 years of 62.3°. In 1923 the average for October was 64.4°. Rain fell on twenty occasions during October, the total measurement being 6.78 in., as compared with the average of 3.45 in. These are the highest figures since 1909, when the total was 8.12 in.

The Church of England.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

12, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1
(Hours 10 to 5)

UNDER the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act 1919* there is a National Assembly to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England—not to deal with spiritual doctrines or the duties of the Ministry, but with the framework and rules within which the Church works. The Act gave power to set up an Assembly consisting of three Houses, composed of the Bishops the Clergy and the Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy* the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference, which consists of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect of such matters but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated this authority is to be sought in the statutory manner. It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulae or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rights thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed under the Act by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are full members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1922 amount to £66,079, of which sum diocesan contributions accounted for £47,417. Payments reached a total of £121,797, leaving a debit balance of £55,718. Below are the principal details of expenditure:

Training	Ex Service and civilian	£82,122
Religious education		20,452
Maintenance		126
Organisation, &c., committees		2,059
Representative bodies		5,980
Central Board expenses		7,803
Other payments		2,125

Total expenditure

£121,797

Total receipts

66,079

Deficiency

£55,718

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1921 was 544,901, the Easter communicants in

the various English Dioceses numbered 2,212,600. The total gross income of 12,597 incumbents was £6,176,497, including £186,177 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,065,142. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,466,096, and the total from all sources £9,300,737.

Meetings in 1924.—The Assembly will meet in 1924 as follows:—Feb. 11 to 15 June 30 to July 4, Nov. 17 to 21.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury
Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of York
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge
Sec. to Missionary Council, Rev. Dr. C. B. Bardsley

Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland

The House of Bishops

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury

Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of York

The House of Clergy

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster

Vice Chairman, The Dean of York

The House of Laity

Chairman, Lord Parmoor

Vice Chairman, Lord Daryngton

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION

PROVINCE OF CANTEBURY

Upper House

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop

the Diocesan Bishops of the Province

Registrar, F. H. Lee

Apparitor General, H. T. A. Dushwood

Lower House

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster

The Very Rev. the Deans the Venerable the

Archdeacons and the Elected Proctors

Actuary, Guy Bowman

PROVINCE OF YORK

Upper House

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop

the Diocesan Bishops of the Province

Lower House

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.

The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province

two Archdeacons from each Diocese and the

Elected Proctors

Registrar, J. V. Hudson, Minister Yard, York

PLACES OF WORSHIP

On Dec. 31, 1921 there were in England and Wales the following Churches and Chapels of the Established Church and Registered Buildings in which Marriages could be legally solemnized:—

Established Church	16,126
Wesleyan Methodists	4,273
Congregationalists	3,056
Baptists	2,809
Primitive Methodists	1,997
Roman Catholics	1,485
United Methodist Church	1,262
Calvanistic Methodist	1,010
Presbyterians	451
Unitarians	199
Salvation Army	186
New Church	60
Catholic Apostolic	48
Countess of Huntingdon's	42
Others	1,227
Total	34,267

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

Province of Canterbury

*CANTERBURY £15,000

4th Archbishop and Primate of All England Rt Hon and Most Rev Randall Thomas Davidson G C V O D D (consecrated 1891). (Lambeth Palace S E 1) [Signs Randall Cantuar] 1903

Bishops Suffragan

Doner, Rt Rev H E Bilbrough D D (Lambeth Palace, S E 1) 1916
London, Rt Rev H H Perelra, D D (18 Collingham Place, S W 5) 1904

Dean (£2,000)

Rev Henry Wake, D D 1903

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

A J Mason D D 1895 I G Gardiner M A 1917
A W Robinson, Archdu White 1916
Thomson 1918
Lickersteth, D D 1916 Arcad Macmillan 1921
Organist, C Charlton Palmer Mus Doc

Archdeacons

Canterbury Ven L I White Thomson, M A 1918
 Maidstone, Ven J V Macmillan, M A, O B E 1921

Beneficed Clergy 310 Curates &c 152

1st General of Province and Diocese, the Lord Parnoor K O V O
Ministry of Diocese E B Charles C B E, K C
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese
F Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary 4 W 1
Legal Secs 1 Hugh Lee and H T A Dashwood,
2 Sanctuary, 4 W 1

BATH AND WELLS £5,000

1st Bishop Rt Rev St John Basil Wynne Willson, D D (The Palace, Wells) [Signs St John, Bath & Wells] 1921

Bishop Suffragan

Launton Rt Rev Charles Kane de Salis D D (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000)

Rev J A Robinson D D 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600)

M Alcock, M A 1915 I G A Hollis M A 1918
Bishop of Launton 1915 I H Davis Mus D 1920
Organist Rev Canon Davis Mus D

Archdeacons (each £300)

1st Ven Lancelot J Fish M A 1909
Launton The Bishop of Launton D D 1911
Wells, Ven Walter Farrer, M A 1917

Beneficed Clergy 422 Curates &c, 136

Chancellor Francis H L Errington C B M A K O
Registrar Sec & Chapt Clerk R G Harris, Wells
London Sec, F Hugh Lee The Sanctuary, S W

BIRMINGHAM £3,500

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Henry Russell Wakefield, D D (Bishops Croft, Birmingham) [Signs H R Birmingham] 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt Rev A Hamilton Baynes, D D, Birmingham (cons 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £300)

Birmingham, Ven Charles Hopton, M A 1915
Aston Ven J Harold Richards, M A 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147 Curates, &c, 186.

Organist, F W B Dunnill, F R C O
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, J B Clarke.

BRISTOL £2,577 (reconstituted 1897).

1st Bishop, Rt Rev George Nickson D D (cons 1906). (The Palace Bristol and Bishop's Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,350)

Very Rev Edward Arthur Burroughs, D D 1921

Canons Residentiary (each £680)

Archd Talbot D D 1906 R J Fletcher, D D 1919
J G Alford, C B E, J Gamble, B D 1922
M A 1912

Organist, Hubert W Hunt

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bristol, Ven Charles Henry Dickinson, M A 1921
Sunderland, Ven R T Talbot, D D 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190 Curates, &c, 104.

Chancellor, H C Dowdall, K O, M A 1919
Registrar and Secretary Wm Sefton Clarke, M A
London Sec, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W

CHELMSFORD £2,500

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Frederick Sumpter Guy Waiman, D D, cons 1919 (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs Guy Chelmsford] trans 1923

Bishops Suffragan

Colchester Rt Rev Thomas Alfred Chapman, D D (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt Rev J Theodore Inskip, D D (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E 17) 1919

Organist, F R Frye, B A, F R C O

Archdeacons

Colchester Bishop of Colchester (£600) 1922
1st Sec Bishop of Barking (£400) 1920
Southend, Ven P M Bayne, M A. (£300) 1922

Beneficed Clergy 455, Curates &c, 238

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K C, C B E (1922)

Secretaries Day and Son 2 Millbank, 3 W

CHICHESTER £4,200

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Winfrid Oldfield Burrows D D cons 1912 (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Winfrid Chichester] trans 1919

Bishop Suffragan

Lewes, Rt Rev Henry Kemble Southwell, C M G, D D (Chichester) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev J J Hannah D D V D 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Hy D Jones M A, Archdn Hoskyns 1918
V D 1900 A H Coombes,
Bishop of Lewes 1911 M A 1923

Organist, Dr Read

Archdeacons (each £300)

Lewes, The Bishop of Lewes, D D 1920
Chichester Ven Benedict G Hoskyns, M A 1915
Hastings, Ven Thomas William Cook, M A 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397 Curates, &c., about 195.

Chancellor Kenneth M Macmorran, LL D 1922
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G Ashley Tyacke, Chichester

COVENTRY £2,500.

1st Bishop and Dean Rt Rev Charles Lisle Carr, D D [Signs Lisle Coventry] 1922
Sub Dean, (vacant) 1923

1 Subject to pension of £2,425 to predecessor

Archdeacons
 Coventry, Ven C M Blagden, M A 1922
 Warwick, Ven. H C A Back, M A 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 201, Curates, &c., 70
 Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M A (1921)
 Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918)

*ELY £4,000

60th Bishop Rt Rev Fred. Henry Chase D D,
 cons 1905 (The Palace Ely) [Signs M H Ely]
 1905
 Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Horace MacCartie
 Eyre Price D D cons 1906 1919

Dean (£2,720)

Very Rev A F Kirkpatrick D D 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820)

R H Kennett, D D 1903 | A E Brooke, D D 1916
 M G Glazebrook D D '03 | Bishop Price D D 1921
 B W Randolph, D D 1910 | G W Evans, M A 1923
 Organist Noel Ponsonby, M A, B Mus

Archdeacons

Ely, Rt. Rev Bishop Price, D D (£600) 1919
 Hunts Ven K D Knowles, M A (£2,000) 1921
 Wobach, Ven. Jas Herbt Sawley D D (£2,000) 1916

Beneficed Clergy 320 Curates &c 100.

Chancellor, George J Talbot M A, K C
 Registrar, W Johnson Evans, Ely
 Secretary, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W

*EXETER £2,800.

65th Bishop Rt Rev Lord William Gascoyne Cecil,
 D D (The Palace Exeter) [Signs W Exon] 1917

Bishops Suffragan

Credston, Rt Rev Robert Edward Trefusis D D
 (The Close, Exeter) 1897
 Plymouth, Rt Rev John Howard Bertram
 Masterman, M A 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev Henry Reginald Gamble, D D (1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Bishop of Crediton 1889 | D McLaren M A 1913
 Archd. Sanders 1909 | Archd Leeke 1921

Organist, E. Bullock

Archdeacons

Exeter, Ven F Arthur Sanders, M A. (£50) 1909
 Barnstaple Bishop of Crediton D D (£2,000) 1909
 Totnes, Ven T N Leeke, M A. (£2,000) 1921
 Plymouth, Ven. E F Newman, M A (£2,000) 1920
Benefices, 525, Incumbents, 302 Curates, &c, abt 300
 Chancellor Sir Francis Newbolt, K C.
 Registrar and Secretary H W Michelmore, Exeter
 London Sec, F H Lee The Sanctuary, S W

*GLOUCESTER £4,300.

33rd Bishop, Rt Rev Arthur Cayley Headlam
 D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester) [Signs A C
 Gloucester] 1923

Dean

£1,050

Very Rev Henry Gee, D D 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £424).

F H Dudden, D D 1918 | Archd. Ridsdale 1921
 F Peacock M A, | H M Smith M A 1921
 (Canon Missioner), 1919 | M E Atlay 1923
 Organist, A Herbert Brewer Mus D, £250.

Archdeacons (each £200)

Gloucester, Ven C H Ridsdale, M A 1919
 Cheltenham, Ven. George L H Gardner, M A 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates &c, 90.

Chanc & Vicar Gen., E. W. Hansell, M A 1923
 Regist & Sec, W H. Madge, LL B. (Gloucester)

HEREFORD £4,200.

98th Bishop Right Rev Martin Linton Smith,
 D S O, D D, cons 1918 (The Palace, Hereford)
 [Signs M L Hereford] 1920

Dean

Very Rev Reginald Waterfield, M A (£750) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450)

A I Bannister M A 1909 | F H Winnington
 Archd Lilley, M A 1922 | Ingram, M A. 1917
 B H Streeter M A 1915
 Organist, Percy C Hull, F R C O, Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £200)

Hereford Ven R. T. A Mouey Kyrie, M A 1923
 Ludlow, Ven A L Lilley 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 352 Curates &c 112

Chancellor E B Charles C B E, K C
 Registrar, Francis R James
 Lond Sec, E Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster

LICHFIELD £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev John Augustine Kemp-
 thorne D D, cons 1910 (Bishops Hostel,
 Lichfield) [Signs J A Lichfield] 1913

Bishop Suffragan

Stafford Right Rev Lionel Payne (Laford) D D
 (The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean, £1,000

Very Rev Hy E Savage D D (1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny M A 1919
 A Mouncrief, M A. 1917 | Aitch Bright, M A 1922
 Organist, J B. Lott Mus B

Archdeacons (each £200)

Stoke on Trent Ven John M A Graham, M A 1908
 Salop Ven Hon H E S S Lambert, M A 1917
 Stafford, Ven Hugh Bright, M A 1922

Beneficed Clergy 472 Curates &c, 282

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M A, K C
 Registrar Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield
 Sec, G J Murray Atkins, The Close Lichfield

LINCOLN £4,500.

90th Bishop Right Rev W Shuckburgh Swayne,
 D D (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs W S
 Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Grantham, Right Rev John Edward Hine, D D,
 cons 1896 (Rectory, Stoke Grantham). 1920

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev T C Fry, D D 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E T Leeke, M A, Sub | J O Johnston D D 1913
 Dean (1898) 1877 | Archd Blackie 1921
 Archd Jeudwine 1913

Organist, George J Bennett, Mus. Doc

Archdeacons

Lincoln Ven. G W Jeudwine, M A 1913
 Stow, Ven E M Blackie .. (£2,000) 1921

Benefices, 525 Curates, &c, 73

Chancellor, G J Talbot, M A K C
 Registrars, A. E T Jourdain W W Smith.
 Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON £10,000.

110th Bishop Rt Hon. and Rt. Rev Arthur Foley
 Winnington Ingram K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Pro-
 vincial Dean of Canterbury), Prelate of the
 Order of the British Empire cons 1897 (Ful-
 ham Palace, S W 6.) [Signs A F London] 1902

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev Henry Mosley, D D (26 Clapton Common E 5) 1919
Kensington Rt. Rev John Primatt Maud D D, b 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W 2) 1911
Willesden Rt. Rev W W Perrin, D D, b 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N W 8) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev Herbert Bury D D, cons 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S W) 1911

Dean of St Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev Wm Ralph Inge CVO, D D Deanery Dean's Court, E C 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W C E Newbolt MA 1890 J G Simpson D D 1911
 S A Alexander M A 1909 Archd Holmes B D 1911
Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F R C O

Archdeacons

London, Ven Ernest Edwd Holmes B D 1911
Middlesex, Ven H E J Bevan M A (£333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven C E Lambert, M A 1900

Beneficed Clergy 561 Curates &c 1015

Chancellor, F H L Errington, C B, D O L, K C (1912)

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter Sir Lewis Coward, K C, M A

Joint Registrars, F Hugh Lee and C W Lee, Dean's Court, E C

Chapter Clerk, H T A. Dashwood, The Sanctuary 9 W

Secretary, F Hugh Lee

Westminster £2,000

Dean, Rt. Rev Herbert Edward Ryle K CVO, D D, 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W H Carnegie, M A 1913 E W Barnes, E H Charles D D 1913 sc D 1918

H L C V de Candole 1918 V F Storr, M A 1911

Sub Dean, W H Carnegie, M A 1918

Archdeacon Ven. R. H. Charles, D D 1918

Receiver Gen & Chapter Clerk, E F Knapp Fisher

Precentor Rev Leigh H Nixon M A

Organist Sydney H Nicholson M A, Mus B, F R C O

NORWICH £4,000.

10th Bishop Rt. Rev Bertram Pollock, K CVO, D D (The Palace, Norwich) [Signs B Norwic.] 1910

Bishop Suffragan

Thetford, Rt. Rev John P A Bowers, D D (The Close Norwich) 1903

Dean (£1,450 to £1,500)

Very Rev J Wakefield Willink, D D 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £750)

W Hay M H. Alt- J Allen Bell, M A 1918
 ken M A. 1900 Bishop Drury, D D 1910

Bp. of Thetford, D D 1910

Organist, F Bates, Mus. Doc., £300.

Archdeacons (each £300)

Norwich, Ven G M MacDermott, D D 1910

Norfolk, Ven Augustus R Buckland, M A 1910

Lynn, Bishop of Thetford, D D 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 503 Curates, &c, 170

Chancellor, F Keppel North, LL B

Registrar & Sec., L G Bolingbroke, Norwich

London Sec., F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W

OXFORD £5,000

15th Bishop, Rt. Rev Hubert Murray Burge D D, cons. 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon) [Signs H M Oxon] trans 1919

Bishop Suffragan

Buckingham, Rt. Rev Philip H Elliot D D 1911

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000)

Very Rev Henry Julian White, D D 1910

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500)

R L Ottley, D D 1903 W Lock D D 1910

E W Watson D D 1908 H L Goudge, D D 1913

G A Cooke D D 1914

Organist, H G Ley, M A, D Mus., £300

Archdeacons

Bucks Bishop of Buckingham D D (£300) 1911

Oxford Rt. Rev E D Shaw, D D (£300) 1911

Beika, Ven R Wickham Legg M A (£200) 1911

Beneficed Clergy, 634 Curates &c 310

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell M A (1912)

Sec & Registrar, James Rose M A Oxford

London Sec, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W 1

Windsor £2,000

Dean Very Rev Albert Victor Baillie CVO, D D F S A, 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

John Neale Dalton, Alex Nairne D D 1911

K CVO, C M G LL D Rt. Rev Samuel Mumford 1885 ford Taylor, D D 1911

Chapter Clerk Lewis Stalton

Organist, Sir Walter Parratt K CVO, Mus D

PETERBOROUGH £4,500 (Subject to a pension of £1,500.)

10th Bishop Rt. Rev (Palace Peterborough) [Signs

Petrburg]

Bishop Suffragan

Leicester, Rt. Rev Norman McLeod Lang, D D 1913

Dean (£950)

Very Rev A H Page, M A 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £475)

Bishop of Leicester 1919 F L Donaldson, M A 1911

J E Stocks D D 1910 R Blakeney 1913

Organist H F Coleman, Mus Bac

Archdeacons

Leicester, Ven. F B Macnutt, D D (£300) 1910

Oakham, Ven (£300) 1913

Northampton The Bp of Leicester (£50) 1919

Loughborough, Ven W P Hurrell, M A (£300) 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 584 Curates, &c, 152.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M B E. (1912)

Registrar, H. Flude M A.

PORTSMOUTH AND THE WIGHT

(In process of formation.)

1st Bishop (not yet appointed).

Registrar (not yet appointed).

***ROCHESTER. £4,000**

101st Bishop, Rt. Rev John Reginald Harmer, D D, cons 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester) 1905

[Signs J R. Roffen]

Dean (£1,300).

Very Rev John Storr, D D 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

J B Denham, B D 1910 Archd D Tait M A 1915

C F Burney, D Litt 1914

Organist A C L Hylton-Stewart, M A, Mus. Bac

Archdeacons

Tonbridge, Ven. Avison T Scott, M A (£300) 1906

Rochester, Ven Donald Tait, M A 1915

Beneficed Clergy, 300 Curates, &c, 209.

Chancellor, F H L Errington, C B D O L, K C

Registrar, Francis H. Day, M A, Rochester

Sec., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S W

ST ALBANS £3,500
 4th Bishop Rt Rev Michael B Furse, D D, cons 1909, (Verulam House, St Albans). [Signs Michael St Alban] 1919
 Assist Bishop, Rt Rev E N Hodges D D 1914
 Dean
 Very Rev George W Blenkins, D D (£280) 1914
 Organist, W L Luttman, Mus Bac
Archdeacons (each £300)
 St Albans, Ven Hon K F Gibbs M A 1909
 Bedford Rt Rev E N Hodges D D 1914
Beneficed Clergy, 302, Curates, 82.
 Chancellor Kenneth M Macmorran LL D (1922)
 Registrar Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S W 1
 Secretaries Day & Son, 2 Millbank House S W 1
ST EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH £3,500
 and Bishop, Rt Rev Walter G Whittingham D D (Parklands, Ipswich) [Signs Walter St E & I] 1923
Archdeacons
 Sudbury Ven W T Farmiloe, M A 1921
 Suffolk Ven J G R Dalling, M A 1920
 Organist, C J H. Shann
Beneficed Clergy, 420, Curates, 57
 Chancellor, F K North LL.B.
***SALISBURY** £5,000
 95th Bishop Right Rev St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D D, cons 1905 (The Palace Salisbury) [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921
 Dean (£1,000).
 Very Rev Andrew Ewbank Burn, D D 1920
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
 Archd Dundas, M A 1913 Archd. Carpenter 1915
 Chas Myers M A 1915 Hy R. Farrer 1916
 Organist Walter G Alcock, M V O, Mus D
Archdeacons (each £300).
 Dorset, Ven Charles Leslie Dundas M A 1902
 Wilts Ven. E J Bodington, M A 1913
 Sarum Ven H W Carpenter 1914
 Sherborne, Bishop Jocelyne 1919
Beneficed Clergy, 490 Curates &c, 257
 Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M A (1907)
 Registrar and Legal Secretary, W E Bigg
SOUTHWARK £3,000
 3rd Bishop, Dean Rt Rev Cyril Forster Garbett, D D (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S E 11) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919
Bishops Suffragan
 Woolwich Rt Rev W W Hough, D D (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate S E 14) 1918
 Kingston-on-Thames, Rt Rev Percy Mark Herbert, D D (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S W 4) 1921
Canons Residentiary
 Oswald Craig, M A 1914 A W Maplesden, 1919
 Archd. Joynt, M A 1917 L D 1919
 Bishop of Woolwich 1918 R P Roseveare M A 22
 J B Haldane 1918 Rev E Brook Jack 1923
 Organist, Edgar T Cook Mus Bac.
Archdeacons (each £300)
 Southwark Bishop of Kingston on Thames 1922
 Lewisham Bishop of Woolwich 1919
 Kingston, Ven R C Joynt M A 1919
Beneficed Clergy, 318 Curates, etc., 335
 Chancellor, G J Talbot, M A, K C
 Registrar, F H Day, Rochester
SOUTHWELL £3,180.
 and Bishop Right Rev Sir Edwin Hoskyns, Bart., D D, cons 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Edwin Southwell] 1904
Bishop Suffragan
 Derby, Rt. Rev Charles Thomas Abraham, D D (Bower Hill, Repton) 1929.

Archdeacons (each £300).
 Derby, Ven Edward Spence Noakes, D D 1909
 Chesterfield, Ven Edmond Francis Crosse, M A 1910
 Newark, Ven E Hacking, M A 1912
 Nottingham, Ven W J Conybeare, M A 1916
 Organist, H W Tupper
Beneficed Clergy, 487, Curates, &c, 240.
 Chancellor, A Trevor Lawrence, M B E 1922
 Registrar, D Oyley S Ransom
TRURO £3,000
 7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev Walter H Krare, D D (Lis Escop Truro) [Signs W H Truron] 1923
Canons Residentiary
 E C Corfe, M A (£400.) Arch Raffles Flint 1920
 S Cooper, M A, (£400.) J T Lewis, M A. 1919
Archdeacons (each £300). (£300) 1922
 Cornwall Ven S R Raffles Flint, M A. 1916
 Bodmin, Ven 1923
 Organist Hubert S Middleton, M A Mus. Bac.
Beneficed Clergy 238, Curates 31, other Clergy, 31
 Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart
 Registrar and Sec, Chr L Coward, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
 London Sec F H Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, S W 1.
***WINCHESTER** £3,750.
 88th Bishop, Rt Rev Frank Theodore Woods D D, cons 1916. (Farnham Castle, Surrey) [Signs F Winton] 1923
Bishops Suffragan
 Southampton, Rt Rev Cecil H Bouflower, D D, cons 1905 1921
 Guildford Rt Rev John Hugh Granville Randolph, D D 1909
 Dean (nominally £1,770)
 Very Rev Wm Holden Hutton, D D 1919
 Dean of Jersey Very Rev S Falle 1906
 Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev D F Carey, D SO, M A 1922
Canons Residentiary (nominally £917)
 P R. P Braithwaite, A G Robinson, M A 1922
 M A 1902 Archd Blackburne, 1922
 Cyril Hephher, M A 1916 M A
 Archd Daldy, M A 1920
 Organist, W Prendergast, Mus Doc
Archdeacons
 Surrey, Ven Lionel Blackburne M A 1922
 Winchester, Ven Alfred Edward Daldy, M A 1920
 Isle of Wight Ven L G Tugwell LL D 1922
Beneficed Clergy 572 Curates, &c, 450
 Chancellor G J Talbot, M A K C
 Hants & I of W Registrar, Charles Woodbridge, Winchester
 Surrey Regnt A W Moore, Doctors Commons, E C
 Secretaries F H Lee H L A Dashwood, and C W Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S W 1.
WORCESTER £3,000.
 105th Bishop, Right Rev Ernest Harold Pearce, Litt D (Hartlebury Castle Kidderminster) [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919
 Dean.
 Very Rev Wm Moore Esq, D D (£1,500) 1908
Canons (each £300)
 J M Wilson, D D 1905 T A Lacey, M A 1918
 Archd James 1916 H P Cronshaw, M A 1922
 Organist Sir Ivor Atkins Mus D
Archdeacons (each £300)
 Worcester, Ven J H F Felle, M A 1921
 Dudley, Ven. S R James, M A 1921
Beneficed Clergy 500.
 Chancellor, A T Lawrence, M A (1920).
 Registrar, John Stallard (1920).
 Legal Secretary, F Hugh Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, S W 1 (1922).

Province of York***YORK £9,000.**

85th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang D D consecrated 1901 (Bishophorpe, York) [Signs Cosmo Elbor] 1909

Bishops Suffragan

Hull Rt Rev Francis Gordon, D D (Beverley) 1913

Whitby, Rt Rev Harry St John Stirling Woolf combe D D 1923

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev W Foxley Norris, D D 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

John Watson M A 1896 C C Bell M A 1914

George Austen, M A 1908 Bishop of Hull 1917

*Organist, E C Bairstow, Mus Doc**Archdeacons (each £300)*

York Ven C H H Cooper, M A 1923

East Riding, Ven J M Lambert LL D 1916

Cleveland Ven Thos Enraght Lindsay, M A 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin K C, D C L

Four Gen of Province and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart

Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York

BLACKBURN or MID LANCASHIRE

(In process of formation)

1st Bishop (Not yet appointed)

BRADFORD £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D D [Signs Arthur Bradford] 1920

Archdeacons (each £300)

Craven 1923

Bradford Ven W Stanton Jones, M A 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150 Curates, 38

Chancellor Sir F Newbolt, K C

Registrar and Secretary, F A T Mossman, 2 Tyrral Street, Bradford

CARLISLE £4,500.

61st Bishop Rt Rev Henry Herbert Williams, D D (Rose Castle Carlisle) [Signs H Carlisle] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Barron in Furness, Rt Rev Campbell West Watson, D D 1909

Dean (about £1,725)

Very Rev Hastings Rashdall, D C L 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £850)

Archdeacon Campbell T B A. Saunders, M A, 1912

H N Bate, M A 1920 O C Quick, M A 1923

*Organist F W Wadely, Mus B**Archdeacons*

Carlisle, Ven Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920

Furness, Bishop of Barrow (£300) 1923

Westmorland, Ven H P M Lafone, M A (£300) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 291, Curates &c 95

Chancellor Ven Archdeacon Campbell D D 1920

Registrar and Sec, A. N Bowman Carlisle

London Sec, F H Lee, 1 Sanctuary S W

CHESTER £4,200

34th Bishop Rt Rev Henry Luke Paget, D D, cons 1906 (The Bishop's House, Chester) [Signs H L Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200)

Very Rev Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M A 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

A J Blencowe, M A 1896 H V S. Eck M A 1921

Arch Paige Cox, B D W O M Hughes, M A 1922

*Organist, Joseph C Bridge, Mus D**Archdeacons (each £300)*

Chester, Ven W L Paige Cox, B D 1914

Macclesfield, Ven J H Thorpe, B D 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 224 Curates &c, 197

Chancellor Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham Bart

Bishops Secretaries Gamon, Farmer & Co, Chester, and F Hugh Lee, Sanctuary S W

DURHAM £7,000.

86th Bishop Rt Rev Herbert Hensley Hanson D D cons 1918, (Auckland Castle Bishop Auckland) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Jarvis, Rt Rev John Nathaniel Quirk, D D 1914

Dean (£3,000)

Rt Rev Bishop Weildon, D D 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

A H Cruckshank, Dawson Walker

D D 1910 D D 1919

Bishop of Jarrow 1914 Archdeacon Deiry

A B G Lillingston M A 1922

*Organist, Rev Arnold D Culley Mus Bac**Archdeacons (each £300)*

Auckland Ven P A Derry, M A 1914

Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D D 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 265 Curates &c, 165

Chancellor Philip Vernon Smith LL D

Registrar J B Laznby Durham

Secretary John George Wilson M A Durham

London Sec F Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S W

LIVERPOOL £4,200

3rd Bishop, Rt Rev Albert Augustus David D D, cons 1921 (Bishopscourt, Liverpool) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan

Warrington Rt Rev Edwin Hone Kempson

Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

*Organist H Goss Custard, Mus B**Canons Residentiary*

Archd Howson 1923 M Stevenson, M A 1923

Archdeacons (each £300)

Liverpool Ven George Hardwicke Spooner 1916

Warrington Ven George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy 224 Deaneries, 12 Curates &c, 170

Chancellor, His Honour Judge Dowdall, K C, B C L

Registrars J Gamon & R Farmer, Church House, Liverpool

Secretaries Gamon, Farmer & Co, Church House, Liverpool

MANCHESTER £4,200

5th Bishop Right Rev William Temple D D (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton) [Signs W Manchester] 1921

Bishops Suffragan

Burnley, Right Rev Henry Henn, D D (Reedley Lodge Burnley) (£1,200) 1909

Whalley Right Rev A. G. Rawstorne, D D (Croston Rectory Preston) 1909

Hulme, Rt Rev John Charles Hill, D D, (Rectory, Bury) 1923

Dean (£1,500)
 Very Rev Joseph Gough McCormick D D 1920
Canons Residentiary (each £850).
 J J Scott M A 1903 D S Johnson M A 1912
 P Green M A 1911 Archd Aspinall 1922
Organist, A. W. Wilson, M A Mus D
Archdeacons (each £300)
Manchester Ven N L Aspinall M A 1916
Lancaster Ven P G Hornby M A 1909
Rochdale Ven T R Sale M A 1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley D D 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 564, *Curates* &c about 360
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith D D
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary F S Chesney
Legal Secretary Henry Schofield
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences
 51 South King Street, Manchester

NEWCASTLE £3,400.
 5th Bishop, Rt Rev Herbert Louis Wild, D D 1915
 (Benwell Tower Newcastle upon Tyne) [Signs
 Herbert Newcastle]
Canons Residentiary
 Archd Blackett Ord 1917 L S Hunter, M A 1922
 G E Newsom, M A 1917 (Vacancy) 1923
Archdeacons
Lindisfarne, Rt Rev G A Ormsby, D D (£300) 1914
Northumberland, Ven C E Blackett Ord, M A 1917
Organist William Ellis, Mus B, F R C O
Beneficed Clergy, 128 *Chaplains* 9, *Curates* 130
Chancellor F H L Errington C B M A K C
Registrar and Sec, J B. Lazenby, Newcastle

RIPON £3,900.
 5th Bishop, Rt Rev Thomas Banks Strong
 G B E D D (The Palace, Ripon) [Signs Thomas
 Ripon] 1920
Bishop Suffragan
Knareborough Rt Rev Lucius M Bottomley
 Smith, D D (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905
Dean (£1,000)
 Very Rev Charles Mansfield Owen D D 1915
Canons Residentiary (each £500)
 G W Gaird, B A 1907 J G W Tuckey C B E.,
 J B Harford M A 1911 M A K H C 1923
 Archd Watson 1921
Organist C H Moody C B E, Mus Doc, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300).
Leeds, Bishop of Knareborough, D D 1905
Richmond Ven A Herbert Watson, M A 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221 *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor P V Smith LL D (1921).
Regist and Secretary, F Dickson Wise, Ripon

SHEFFIELD £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Leonard Hedley Burrows,
 D D cons 1900. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield)
 [Signs Leonard H Sheffield] 1914
Organist, I W Hanforth, Mus B, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300)
Sheffield Ven J R Darbyshire M A 1922
Doncaster, Ven F G Sandford M A 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 173 *Curates* 54.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence M A
Registrar and Legal Sec, H B Sandford, 30
 Bank Street, Sheffield

SODOR AND MAN £2,000

71st Bishop, Rt Rev James Denton Thompson,
 D D (Bishop's Court Isle of Man) [Signs J
 Sodor and Man] 1911
Archdeacon Ven John Kewley, M A (£546) 1912
Beneficed Clergy 28 *Curates*, &c 24.
Vicar General Sec and Registrar, C T W
 Hughes (amus) M A
London Secretary, Sh Montague Bailow, LL D

WAKEFIELD £3,000

2nd Bishop, Rt Rev George Rodney Eden, D D,
 cons 1890 (Manor House Heath Wakefield)
 [Signs G R Wakefield] 1897

Archdeacons (each £300)
Huddersfield, Ven R C M Harvey M A 1914
Halifax, Ven R Phipps M A 1923
Organist, J N Hardy Mus B.

Beneficed Clergy 179 *Curates* &c 96
Chancellor Ernest B Charles K C
Registrar and Sec, W H Coles Wakefield

The Church of Wales.

(Disestablished March 31, 1920)

ST ASAPH. £4,200

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province
 of Wales, Most Rev Alfred George Edwards,
 D D cons 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph) [Signs
 A G Cambr] elect Archbp 1920
Dean, Very Rev Ll Wynne Jones, M A (£700) 1910
Canons Residentiary (each £350)
 Archd Fletcher 1910 Daniel Davies 1915
 Archd Lloyd 1910 Archd Davis 1916
Organist, H C L Stocks Mus Doc, F R C O
Archdeacons
Wrexham, Ven W H Fletcher, M A 1910
St Asaph, Ven Thomas Lloyd B A 1910
Montgomery, Ven D Grimaldi Davis, D D 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 129, *Curates*, &c, 70.

Chancellor, A Harold Edwards M A
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry
 Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Seminary, (vacant)

BANGOR £4,200.

72nd Bishop, Rt Rev Watkin Herbert Williams,
 D D (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge) [Signs
 Watkin Bangor] 1899
Dean, Very Rev Griffith Roberts, M A (£700) 1903

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Ll Jones, M A 1906 E O Jones, B A 1917
 E T Davies B A 1906 Archd Evans, B A 1921
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus Doc, £120.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Bangor, Ven A O Evans B A 1921
Merioneth, Ven John Lloyd Jones, M A 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147 Curates, &c, 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. 1923.
Registrar, A. Ivor Fryce M.A.

LLANDAFF £4,800

94th Bishop, Rt Rev Joshua Pritchard Hughes,
D D (The Palace, Llandaff). (Signs J P Llan-
daff) 1905
Dean, Very Rev C E T Griffith, M A (£700) 1913

Canons

Archdn Buckley 1913 J D Akrell Jones, M A 1921
D Davies, M A 1914 J D James B D 1921
J T Harding, M A 1897 M Jones Powell, D D 22
H R Johnson M A 1913 D I Griffiths, M A 1922
A Henderson, B A 1915 R David, M A 1923

Organist, George G Beale, Mus B £150

Archdeacon

Llandaff Ven T R Buckley B D 1913

*Beneficed Clergy, 145 Curates &c., 140
Clergy without Parochial charge 25.*

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis M A, Cardiff 1909
Registrar Secretary and Apparitor General,
A G Howell, 37 Charles Street Cardiff
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone Cardiff
London Sec., F Hugh Lee The Sanctuary, 4 W 1

MONMOUTH £2,000

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Charles Alfred Howell Green,
D D (Jeonmond, Stow Park Newport, Mon.)
(Signs C Monemuten) 1921
Archdeacon Ven D H Griffiths, M A 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 138 Curates, &c. 43
Chancellor, W H P Lewis, M A 1921
Secretary and Registrar, T B R Wilson, 63
High Street Newport 1921

ST DAVID'S £4,500

119th Bishop, Rt Rev John Owen, D D (Abergwili
Palace, Carmarthen) (Signs J St David's)

Dean, Very Rev W Williams, B D (£700) 1919

Canons (each £350)

Daniel Jones, M A 1903 J Watcyn Morgan B A
C G Brown, B A 1908 1919
Organist, Joseph Soar, Mus BAC

Archdeacon

Carmarthen Ven R Williams, M A (£800) 1914
Cardigan Ven D Williams M A (£800) 1903
St David's Ven D L Prosser, M A (£790) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 241 Curates, &c. 73

Chancellor Sir F Marlay Samson K B R, M A,
K C (1909)
Registrar Griffith E Owen, Carmarthen
London Sec., F Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S W 1

SWANSEA AND BRECON £2,000.

1st Bishop Rt Rev Edward Latham Revan, D D,
cons 1915 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).

Brecon, Ven H J Church Jones 1903
Cones Ven H S Williams 1923
Chancellor Sir F Marlay Samson, K B R, M A,
K C 1923
Registrar Molyneux & Thomas Brecon

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED

Name	Dio	Res	Cons	Res
Arthur H Baynes	b 1854 Natal	1893	1900	
Laurence F D Blair	b 1869 Falklands	1910	1914	
George F Browne	b 1833 Bristol	1895	1914	
A Chandler	b 1860 Bloisfontaine	1902	1921	
F I Chavasse	b 1846 Liverpool	1900	1923	
Hy Lother Clarke	b 1850 Melbourne	1902	1920	
Alfred Clifford	b 1849 Tucknole	1893	1910	
Fred S Coppleton	b 1845 Calcutta	1875	1912	
Chas E Cornish	b 1842 Grahamstown	1899	1915	
Friedrick Courtney	b 1837 Nova Scotia	1888	1904	
Owen T I Crossley	b 1861 Auckland	1911	1913	
R I Crossley	b 1837 Beverley	1889	1923	
I W Drury	b 1847 Ripon	1907	1919	
Geo H Frodsham	b 1863 N Queensland	1902	1912	
Philip K Fyson	b 1846 Hokkaido	1896	1908	
Wm Thos Gaul	b 1844 Mahonaland	1895	1907	
F C Sumner Gibson	b 1848 Gloucester	1905	1922	
F Goldsmith	b 1843 Bunbury	1904	1917	
Hon Edw Carr Glynn	b 1843 Perthshire	1897	1916	
Charles Gole	b 1853 Oxford	1902	1919	
A V Green	b 1857 Ballarat	1894	1915	
Nathl J Hamlyn	b 1864 Acara	1904	1910	
Edward N Hodgkin	b 1849 Travancore	1890	1905	
C Hook	b 1844 Kingston on Thames	1905	1914	
W B Hornby	b 1851 Nassau	1892	1919	
G D Illiff	b 1867 Shanghai	1903	1921	
Ernest G Ingham	b 1851 Sierra Leone	1883	1897	
Albert E Iselyne	b 1866 Jamaica	1905	1912	
George J King	b 1860 Madagascar	1899	1919	
Arthur M Knight	b 1864 Rangoon	1903	1909	

Name	Dio	Res	Cons	Res
L A Knox	b 1847 Manchester	1903	1920	
G H Lander	b 1861 Hong Kong	1907	1920	
L Lofthouse	b 1855 Keewato	1902	1921	
I D Langley	b 1856 Dundee	1907	1919	
H H Montgomery	b 1847 Tasmania	1899	1901	
Samuel Motley	b 1841 Annemully	1896	1903	
William R Mounsey	b 1868 Labuan	1909	1916	
Charles O Mules	b 1837 Nelson A Z	1892	1912	
T A Newham	b 1851 Saskatchewan	1893	1921	
G Albert Ormsby	b 1843 Honduras	1893	1907	
E A Parry	b 1860 Guiana	1900	1921	
E N Powell	b 1866 Mahonaland	1902	1910	
H M E Price	b 1863 Fuh Kien	1906	1912	
Wm Day Rice	b 1844 Mackenzie R	1891	1907	
C I Ridgeway	b 1841 Chichester	1902	1919	
Archibald Robertson	b 1853 Exeter	1903	1916	
Herbt E Ryle	b 1846 Winchester	1901	1911	
C Perry Scott	b 1847 N China	1880	1913	
John Taylor Smith	b 1860 Sierra Leone	1897	1901	
Wm Eden Smyth	b 1858 Lebombo	1893	1912	
Chas H Stileman	b 1864 Persia	1912	1916	
Waite H Stirling	b 1849 Falklands	1890	1901	
Edward S Talbot	b 1844 Winchester	1895	1923	
H Tugwell	b 1854 Equatorial Africa	1894	1921	
T C Twitchell	b 1866 Polynesia	1902	1921	
Fredk Wallis	b 1853 Wellington	1895	1912	
Jas Edw C Weildon	b 1854 Calcutta	1898	1921	
Henry Whitehead	b 1853 Madras	1899	1902	
Cecil J Wood	b 1873 Melanesia	1912	1919	

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses —
 Barking (Cheshamford) Barrow in F (Carlisle) Buckingham (Oxford) Burnley (Manchester)
 Colchester (Cheshamford) Crediton (Exeter) Croydon (Canterbury) Derby (Southwell) Dover
 (Canterbury) Epsom, N & C (London) Grantham (Lincoln) Guildford (Winchester) Hull
 (York) Hulme (Manchester) Jarrow (Durham) Kensington (London) Kingston (Southwark),
 Knarborough (Ripon) Leicester (Peterborough) Leves (Chichester) Marlborough (Exeter),
 Plymouth (Exeter) Richmond (Ripon) St Germans (Truro) Southampton (Winchester),
 Stafford (Lichfield), Steyney (London) Taunton (B & Wells) Thetford (Norwich), Warrington
 (Liverpool) Wells (B & Wells) Whalley (Manchester), Whitby (York), Wilsden (London),
 Woolwich (Southwark).

Sees	Appd. Clgy	Sees	Appd. Clgy
CANADA		Independent Dioceses	
Province of Canada		<i>Adelaide</i> , Arthur N. Thomas, b 1866	1906 99
<i>Montreal</i> , John Cragg Farthing, b 1861	1909 140	<i>N. Z. Australia</i> , G. Trower, b 1860 (cons 1908)	1909 5
<i>Fredericton</i> , J. A. Richardson, b 1868	1907 79	<i>Ex't L. S. Komphorne</i> b 1863	1907 5
<i>Nova Scotia</i> , C. L. Worrall, b 1853 (Archbp and Met 1915)	1904 140	<i>Tasmania</i> , Robert Snowdon Hay, b 1864	1910 91
<i>Quebec</i> , Lennox Waldron Williams, b 1859	1915 84	<i>Willochra</i> , Gilbert White, b 1859 (cons 1900)	1915 15
<i>Newfoundland</i> , Wm. Charles White, b 1864	1917 79	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND	
Province of Ontario		<i>Auckland</i> , A. W. Averill, b 1865 (cons 1910)	1913 180
<i>Algoma</i> , George Thorneley, b 1848 (Archbp of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan County (Kingston))	1897 55	<i>Christchurch</i> , Churchill Julius, b 1847	1890 83
<i>County (Kingston)</i> , E. J. Bidwell, b 1866	1913 78	<i>(Primate and Archbishop of N. Z., 1922)</i>	1890 83
<i>Huron</i> , D. Williams, b 1866	1905 65	<i>Dunedin</i> , Isaac Richards, b 1859	1890 46
<i>Niagara</i> , Wm. Reid Clark, b 1851	1911 86	<i>Manawatu</i> , J. Manwaring Steward, b 1874	1910 38
<i>Ottawa</i> , J. C. Roper, b 1859 (cons 1912)	1915 74	<i>Nelson</i> , William Charles Sadler, b 1868	1912 26
<i>Toronto</i> , J. F. Sweeney, b 1867	1909 7	<i>Wairarapa</i> , W. W. Sedgwick, b 1859	1912 78
<i>W. Day Reeve</i> , b 1844 (Asst)	1907 237	<i>Wellington</i> , Thomas H. Spott, O.M., b 1865	1911 73
Province of Ruperts Land		PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA	
<i>Athabasca</i> , F. F. Robins, b 1870	1912 9	<i>Blomfontein</i> , Walter Julius Carey, b 1875	1912 57
<i>Calgary</i> , W. Cyrrian Pinkham, b 1844	1887 95	<i>Asst. F. R. T. Balfour</i> , b 1846	1911 57
<i>Edmonton</i> , H. A. Gray, b 1872	1914 31	<i>Cape Town</i> , W. M. Carter, b 1850 (cons 1901), Archbp	1907 99
<i>Kootenai</i> , A. D. Dewdney, b 1863	1911 37	<i>J. O. Nash</i> , b 1861	1917 100
<i>MacKenzie River</i> , J. R. Lucas, b 1867	1913 7	<i>George H. B. Sidwell</i> , b 1863	1911 26
<i>Moosonee</i> , J. G. Anderson, b 1866	1909 140	<i>Grimsbampton</i> , F. R. Phelps, b 1861	1915 96
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> , M. T. McAd Harding, b 1865	1909 140	<i>Johannesburg</i> , A. B. L. Karcny, b 1874	1912 1
<i>Rupert's Land</i> , S. P. Matheson, b 1852	1905 112	<i>Kamberg</i> , and <i>Kuruman</i> , W. Gore Browne, b 1859	1912 27
<i>Archbp of Rupert's Land (1905) and Primate of Canada (1909, cons 1903)</i>	1905 112	<i>Tombombia</i> , Leonard L. Fisher, b 1882	1912 13
<i>Saskatchewan</i> , G. E. Lloyd, b 1861	1902 7	<i>4 Rhodesia</i> , Fredc. H. Beaven, b 1855	1912 29
<i>Yukon</i> , Isaac O. Stringer, b 1866	1905 8	<i>Natal</i> , Fredc. Saml. Baines, b 1858	1901 61
Province of British Columbia		<i>Victoria</i> , Neville S. Talbot, b 1879	1900 104
<i>Caledonia</i> , F. H. Du Vernet, b 1860 (Archbp and Metropolitan 1915)	1904 16	<i>St. Helena</i> , W. A. Holbeck, b 1850	1905 4
<i>Okanagan</i> , C. De Voeber Schofield, b 1872	1915 44	<i>St. John's Kapriana</i> , F. H. Thorridge, b 1872	1903 60
<i>New Westminster</i> , A. U. de Fencier, b 1867	1910 53	<i>Zululand</i> , Wilmot L. Vyvyan, b 1861	1903 33
<i>Kootenay</i> , A. J. Doull, b 1872	1915 42	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES	
<i>Cariboo</i> (vacant)	12	<i>Antigua</i> , Edward Hutson, b 1873 (c 1911)	1912 14
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CHINA		<i>Barbados</i> , A. P. Berkeley, b 1868	1917 73
<i>Assam</i> , H. Pakenham Walsh, b 1870	1915 6	<i>Guyana</i> , Oswald H. Larry, b 1869	1912 38
<i>Bombay</i> , Edwinus Palmer, b 1869	1905 94	<i>Honduras</i> , Edward A. Dunn, b 1869	1917 —
<i>Calcutta</i> , Wm. Westcott, b 1862 (c 1905) Met	1910 180	<i>Assist. Bishop</i> , V. Jackson	1916 1
<i>Kota Nagpur</i> , A. Wood, b 1866	1910 50	<i>Jamaica</i> , G. K. O. De Carver, b 1866	1916 90
<i>Colombo</i> , Finest A. Copleston, b 1854	1903 93	<i>Assist. Bishop</i> , D. W. Bentley	1910 1
<i>Dornalal</i> , V. S. Azarlah, b 1874	1913 94	<i>Naxos</i> , Rowciv G. Shadden, b 1889	1910 23
<i>Lahore</i> , Henry R. Durrant, b 1871	1910 110	<i>Trinidad</i> , A. H. Anstey, b 1870	1918 —
<i>Lucknow</i> , G. H. Westcott, b 1863	1910 96	PROVINCE OF CHINA	
<i>Madras</i> , E. H. M. Waller, b 1870 (c 1915)	1912 162	<i>Cheh Kiang</i> , Herbert J. Molony, b 1865	1908 42
<i>Nagpur</i> , E. W. Chatterton, b 1863	1903 46	<i>Assist. Bishop</i> , Tsae Seng Sing	1918 1
<i>Rangoon</i> , R. H. Pyrie, b 1869	1910 49	<i>Fuh Kien</i> , John Hind, b 1876	1918 41
<i>T. newlyweld and Madura</i> , N. H. Tubbs, b 1879	1913 86	<i>Hongan</i> , W. C. White, b 1872	1909 8
<i>Travancore & Cochin</i> , C. H. Gill, b 1861	1905 50	<i>Kwangsi and Hunan</i> , J. Holden, b 18	1912 —
AUSTRALIA		<i>North China</i> , J. I. Norris, b 1864	1914 17
Province of New South Wales		<i>Shantung</i> , Thomas Arnold Scott, b 1880	1912 19
<i>Armidale</i> , W. F. Wentworth Shields, b 1867	1916 38	<i>Victoria, Hong Kong & C. P. Duppy</i> , b 1881	1922 30
<i>Bathurst</i> , George Merrick Long, b 1876	1911 53	<i>West China</i> , W. Wharton (Asst), b 1893	1895 30
<i>Goulburn</i> , Lewis B. Radford, b 1867	1915 57	<i>(Asst) H. W. K. Mowll</i> , b 1922	30
<i>Grafton</i> , John Wm. Ashton, b 1864	1912 42	PROVINCE OF JAPAN	
<i>Newcastle</i> , Reginald Stephen, b 1860 (c 1913)	1910 68	<i>Hokkaido</i> (vacant)	1907 8
<i>Perth</i> , Ernest A. Anderson, b 1859	1895 19	<i>Kyushu</i> (4 Japan), A. Lea, b 1868	1909 8
<i>Spdney</i> , John Chas. Wright, b 1861 (Archbp & Metrop N.S.W. Primate 1910)	1909 269	<i>Nagoya</i> , Heber J. Hamilton, b 1864	1912 31
Province of Victoria		<i>Osaka</i>	1903 31
<i>Bellarat</i> , M. H. Maxwell Gumbleton, b 1872	1916 85	<i>South Tokyo</i> , Samuel Healdett, b 1879	1912 27
<i>Benldgo</i> , Donald Baker, b 1882	1910 30	<i>Accra</i> , M. O. Rorke, b 1869	1913 2
<i>Geppaland</i> , G. H. Cranswick, b 1882	1917 34	<i>Argentina and P. America</i> , F. F. Fryer, b 1866 (cons 1902)	1910 20
<i>Melbourne</i> , Harrington C. Lees, b 1870	1912 21	<i>Egypt & the Sudan</i> , J. H. Gwynne, b 1863	1908 —
<i>Wangaratta</i> , Thomas H. Armstrong, b 1857	1903 36	<i>Falklands</i> , N. B. de Jersey, b 1868	1910 —
Province of Queensland		<i> Gibraltar</i> , Jno. Harold Greig, b 1865	1912 61
<i>Brisbane</i> , Gerald Sharp, b 1865 (cons 1910) (Archbp & Metrop 1912)	1912 115	<i>Jerusalem</i> , Reville MacInnes, b 1870	1914 26
<i>H. F. Le Fann</i> (Bp coadj.) b 1870	1915 14	<i>Korea</i> , Mark Napier Trollope, b 1866	1912 12
<i>Carpentaria</i> , Stephen H. Davies, b 1884	1912 14	<i>Labuan and Sarawak</i> , E. D. L. Danson, b 1879	1917 —
<i>New Guinea</i> , Henry Newton, b 1867 (c 1915)	1912 16	<i>Lagos</i> , F. M. Jones, b 1861	1910 —
<i>N. Queensland</i> , Jno. O. Feetham, b 1876	1913 20	<i>Madagascar</i> , G. K. Kestell Cornish, b 1858	1910 45
<i>Rockhampton</i> , Philip C. T. Crick, b 1881	1912 20	<i>Mauritius</i> , C. H. Golding Bird, b 1874	1912 25
Province of Western Australia		<i>Mombasa</i> , R. S. Heywood, b 1867	1912 25
<i>Bunbury</i> , Cecil Wilson, b 1859	1917 22	<i>Niger</i> , R. Lasbrey, b 1880	1912 84
<i>Kalgoorlie</i> , William E. Elsey, b 1879	1919 8	<i>Niger Delta</i> (Suff.), A. W. Howells	1919 5
<i>Perth</i> , Chas. Owen L. Riley, b 1864 (Archbp & Metrop, 1914)	1914 59	<i>Northern Rhodesia</i> , A. J. W. May, b 1869	1914 5
		<i>Nyasaland</i> , Thos. C. Fisher, b 1872	1912 12
		<i>Sierra Leone</i> , G. W. Wright, b 18	1913 50
		<i>Singapore</i> , C. J. Ferguson Davis, b 1872	1909 22
		<i>Uganda</i> , John J. Willis, O.M., b 1872	1912 68
		<i>Kampala</i> (Suff.) H. G. Jones, b 1870	1910 2
		<i>Zanzibar</i> , Frank Weston O.M., b 1871	1908 31

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

See	ARCHBISHOPS	Apptd.	Ch Pop (1901)	Incum bents	Cutates	Income of See
Armagh	Most Rev Charles F D Arcey, D.D., b 1859	1900	55 359	90	19	£1,500
	(cons 1903)					
Dublin	Most Rev John A Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b 1872	1900	98 796	147	78	2,500
	(cons 1915)					
BISHOPS						
Meath	Most Rev Hon Benjamin J Plunket D.D. b 1870	1919	10 205	68	14	1 500
Cashel	Rt Rev Robert Miller D.D. b 1872	1919	9 691	55	18	1 479
Clochar	Rt Rev James Macmanaway D.D., b 1860	1923	37 183	65	10	1,441
Cork	Rt Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse D.D. b 1862	1912	31 935	100	35	1 703
Derry	Rt Rev Joseph Irvine Peacocke D.D. b 1872	1916	50 741	105	18	2,140
Down	Rt Rev Charles J P Grierson D.D. b 1856	1919	226 810	165	96	1,730
Killaloe	Rt Rev Thomas Sterling Berry D.D. b 1854	1913	6 222	58	10	1 900
Kilmore	Rt Rev William Richard Moore D.D. b 1858	1915	31 210	97	26	1,542
Inverlisk	Rt Rev Harry Vere White D.D. b 1854	1921	9 085	53	11	1 408
Osney	Rt Rev John G Fitzmaurice Day b 1875	1920	22 446	102	34	1 535
Tuam	Rt Rev John Orr D.D. b 1874	1923	9 723	60	10	1 493

ST PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL DUBLIN

Dean and Ordinary Very Rev Charles Thomas (Ovenden), D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (117, 208 clerical and 416 lay)

Honorary Secretaries Ven L A Pooler D.D. J A Macconchy, Major F H C Wellesley and Rev C K Irwin D.D.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A F Maude, 52 St Stephen's Green F Dublin Asst Sec Canon R A Kerran D.D.

By the Act of Union 1800 the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England and the Sovereign, as one of its members supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was reversed and on Jan 1 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church but also took away her endowments nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum) the right to claim churches in use for divine service the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and outlying) and £500 000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons viz.—The Bishop 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY composed of the Archbishops and Bishops 13 clergyman and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £758,075 representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500 000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec 31, 1922, was only £78 612, charged with annuities to 24 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,992,856 made up of Commutation £78 612, Private Endowments £342,470 Parochial Sustentation £6,737,416 Episcopal Sustentation £561,731 General Synod Funds £650,926, and Miscellaneous purposes £1,993,161.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,200,019. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £338,220. The total amount of disbursement for stipend paid by parishes 1922, was £113,793, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £344,607.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the census of 1911 was 524,375, or 12.0 per cent of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland

See	THE Rt Rev BISHOPS	Cons.	Clerg	Stipd.	See	THE Rt Rev BISHOPS	Cons.	Clerg	Stipd.
Aberdeen	Federick LI Deane D.D.	1917	41	£911	Edinburgh	G H S Walpole, D.D.	1910	77	£1,274
Argyll	Hermeti Mackenzie D.D.	1907	18	853	Glasgow	E. I S. Reid, D.D.	1921	88	816
Beecham	Most Rev W J F				Moray	A J Maclean, D.D.	1924	21	868
Robberds, D.D.	(P. 1908)	1904	28	1,263	St Andrews	C E Plumb, D.D.	1908	47	1,114

* With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J Wood W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 419 Parsonages, 215 Clergy, 340 Communicants, 55,663

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly) to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown) who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,888 ministers and licentiate engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland. The number of communicants at the close of 1922 was 751,870. The sum of £767,424 was raised in 1922 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 503 chapels, at a cost for stipend of over £2,400,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,462. There are in addition 241 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590.

The restoration of the rights of the Bishop, civil and ecclesiastical, was however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1650, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI alarmed the people and the attempt of Charles I to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1922 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act 1922*, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, with a view to legislation in regard thereto, and legislation on the lines of that Committee a report is likely to follow.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER Lord Philipstone

MODERATOR (1923), Rev George Milligan D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev David Paul, D.D. Edinburgh

Deputy Clerk, Rev J. A. McClymont C.B.E., D.D.

Procurator, William Chree K.C.

Agent, A. L. Menzies W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st 1900 of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1921, there were 1,282 congregations and 42 preaching stations. The total membership was 531,849, and there were 2,038 Sunday Schools, with 127,817 scholars and 22,935 teachers. In 17 Foreign Mission Fields there are 399 European Mission Agents and 5,122 native pastors evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,455,655 at home, and £201,602 abroad.—*Moderator (1923-4)* Rev Principal Cairns, D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, and 238 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 609 ministers, 559 congregations, with 108,104 communicants 91,659 families, 7,496

Sabbath school teachers and 102,206 scholars. During the year 1922 23 this branch contributed by congregational effort £372,676 for religious charitable and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £466,170. It possesses two Colleges with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers and has 32 ministerial with 3 medical and industrial missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev George Thompson, D.D. *General Secretary*, Rev W. J. Lowe, D.D. Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 350 congregations, 9 preaching stations and 84,462 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 41 women. In 1922 the amount raised for all purposes was £404,065.—*Church Offices*, 15 Russell Square, W.C.1. *Moderator (1923-4)*, Rev Prof Anderson Scott, D.D. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Pubs. Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

1 *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference consisting of six clergymen and four laymen was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers 56,494, local preachers, 97,531, members and probationers, 10,386,972. Sunday schools, 94,857, officers and teachers, 922,361, scholars, 9,122,637, churches and other preaching places, 100,130. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen with a ministerial president and secretary at its head elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres* Rev J Ferrier Hulme M.A. *Sec*, Rev Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

2 *The Primitive Methodists* who sprang up in Staffordshire in 1810 under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called camp meetings, the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President* Rev G Armstrong.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

3 *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—

The Methodist New Connexion which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev Alexander Kilham one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies and not the Conference should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by

the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists formed in 1828 the Wesleyan Methodist Association which sprang out of a controversy in 1834 concerning the need for a trained ministry and the Wesleyan Reform Association founded in 1849 during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised which found expression in Conference debates but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and distributors of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907 when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed declaring the terms of union defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President* Rev Charles Pye *Secretary*, Mr I Growth.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

4 *Independent Methodists*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.—*President* T Jones.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

5 This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties. *President*, Rev G E Stone.

FINANCES

Finances The *Wesleyans* raised in 1921-22 £301,381 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £53,447. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £2,113 for new chapels and the *United Methodist Church* £10,050 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom of Chapel and Scholars (Great Britain only)

Wesleyan Methodists
Primitive Methodists
United Methodist Church
Independent Methodists
Wesleyan Reform Union

Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	On Probation	Chapels	Sunday Scholars
2,733	19,063	503,598	30,448	8,554	859,317
1,091	13,939	210,923		4,405	419,622
407	4,654	140,127	6,699	2,245	263,482
374		9,639	385	144	25,377
24	423	8,199		206	22,846

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1922 the body numbered—churches 1,486 chapels and other buildings for Sunday school branches, 1,779, ministers and preachers 1,161 elders, 7,101, communicants 187,250 on probation, 1,801 Sunday school teachers and officers, 24,890, teachers and scholars, 189,202, adherents (including communicants), 319,484.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1922 £206,487. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £495,440.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday school, which is attended by adults as well as children. The vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 382 chapels and preaching stations, with 33,232 communicants and 85,131 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welsh.

The churches in Assam number 1,026 communicants, 60,088 adherents (including communicants), 67,117. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev. R. R. Roberts B.A. Cardiff (North Wales) Rev. E. O. Davies B.Sc., Llandudno.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. W. Jones Aberdulais.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. D. E. Thomas Llanstephan and Rev. Richard Thomas B.A., Bontnewydd.

The Independents and the Baptists

THE INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales incorporated in 1902 and in 1920 nine districts were formed each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings, the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1923-24*, Rev. Dr. A. R. Henderson. *1924-25* Rev. Arthur Pringle.

Secretary, Rev. Sidney M. Berry M.A. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stanciliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22 Memorial Hall Farringdon Street E.C.4.

The *Courtesy of Huntingdon's Connexion* with 40 chapels and mission stations is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby.

Shelton Office, 41, Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.

The BAPTISTS are in all respects but one similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government and differ but in one point of practice—viz. the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were in 1922 4,173 chapels and 2,039 pastors. The members numbered 404,797. Sunday school teachers 58,114 and Sunday scholars 523,805. In the United States the members alone number 7,966,837. *President of the Baptist Union 1922-23*, Rev. W. E. Blomfield, D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. I. H. Shakespeare D.D. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London W.C.1.

Minor Religious Denominations

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The Brethren (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers), consists of 19,027 members and has 384 places of worship in Great Britain with 26 places of worship in Ireland and 1,281 members. *Central Office (Great Britain)*, 126 Bishopsgate E.C.2 (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,759 teachers and 16,811 scholars. The Marvanian Church (Office), 28 Ketter Lane, E.C.1, has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,680 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.1, the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies with about 6,000 registered members. The Latter Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Reformed Episcopal Church originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book, it is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop* in

England Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D. Ch. Ch. Rector, Halesden N.W.10. *Assist. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Penn I.L.D., St. Jude's Church, Balham S.W. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. I. Grosvenor B.A., Emmanuel Church, Warrington. The Old Roman Catholic Church. *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud Glos. The Greeks (Bishop of Central and Western Europe and the United Kingdom), Archbishop Germanos. *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road W.2. have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Cardiff. The Armenians have a church in London (St. Sarkis, Inverna Gardens) and in Manchester, the French, Dutch, Swedes and Swiss in London, Norwich and Canterbury, and there is a mosque for Moslems in London.

The Jews.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 14,000,000.

The Roman Catholic Church.

263

In *England and Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees. In *Scotland* 1 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees, in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 12 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 127 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures. The *Catholic Directory* of 1924 estimates the Catholic population of *England and Wales* (1921) at 1,965,787, *Scotland* 601,304, *Ireland* (Census figures 1911) 3,248,670. The figures for *India* (1921) are 2,256,454, *Ceylon* (1921) 367,350, *Canada* (1921) 3,383,663, *Australian Commonwealth* (1921) 1,275,661, *New Zealand* (1921) 93,023, and *Union of South Africa* (coloured pop. 1911, whites 1918) 90,764, the total for the *British Empire* being 14,825,210, and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES

	CONS	CLERGY
<i>Westminster</i> , Francis, Cardinal Bourne (translated from <i>St Albans</i> 1903)	1896	496
<i>Bishops Auxiliary</i> Joseph Butt (cons 1911)		
Manuel Bidwell (cons 1917)	1895	109
<i>Cardiff</i> , Francis Mostyn	1918	313
<i>Birmingham</i> , John McIntyre	1908	504
<i>Liverpool</i> , Frederick W. Keating	1922	
<i>Bp Auxil.</i> , Thomas Dobson		
<i>Bishops</i>		
<i>Brentwood</i> , Arthur Doubleday	1920	95
<i>Clifton</i> , George A. Burton	1904	129
<i>Hexham & Newcastle</i> , Richd. Collins	1905	277
<i>Lleida</i> , I. R. Cowgill	1905	196
<i>Menema Wales</i> , Thomas Shine	1921	91
<i>Middlebrough</i> , Richard Lacy	1879	123
<i>Bishop Coadjutor</i> , I. Shine	1921	
<i>Northampton</i> , Dudley C. Calv Elwes	1921	99
<i>Nottingham</i> , Thomas Dunn	1916	150
<i>Plymouth</i> , John Kelly	1911	115
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	253
<i>Salford</i> , Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	380
<i>Bishop Auxil.</i> , John S. Vaughan	1909	
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , Hugh Singleton	1908	92
<i>Southwark</i> , Peter E. Amigo	1904	513

SCOTLAND — Archiebishops

<i>St Andrews & Edinburgh</i> , James A. Smith (trans. from Dunkeld 1900)	1890	106
<i>Bishop Auxiliary</i> , Henry Graham Glasgow	1917	
Douald Mackintosh	1922	304
<i>Bishops</i>		
<i>Aberdeen</i> , George Bennett	1918	72
<i>Argyll & Isles</i> , Donald Martin	1919	33
<i>Dunkeld</i> , John Loner	1914	48
<i>Galloway</i> , James McCarthy	1914	38

BRITISH DOMINIONS

<i>Ireland — Archiebishops</i>		
<i>Armagh</i> , Michael Cardinal Logue (succeeded 1887)	1879	188
<i>Archiebishop Auxiliary (Armagh)</i>		
Patrick O'Donnell (cons 1888)	1922	
<i>Dublin</i> , Edward Byrne	1920	647
<i>Cashel</i> , John Hartley	1914	133
<i>Tuam</i> , T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151

<i>Bishops</i>		
<i>Achnarry</i> , Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
<i>Ardagh</i> , Joseph Hoare	1895	105
<i>Cloyne</i> , P. McKenna	1909	118
<i>Clonfert</i> (vacant)	83	
<i>Cloyne</i> , Robert Browne	1894	138
<i>Cork</i> , Daniel Cohanlan	1914	204
<i>Derry</i> , Charles MacHugh	1907	116
<i>Douro & Connor</i> , Joseph Mac Rory	1915	175
<i>Dromore</i> , Edward Mulhern	1916	60
<i>Felphin</i> , Bernard Coyne	1913	105
<i>Bp Coadj.</i> , Edward Doorley	1923	
<i>Ferna</i> , William Codd	1918	133
<i>Galway & Kilmaeduaigh</i> , Thomas O'Doherty (appt 1923)	1919	86
<i>Kerry</i> , Charles O'Sullivan	1918	135
<i>Kildare & Leighlin</i> , Patrick Foley	1896	154
<i>Kilala</i> , James Naughton	1912	47
<i>Killaloe</i> , Michael Fogarty	1904	180
<i>Kilmore</i> , Patrick Finegan	1910	114
<i>Limerick</i> (vacant)	173	
<i>Meath</i> , Laurence Gaughan	1906	169

<i>Osney</i> , Abraham Brownrigg	CONS	CLERGY
<i>Bp Coadj.</i> , James Downey	1884	119
<i>Raphoe</i> , William McNeely	1922	
<i>Ross</i> , Denis Kelly	1897	30
<i>Watury d. Llanore</i> , Bernard Hackett	1916	167
<i>Europe — Bishops</i>		
<i>Malta</i> , Maurus Caruana, Bp, Archb.	CONS	
<i>Gozo</i> , John Camilleri	1925	
<i>Gibraltar</i> , H. Gregory Thompson	1889	
<i>America</i>		
<i>Delegate Apostolic to Canada</i> , Abp Peter d. Maria	1910	

<i>Archiebishops</i>		
<i>Edmonton</i> , Henry O'Leary	1913	
<i>Halifax</i> , Edward MacCarthy	1908	
<i>Kuwait</i> , Michael J. Spratt	1911	
<i>Montreal</i> , Paul N. Bruchesi	1897	
<i>Bishop Coadj.</i> , George Hawthier	1912	
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph Medard F. P. P. P.	1922	
<i>Port of Spain</i> , John Pius Dowling	1909	
<i>Quebec</i> , Louis Nazaire Bégin	1888	
<i>Archbishop Coadj.</i> , Paul Eugene Roy	1908	
<i>Regina</i> , Olivier Mathieu	1911	
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Arthur Béliveau	1913	
<i>St. John's Newfoundland</i> , E. P. Roche	1915	
<i>Toronto</i> , Neil MacNeil	1898	
<i>Vancouver, B.C.</i> , Timothy Casey	1900	
<i>Winnipeg</i> , Alfred Sinnott	1916	

<i>Bishops</i>		
<i>Alexandria</i> , Felix Couturier	1919	
<i>Antigonish</i> , James Morrison	1912	
<i>Athabasca</i> , Emilinus Grouard Vic. Ap.	1891	
<i>Coadjutor</i> , Celestine Jousseaume	1909	
<i>Calgary</i> , John M. Nally	1913	
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Louis O'Leary	1913	
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i> , Patrick Chasson	1917	
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Michael Labrecque	1892	
<i>Demerara</i> , Compton T. Galton Vic. Ap.	1902	
<i>Gaspé</i> , Francis Ross	1922	
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> , J. Leventoux	1922	
<i>Halifax</i> , Louis Rhéaume	1923	
<i>Hamilton</i> , Thomas Joseph Dowling	1887	
<i>Haibour Grace</i> , John March	1906	
<i>Honduras</i> , (vacant)		
<i>Jamaica</i> , William O'Hare Vic. Ap.	1919	
<i>Joliette</i> , John William Forbes	1913	
<i>Keewatin</i> , Ovide Charlebois	1910	
<i>London</i> , F. Fallon	1910	
<i>Mackenzie</i> , Gabriel Breynat Vicar Ap.	1902	
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Joseph Eugene Limoges	1922	
<i>Nicolet</i> , Joseph S. Brunaute	1899	
<i>North Ontario</i> , J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1921	
<i>Pembroke</i> , Patrick Ryan	1912	
<i>Peterboro</i> , Michael O'Brien	1913	
<i>Prince Albert & Saskatoon</i> , J. Prud'homme	1921	
<i>Rimouski</i> , J. Léonard	1919	
<i>Roseau</i> , Philip Schelfhaute	1902	
<i>St. George's, N.F.</i> , Henry Renouf	1920	
<i>St. Hyacinth</i> , (vacant)		
<i>St. John, N. Brunswick</i> , Edward Le Blanc	1922	
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , David J. Scollard	1904	
<i>Sherbrooke</i> , Paul Stanislas Le Rocque	1893	
<i>Bishop Aux.</i> , Hubert Chailfoux	1915	
<i>Three Rivers</i> , F. X. Cloutier	1899	
<i>Valleyfield</i> , Raymond Rouleau	1923	
<i>Victoria, B.C.</i>		
<i>Yukon & Ft. Rupert</i> , Emilios Buno, Vic. Ap.	1927	

Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Nioca
Bucka, res Winnipeg

Cons
1918

Africa

Delegate Apostolic to S Africa, Abp Jordan
Gijlswijk

Bishops

Bangweelo, Stephen Larue V A 1913
Bahr-el Ghazal, Antony Stoppani V A 1917
Basutoland, Julius J Canez V A 1909
Benin Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien Vic Ap 1918
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V A 1896
Cape Colony, West, John Rooney Vic Ap 1886
Dar-es Salaam, Gabriel A Staur, Vic. Ap 1923
Gold Coast, Ignatius Hummel, Vic Ap 1906
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V A 1900
Khartum, Francis Geyer, V A 1903
Kimberley, Charles Cox, Adm Ap 1914
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann Vic Ap 1923
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic Ap 1904
Lower Niger, I Shanahan, Vic Ap 1920
Nyasae, Mathurin Guillemé Vic Ap 1911
Orange River, J Simon Vic Ap 1898
Port Louis, John Murphy 1916
Port Victoria Seychelles, A Gummy 1921
Shiré, Louis Aumeau Vic Ap 1910
Sierra Leone, John O Gorman Vic Ap 1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Biriaux, Vic Ap 1920
Togo, John Cesson, Vic Ap 1923
Transvaal, Charles Cox, Vic Ap 1914
Victoria Nyanza, J Sweeney, Vic Ap 1912
Western Nigeria, Thos Broderick Vic Ap 1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville Vic Ap 1913

Asia

Delegate Apostolic to India, Abp Peter Pisani

Patriarch

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina 1918

Archbishops

Aggra, Angelo Bernachioni 1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier 1919
Calcutta, Brice Menleman 1908
Bp Coadj, Ferdinand Périer 1921
Colombo, Antony Couderc 1898
Cyprus, Paul Anoud 1911
Madras, John Aelen 1902
Stula, Anselm John Kenealy 1911
Verapoly, Angelus M Perez 1915

Bishops

Ajmer, Henry Caumont 1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poll 1915
Araba (Aden), Latin Henry Vauni 1916
Burma, East, Victor Emmi Sagraia V A 1909
Burma, North, Eugene C Boulquier Vic A. 1906
Burma, South, Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap 1893
Cahcut, Paul Perini 1910
Changanacherry, Thos. Kurialacherry, V A 1911
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro 1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy 1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand 1916
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil Vic Ap 1911
Galle, Joseph van Reeth 1895
Hong Kong, Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap 1905
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara 1909
Jafna, Joseph Baulit 1920
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer 1912

Asia Bishops—continued.

Cons

Kottayam, Alexander (hulajarambil) 1914
Krishnagur, Sautimo Taveggia 1906
Kumbakonam, May Aug Chapuis 1911
Lahore, Fabian A Eestermans 1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon 1904
Mangalore, Joseph Pals 1923
Mehapur, T E Ribeiro V de Castro 1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatues 1922
Vagpur, Francis S Coppel 1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoeck 1921
I oona, A. Brudel 1922
Quilon, A M Benziger 1900
Trichinopoly, A Paisandier 1909
Trichur, Francis Vairhapilly 1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez 1917
Tuticorin, Francis Roche 1923
Uzayapatam, John Mary Clerc 1891

Australia

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp Cattaneo

Archbishops

Adelaide, Robt W Spence 1914
Brisbane, James Duhig 1905
Hobart, Patrick Delany 1893
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix 1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune 1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly 1901
Archbp Coadj, Michael Sheehan 1922

Bishops

Armidale, Patrick J O'Connor 1903
Ballarat, Daniel Koley 1916
Bathurst, Michael O Farrell 1920
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc Vic Ap 1912
Cooktown, John Heavey 1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf 1914
Lij, Charles Nicolas 1918
Geraldton, Richard Ryan 1923
 Gilbert Islands, Joseph Ieray Vic Ap 1898
Goulburn, John Gallagher 1895
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic Ap 1923
Lismore, John Carroll 1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer 1897
Manannan and Caroline Islands, James 1923
Iopez de Rey, Vic Ap 1923
Navigator Islands, J Dainand, Vic Ap 1919
Papuaia, A G de Boisamenn 1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters 1923
Port Augusta, 1923
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel 1912
Sale, Patrick Phelan 1913
Sandhurst, John McCarthy 1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz 1920
Wagga Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1918
Wicannna Forbes, William Haydon 1918

New Zealand

Archbishop

Wellington, Francis Redwood 1874
Archbishop Coadj, Thomas O Shea 1913

Bishops

Auckland, Henry William Cleary O.B.E. 1910
Bishop Coadj, James Histon 1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie 1916
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte 1920

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b 1829, d 1912) In Dec 1922, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employes was 28,261, of Corps and Outposts 13,577. Local Officers, 87,822. The number of countries occupied was 79, and of languages used 53. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 126 Industrial Houses for Fallen Women, 52 Maternity Homes and 91 Children's Homes, 125 Slum Posts,

16 Prison Gate Homes, 293 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, 174 Workshops and Factories, 153 Labour Bureaux at Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during 'Self Denial Week' in 1923 amounted to £166,546. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained post free, from 20 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL Bramwell Booth (1912) Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

Universities, Colleges and Schools. 265

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1924

Trinity, April 23 to July 5.

Michaelmas, Oct 10 to Dec 17

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c

Chancellor The Marquess Crizton of Fleet
 Kebleston K G, D C I All Souls 1907
High Steward The Viscount Blikenhead,
 Hon D C L, Merton 1922
Vice Chancellor T Wells M A Warden of
 Wadham 1923
Proctors W Phelps M A C C C D C
 Simpson M A Keble F W Green, M A,
 Merton 1923
Burgesses Lord Hugh R H Cecil M A
 Hertford, 1918 Sir C W C Oman M A,
 All Souls 1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court Sir E J
 Trevelyan D C I All Souls 1910
Public Orator A D Colley D Litt Magd 1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United
Kingdom A Thomson M A, Ch Ch 1899
Bodley's Librarian Arthur Ernest Cowley
 D Litt Magdalen 1919
Sub Librarian H H F Caster D Litt,
 All Souls 1912 E Lobel M A Que n's
Keeper of Archives R I Poole M A Magd
Radcliffe's Librarian W H Jackson
 D Sc New Coll 1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D G
 Hogarth, D Litt Magdalen 1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C F Bell M A
 Magdalen 1909
Registrar of the University C Leudesdorf
 M A, Pembroke 1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the
Boards of Faculties E S (1912, M A
 Magdalen 1913
Radcliffe Observer,
Secretary to the Unctors of the University
 Chest J F Stennung M A Wadham 1923
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre,
 F W Pembler D C L All Souls 1919
Acting Curator of Schools G B Allen,
 B D, Principal of St Edmund Hall 1912
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court John D
 Peel M A, Magd 1908
Coroners of the Univ W I Hooke M A,
 Ch Ch 1899 F F Marshall M A, St
 Johns 1908
University Counsel, George J Talbot, K C
 M A, All Souls 1913
Solicitor, John D Peel M A Magd 1908
Bedels F G Gee M A Non Coll Divinity 1908
F Parker Law C J Hone Medicine
 G W Beesley, Arts 1900
Organist E Hiff D Mus, St Johns 1919
Summoner of Preachers H M Lodge 1900
Clerk of the Schools, E H Bellamy
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools (H Wilkinson,
 M A, Worcester 1929
Extension of Teaching, Rev F E
 Hutchinson, M A Trinity 1919
Local Exams W C Burnett, M A Worcester
University Museum, Prof H L Rowman
 D Sc, Magdalen 1900
University Press I W Chapman, M A,
 Oriel
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments and Ad
mission to Colonial and Foreign Students,
 R. Truslove, M A, Ch Ch

The Rhodes Trustees F J Wylie, M A, B N C
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund,
 Nigel Bond, M A, 49 Sloane Square, London,
 S W 1

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Official Members The Chancellor, Vice Chan
 cellor Proctors
Heads of Houses Warden of All Souls Master
 of Balliol Dean of Ch Ch
Professors The Oriel Professor of the Philosophy
 of the Christian Religion the Regius Professor
 of Medicine the Gladstone Professor of Politi
 cal Theory the Camden Professor of Ancient
 History the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin
 the Professor of Pathology
Members of Corporation F M Walker, M A
 Sir I H Warren D C L A J Jenkinson,
 M A J I Stocks M A B J Lys M A D G
 Hogarth D Litt H B Hartley M A A L
 Patiquarson M A, G B Allen B D

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

American History (Harmsworth), S E Fleet 1922
Morris M A, Ch Ch 1893
Anatomy (Lee), A Thomson, M A Ch Ch 1916
Anglo Saxon, W A Craigie, M A, 1919
Arabic (Laudian), D S Margoliouth,
 D Litt New Coll 1889
Archæology (Ince), P Gardner D Litt
 Line 1887
Archæology (Prehistoric), Sir A J Evans,
 D Litt B N C 1909
Assyriology, S Langdon, M A Jesus 1912
Astronomy (Samian) H H Turner D Sc,
 New Coll 1893
Biochemistry R A Peters, M A Trin 1923
Botany (Sherard) Sir F W Keeble, C B E,
 M A F R S Magd 1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang and Lit
 R M Dawkins M A Azetel 1920
Celtic John Fraser, M A, Jesus 1921
Chemistry (Lee) F Soddy M A, Ch Ch 1919
Chemistry (Wainwright), W H Peikin M A,
 F R S Magd 1912
Chinese, W J Soothill, M A Trinity 1920
Civil Law (Regius), F de Zuluetta, D C L,
 All Souls 1919
Colonial History (Bell) R Coupland, M A,
 All Souls 1920
Comparative Anatomy (Immaco) E S Good
 rich M A, Merton 1921
Comparative Philology, J Wright M A,
 Fzetei 1901
Divinity (Regius), Henry Tighton Goudge,
 D D, Ch Ch 1923
Divinity (Margaret), W Lock, D D Keble
 Falsenational History (Regius) W Watson,
 D D Ch Ch 1908
Engineering Science, C F Jenkin M A,
 B N C 1908
English Language and Literature H C K
 Wyld, B Litt, Merton 1920
English Literature, G S Gordon M A,
 Merton 1922
Exegesis (Ireland), C H Turner M A, Magd 1920
Experimental Philosophy (Lee), F A
 Lindemann, M A, Wadham 1919
Five Arts (Slade), A M Hind, M A (Amb)
 Forestry R S Truap, D Sc, St Johns 1921
French (Foch), G Rudler, M A Worcester 1920
Geology, W I Sollas, M A, Unio 1897
Geometry (Samian), G H Hardy, M A,
 F R S, New Coll 1929
German Language and Literature, H. G
 Fiedler, M V O, M A, Queens 1907

Greek (Regius), G G A Murray, D Litt., Elect.	Merton (1270), T Bowman, M A, Warden
Ch Ch	New Coll. (1386), W A Spooner, D D, Warden
Hebrew (Regius), G A Cooke, D D, Ch Ch	Oriel (1326), L R Phelps, M A, Provost
History, Ancient (Camden), H Stuart Jones, D Litt., B N C	Pembroke (1624), F H Dudden D D, Master
History, Ancient (Wykeham), J L Myres, M A, New Coll.	Queen's (1340), J R Magrath D D, Provost
International Law (Chichele), J I Briery, B CL, All Souls	St John's (1555), H A James D D, President
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, C B Burney, D Litt., Oriel	Trinity (1554), H E D Blackston D D, Pres
Italian (Serena), C Foligno, M A, Queen's	University (1249), Sir M E Sadler, M A, KCSI Master
Jurisprudence (Corpus), Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Hon D CL, Corpus	Wadham (1613), J Wells M A, Warden
Latin (Corpus), A C Clark, M A, Corpus	Worcester (1714), F T Lys M A, Provost
Law (Inverian), W S Holdsworth, K C, D CL, All Souls	St Edmund Hall (1260), G B Allen, B D, Prin
Logic (Wykeham), H H Joachim, M A, New Coll.	Keble (1869), B J Kidd, D D, Warden
Medicine (Regius), Sir A E Garrod, K C M G, D M, Ch Ch	Non Coll. Stu (1868), J B Baker, M A, Censor
Military History (Chichele), H S Wilkin son, M A, All Souls	Campion Hall J H Keane, M A, Master
Mineralogy, H L Bowman, D Sc, Magd	S Benet's Hall, P J McCann, M A, Master
Modern History (Chichele), Sir C W C Oman, K B E, M A, All Souls	Societies of Women Students
Modern History (Regius), Sir C H Firth, M A, Oriel	LADY MARGARET HALL
Moral Philosophy (Waynflete), J A Smith, M A, Magd	Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey, M A
Moral Philosophy (White), J A Stewart M A, Corpus	Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M A
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, D Mus, New Coll.	Vice Principal, Miss E Jamison, M A
Natural Philosophy (Sedlean), A E H Love D Sc, Queen's	Librarian, Miss Skipworth M A
Papyrology, A S Hunt D Litt., Queen's	Bursar, Miss Munson
Pastoral Theology (Regius), R L Ottley D D, Ch Ch	Hall Secretary, Miss Anson, B A
Pathology, G Dreyer, M A, Lanc	SOMERVILLE COLLEGE
Pharmacology, J A Gunn, M A, Queen's	Principal, Miss P Penrose M A, OBE
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), C C J Webb, M A, Oriel	Vice Principal, Hon Alice Bruce M A
Physics (Wykeham), J S E Townsend M A, New Coll.	Secretary and Treasurer, Miss H Reynard
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir C S Sherrington, Hon D Sc, FRS	Bursar, Miss M B Stonedale
Poetry (vacant)	Librarian, Miss V Farnell M A
Political Economy, D H Macgregor, M A	ST HUGH'S COLLEGE
Political Theory and Institutions, W G S Adams, M A, All Souls	Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain, M A
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), A. L. Dixon, M A, Magd	Vice Principal, Miss Catherine B Firth, D Litt
Roman Dutch Law (Rhodes), R W Lee, D CL, All Souls	Librarian, Miss W Mammatt M A
Roman Languages, P Studer, M A, Exeter	House Bursar, Miss R Metherell
Rural Economy (Whitford), W Somerville, D Sc, St John's	ST HILDA'S HALL
Russian, N Forbes, M A, Balliol	Principal, Miss W H Moberly, M A
Sanskrit, A A Macdonell M A, Balliol	Vice Principal, Miss J de J Mann, M A
Spanish, Don E de Arteaga y Peveira, M A, Worcester	Bursar, Miss V L Winslow
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D Sc, Jesus	Secretary, Miss J C Thornton, B A
	SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS
	Principal, Miss Christine M E Burrows M A
Oxford Colleges	
(with date of foundation)	
All Souls (1437), F W Pender D CL, Warden	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Balliol (1264), A L Smith, M A, Master	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS 1924.
B N C (1509), C H Sampson, M A, Principal	Lent Jan 8 to Mar 28
Ch Ch (1525), H J White, D D, Dean	Passer Apr 16 to June 24
Corpus Christi (1526), T Case, M A, President	Michaelmas Oct 1 to Dec 19
Keele (1314), L E Farnell, D Litt., Rector	Chancellor, Rt Hon the Earl of Balfour Elect
Hertford (1574), R. B. Riddell, M A, Principal	K G, O M, Hon LL D, Trin
Jesus (1575), E G Hardy, D CL, Principal	Vice Chancellor, Edmund Courtenay
Lincoln (1457), J A E. Munro, M A, Rector	Pearce D D, Master of Corpus
Magdalen (1456), Sir H Warren, D CL, President	High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K G, P C, G C M G, G C O, LL D, Trin
	Deputy High Steward, Rt Hon J E P Rawlinson, K C Hon LL D Trin
	Representatives in Parliament, Rt Hon J F P Rawlinson, K C LL D, Trin
	1922 J R M Butler, M A, Trin
	Commissionary, Rt Hon J F P Rawlinson, K C LL D, Trin
	Public Orator, I R Glover M A, St John's
	Registrar, I N Keynes, Sc D, Pemb
	Assistant Registrar, B Benham M A, King's
	Assistant Registrar for Research Studies, Sir G Butler, K B E, M A, Corp
	Assistant Registrar for Board of Examinations, W C D Whetham, M A, Trin
	Librarian (vacant)

Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), (vacant) **Elect**
Naval History (Vere Harmsworth), J H **1903**
 Rose, Litt. D, *Christi*
Pathology H. R. Dean, M. A., Trin H **1919**
Physic (Regius), Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford **1902**
 Allbutt, K. C. B., M. D., Hon. LL. D., *Cavus*
Physic Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., M. A., **1892**
 Hon. Sc. D., Trin H **1919**
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, O. B. E.,
 M. A., Trin H **1900**
Physiology, J. N. Langley, Sc. D., Trin **1903**
Political Economy A. C. Pigou, M. A.,
 King's **1908**
Pure Mathematics (Saddlerian), E. W.
 Hobson, Sc. D., *Christi* **1910**
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M. A., St John's **1906**
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S.
 Gardner, M. A., *Cavus* **1909**

Cambridge Colleges

(With date of Foundation)

Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, O. B. E.,
 Sc. D., *Master*
Clare (1346), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL. D., *Master*
Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D. D., *Master*
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc. D., *Master*
Emmanuel (1524), Peter Giles, Litt. D., *Master*
Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson,
 M. D., *Master*
Jesus (1266), Arthur Gray, M. A., *Master*
King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, O. B. E., LL. D.,
Provost
Magdalene (1542), A. C. Benson, LL. D., O. V. O., *Master*
Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL. D., *Master*
Peterhouse (1284), Sir A. W. Ward, Litt. D., *Master*
Queens (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D. D., *Prec*
St Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W.
 Drury, D. D., *Master*
St John's (1511), R. Forsyth Scott, M. A., *Master*
Sidney Sussex (1566), G. A. Weekes, M. A., *Master*
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., M. A.,
 Hon. Sc. D., *Master*
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL. D., *Master*

HOSTELS

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D. D., *Master*
Non Collegiate Students (1869), W. K. Reddaway,
 M. A., *Censor*

Colleges for Women

GIRTON COLLEGE

Mistress, Miss Bertha S. Philippotts, O. B. E., Litt. D.
Vice Mistress and Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson
Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan
Secretary, Miss M. Glover

NEWMHAM COLLEGE

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey
Tutors, Miss A. B. Collier, Miss Steele Smith,
 Miss E. M. Chrystal, Mrs. Palmer
Bursar, Mrs. Lacy

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

South Kensington, S.W. 7 2866 and 1900.

During the Session 1902-03 the total admissions
 amounted to 8,498, the number of internal
 Students in May, 1903 was 8,881

Visitor, H. M. the King in Council.**Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K. G., K. T.,

D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. A., F. R. S.

Vice Chancellor, H. J. Waring, M. S., B. Sc., F. R. C. S.**Chairman of Convocation**, Robert Mullineux

Walsley, D. Sc., F. R. S. E.

Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M. A., M. D.,
 F. R. C. P.

Registrars (Academic Council) Edwin Deller,

LL. D., (External Council) G. F. Goodchild,

M. A. (University Extension Board) J. Lea, M. A.

Secretary to the Senate, Robin Roscoe, B. A.**Financial Officer**, John Campbell, C. R. I.**Supt. of Examinations** F. J. Port, LL. B.**Goldsmiths Librarian**, Reginald Arthur Rye.**Accountant**, Oliver Greenwood, F. S. A. A.**Representative in Parliament**, Sir Sydney

Russell Wells, M. D.

Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt. D.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice Chancellor, The
 (Chairman of Convocation) *By the Crown*, Sir
 William H. Beveridge, Hon. W. N. Bruce
 Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin, *By*
Convocation—(Divinity) Rev. J. A. Douglas
 (Arts), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. J. Scott
 Lidgett, L. Loney, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev.
 H. B. Workman, (Laws), His Honour F. B.
 Napier (Music), C. B. Edgar (Medicine), Dr.
 E. G. Little, Dr. R. A. Young (Science), W.
 Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir
 Philip Magnus, Sir Sydney Russell Wells, M. P.,
 Dr. G. Senter *By Royal College of Physicians*,
 Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham
By Royal College of Surgeons, R. Johnson, V.
 Warren Low *Co-opted to represent University*
College, Sir Gregory Foster, A. T. Taylor *(Co-*
opted to represent King's College) Dr. E. Barker
By King's College (Theological Department)
 Rev. W. R. Matthews *By Lincoln's Inn*, N.
 Micklem *By Inner Temple* W. R. Bousfield
By Middle Temple, Sir Robert A. McCall
By Gray's Inn, Lord Justice Atkin *By Law*
Society, Sir Roger Gregory, Sir Walter Trower
By Corporation of London, J. R. Pakeman *By*
London County Council, Sir Wm. J. Collins,
 Sir John Gilbert *By City and Guilds of London*
Institute, Dr. G. N. Pitt *By the Faculties—*
(Theology), Rev. Prof. S. W. Green (Arts),
 Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Dr.
 M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke (Laws),
 Prof. A. F. Morrison (Music), Prof. Sir Frederick
 Bridge, (Medicine) Lord Dawson of Penn,
 H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring (Science), Prof.
 A. Dendy, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. I. S. Hutton
 Dr. A. N. Whitehead, (Engineering), Dr.
 H. C. H. Carpenter, (Economics), Prof. Graham
 Wallis

Organisation of Teaching

On January 1, 1907, University College was
 transferred to the University, of which it now
 forms an integral part in the Faculties of
 Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering,
 and Economics. On January 1, 1902, King's
 College was, in respect of all its Departments
 except that of Theology, transferred to the
 University, of which it now forms an integral
 part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine,
 Science, Engineering, and Economics. The
 Theological Department of the College remains
 a "School of the University" in the Faculty
 of Theology. Other Institutions maintained
 by the University are the Brown Animal
 Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road,
 Goldsmiths College at New Cross, the Francis
 Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at
 University College, and the Institute of His-
 torical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised Teachers in the several faculties are as follows—

Theology 0 and 20 *Arts*, 78 and 128 *Laws* 4 and 8 *Music*, 1 and 19 *Medicine* 28 and 350 *Science*, 77 and 214 *Engineering*, 10 and 78 *Economics*, 26 and 15.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Accountancy and Business Methods (Cassell), L R Ducksee, M Com, FCA
Anatomy E Barclay Smith MD, FRCGS
Classical Literature T B Johnston, MB, FRCGS
Parsons, FRCGS G Elliot Smith, MD, FRS
W Wright DSc, I Yeates, MB
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (Goldsmid)
 I N G Balou, DSc, FRS
Arabic Sir T W Arnold CIE, Litt D
Archæology (Lates) E A Gardner, Litt D
Architecture A E Richardson, FRIBA
Aviation (Zaharoff) L Balfour, CBE, FRCGS
Bacteriology J W H Eyre, MD, R F Hewlett, MD, FRCGS
Bacteriology (Goldsmiths Company's) W Bulloch, MD, FRS
Banking and Currency (Cassell), (vacant)
Biochemistry, J C Drummond, DSc, A Har den, DSc, FRS
Botany, R R Gates Ph D Dame Helen C I Gwynne Vaughan, DSc, DSc, W Neilson Jones, MA
Botany (Quain) F W Oliver, DSc, FRS
Central European History (Masaryk), E W Seton Watson, D Litt
Chemical Engineering (Ramsay), E C Williams MS
Chemistry, A J Allmand, MC, DSc, C S Gibson, OBE, MSc, T S Moore, MA, J R Partington, MBE, DSc, R H Aders Plummer, DSc, C K Tinkler, DSc, W B Luck DSc
Chemistry (Daniell) S Smiles OBE, DSc, FRS
Chemistry (General), F G Donnan, CBE, DSc, FRS
Chemistry (Organic), J Norman Collie, DSc, FRS
Civil Engineering A H Jameson, MSc, MICE
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E G Coker, DSc, FRS, E H Lamb, DSc, MSc
Classics J H Sleeman, MA, J A K Thomson, MA
Commerce, A J Sargent, MA
Commercial and Industrial Law (Cassell), H C Gutteridge, MA
Comparative Law (Quain), J E G de Montmorancy, LLB
Constitutional Law J H Morgan, MA
Dutch Studies, Pieter Geyl, Litt D
Early Italian Language and Literature, E G Gardner, Litt D
Economic History, Mrs L C A Knowles, Litt D
Education, J W Adamson, BA, T P Nunn, DSc
Egyptology (Edwards), Sir Flinders Petrie, DCL, FRS, FBA
Electrical Engineering, J A Fleming DSc, FRS
Do (Siemens), Ernest Wilson MBE
Embryology, J P Hill, DSc, FRS
Engineering, W E Dalby, BSc, FRS
English Bibliography A W Pollard, CBE, D Litt
English History, A F Pollard, Litt D, FBA
English Language and Literature, Sir I Gollancz, Litt D, FBA, Sir Sidney Lee, Litt D, FBA
Do (Quain) R W Chambers, D Litt

English Literature, Miss C F E. Spurgeon, Litt D
Ethnology C G Seligman, MD, FRS
Eugenics (Galton), Karl Pearson, LL D, FRS
Experimental Pathology, W S Lazarus Barlow MD, C J Martin, CMG, DSc, FRS, Sir Almroth E Wright, KBE, CBE, MD, FRS
Fine Art (Slade), Henry Tonks, FRCGS
French and Romance Philology (Feldien), L M Brandin Ph D
French Literature F Y Eccles MA
Geography, L W Lyde MA, Sir Halford J Mac kinder, MA, J F Unstead DSc
Geology, W T Gordon DSc, FRS
Geology (Yates Goldsmid), E J Garwood, Sc D, FRS
German, R. C. Friebach, Ph D, J G Robertson Ph D
Greek J A. Platt, MA
Helminthology R T Leiper DSc, FRS
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, MA
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia &c, H H Dodwell, MA
History of Art (T Borenius, Ph D
Hygiene (Chadwick) H R Kenwood, CMG, MBE
Hygiene and Public Health, Sir William J R Simpson, CMG, MD
Imperial History (Rhodes) A P Newton, D Litt
International Law (vacant)
Italian Antonio (Ippico) Dr Jur
Latin H E Butler MA, D A Slater, MA
 H Williamson, MA
Logic & Scientific Method, A Wolf, D Litt
Mathematics (Astor) (vacant)
Mathematics, H Hilton, DSc, G B Jeffery DSc, A E Jolliffe MA, S A F White, MA
Mechanical Engineering, G Cook, DSc
Medieval History F J C Hearnshaw, LL D
Medical Zoology, A W Alcock, CIE, LL D, FRS
Medicine T R Elliott CBE, DSc, MD, FRS
 R Fraser, MD, F S Langmead, MD, H MacLean MD
Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vacher, L Es L
Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c (Korais), A J Poynter, BA
Morbid Anatomy, S G Shattock, FRCGS, FRS
 H M Turnbull DM
Municipal Engineering (Chadwick) M I M Ormsby, FRCGS
Music (King Edward), Sir Frederick Bridge, CVO, Mus Doc
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Miss A L McIlroy, OBE, MD
Pathology, Sir F W Andrewes OBE, MD, FRS, L S Dudgeon CMG, CBE, FRCP, J McIntosh, MD
Pathology (Graham) A E Boycott, DM, FRS
Pathology (Dunn), Adrian Stokes DSc, OBE, MD
Pernan, Sir Denison Ross, CIE, Ph D
Pharmaceutics, H G Greenish, FIC
Pharmacology, A J Clark MC, MD
Philosophy, H Wildon Carr, D Litt
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote), C E Spearman, Ph D
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, MA
Physics, A Griffiths, DSc, F Horton DSc, FRS, C H Lees, DSc, FRS, W Wilson, DSc, FRS
Physics (Joel) S. Russ, DSc
Physics (Quain) (vacant)
Do (Wheatstone) O W Richardson, DSc, FRS
Physiology, B J Collingwood, OBE, MD, Miss W C Cullis, OBE, DSc, C A Lovatt Evans, DSc, R J S McDowall, DSc,

J Mellanby, M D, V H Mottram, M A, M S
Pembrey, M D, F R S, H E Roaf, M D,
S Vincent, M D

Physiology, (Jodrell), A V Hill, O B E, S C D,
F R S

Physiology, General, Sir W M Bayliss, D Sc,
F R S

Political Economy, E Cannan, LL D, H S Foxwell,
M A F B A

Political Science, (vacant)

Portuguese Language, Literature and History
(Canoens), Edward Priestage, B A

Public Administration, S J Webb, LL B, M P

Radiology, (vacant)

Russian Language, Literature and History Sir
Bernard Pares, K B E, M A

Sanskrit, E L Turner, M A

Sculpture (vacant)

Social Philosophy, E J Urwick M A

Sociology (Maitin White), L F Hobhouse, D Litt
E A. Westermarck Ph D

Statistics, A L Bowley S C D, F B A

Surgery, G E Gask, C M G, D S O, F R C S C
A. Pannett, M D

Swahili and the Bantu Languages, Miss Alice
Werner, LL A

Town Planning, S D Adahead, M A, F R I B A

Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John
McFadyean, C M, F R S E

Zoology, C L Boulenger, D Sc, Arthur Dendy
D Sc F R S

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell),
D M S Watson, M Sc F R S

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W C 1

Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford

Provost, Sir Gregory Foster

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts
Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Eco-
nomics and the following Special Schools —

The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl De-
partment of Town Planning), the Slade School
of Fine Art (Drawing Painting and Sculpture)
and the School of Librarianship

KINGS COLLEGE Strand, W C 1

Chairman of Delegation Viscount Hambleden

Principal, Ernest Baker LL D

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts
Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and
Economics

KINGS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
Household and Social Science Department,
Camden Hill Road W 8

Dean, Lydia Henry, M D

GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE, New Cross, S E 14

Warden, I Raymont, M A

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In the Faculty of Theology —

New College, Hampstead (Congregational)

Principal, Rev A E Garvie, D D

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational)

Principal, Rev A E Garvie, D D

Regent's Park College, N W 8 (Baptist)

Principal, Rev H Wheeler Rotinson, M A

King's College (Theological Department)
Strand, W C 1 (Church of England)

Dean, Rev W B Matthews, D D

Wesleyan College, Richmond (West Methodist)

Principal, Rev W T A Barber, D D

St John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England)

Principal, Rev A. W Greenup, D D

Arts, Science, and Engineering —
East London College Mile End Road, E
Principal, John L S Hutton, M A

Arts and Science —

Royal Holloway College Englefield Green

Principal, Miss Ellen C Higgins, B A

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N W 1

Principal Miss M J Tuke M A

Birkbeck College Bream's Buildings E C 4

(For evening and part time students)

Principal, George Sentei, D Sc

Arts —

Westfield College, Hampstead N W 3

Principal, Miss Eleanor C Lodge, M A

Arts—in Pedagogy only —

London Day Training College Southampton Row,
W C 1

Principal, Prof T P Nunn D Sc

Arts—in Oriental Research only —

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E C 1

Director, Prof Sir Denison Ross, C L E, Ph D

Medicine —

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c
(see pp 276-77)

Science and Engineering —

Imperial College of Science and Technology —

*Royal College of Science and Royal School of
Mines*

Rector, Sir Thomas H Holland, K C S I, K C I E
F R S

City and Guilds (Engineering) College

Dean Prof W E Dalby, M A, F R S

Science—in Agriculture only —

South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

Principal, Robert M Wilson B Sc

*Arts (in Sociology and Geography only), Law
and Economics and Political Science* —

London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, Aldwych, W C 2

Director, Sir William H Beveridge, K C B C O L

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

Chancellor The Earl of Durham K G

Vice Chancellor, Prof Sir D Drummond C B E,
M D

Rectors, W N Haworth, D Sc, Rev H Elliot
shaw M A

Registrar, H G Theodosius M A

Librarian E V Stocks M A

Hon Director of Observatory, Harold Thomson,
M Sc, F R A S

Observer, Frank Sargent, F R A S

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham

Master, Rev Henry Elleshaw, M A

HATFIELD COLLEGE Durham

Master, Arthur Robinson, D C L

ST CHAD'S COLLEGE Durham

Principal, Rev S R P Moulds, D D

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE Durham

Principal, Rev C S Wallis M A

BEDE COLLEGE Durham

Principal Rev Donald Jones, D D

ST MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham

Principal Miss R E D Donaldson, M A

NON COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

Censor, Rev N D Coleman, M A

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, Kathleen Lambie, M A

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle

President, Sir David Drummond, C B E, M D

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle
Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.T., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER (£25,000)

Founded 1826 reorganised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D.
Vice Chancellor, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc. F.R.S.
Senior Pro Vice Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Director for Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Chairman of Convocation, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.
Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.
Sec. Faculty of Arts, C. S. S. Higham, M.A.
Sec., Faculty of Science, J. E. Myers, C.B.E., D.Sc.
Sec., Faculty of Medicine, W. H. Wood, M.D.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors J. J. Findlay, LL.D. H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.* I. W. Craham, M.A.
—Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. I. Nicklin, M.A.
—St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Lindsay Dewar, B.D.
—Lancashire Independent College, *Princ.*, Rev. A. I. Grieve, D.D.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Hope Hogg, M.A.
—Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.
—Ward Hall, *Warden*, Miss May
—Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. Spuiling, M.A.
—Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Guthkelch, B.A.
—St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. Whitley

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
Birmingham, 1900 (£25,000)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.
Vice Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Principal, C. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., M.A.
Vice Principal, Sir William Ashley, Ph.D., M.Com.
Registrar, John H. Costain
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Liverpool 1903 (£25,000)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Vice Chancellor, J. George Adams, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—Warden, W. S. Angus, B.A.
Women—Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Leeds, 1904 (£36,000)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro Chancellor, E. G. Arnold
Vice Chancellor,
Accountant, G. R. Brenoh
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baimes, B.A.
Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offer, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD 1906 (£25,000)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt. Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., M.P., LL.D., Sir William E. Clegg, C.B.E., LL.D.
Vice Chancellor, Sir W. Henry Radow, C.B.E., D.Mus.
Treasurer, D. Vickers, D. Eng.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, C.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory,
Tutor for Women Students, Mrs. Storr Best, M.A.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL 1909

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.
Vice Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A.
Treasurer, A. H. Badcock, F.P.
Registrar, E. G. Francis, B.A.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton

Director, Professor R. T. P. Baker, M.A.

Department of Education

Professor of Education, Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.

Master of Method, I. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

Halls of Residence

Men—Mortimer House and Canynge Hall
Women—Clifton Hill House
Women Students in Training—4 Hostels

EAST MIDLAND UNIVERSITY, Nottingham
(In process of formation)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
(1880).

Principal, W. H. Heston, M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shimeld

TRAINING COLLEGE

Head of Department, Prof. H. A. S. Wortley, M.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss A. Mouniciff, M.A.

LEICESTER LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND COLLEGE Leicester (1902)

Principal, R. F. Rattray, Ph.D.
Secretary, W. G. Gibbs
Women Students Hostel
Warden, Miss C. Laycock

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

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GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St., W. 1—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrar*, England, Norman C. King, Scotland, Thomas H. Graham O.B.E. 20 Queen Street Edinburgh. *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St. Dublin.

Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act 1857. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1925. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate or hold an appointment at a hospital or on a ship &c.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1—*Chairman*, Sir F. H. Champneys, Bart., M.D., *Secretary*, H. G. Westley, M.A.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 687 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee, scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually a college attached where students may reside. *Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The largest general hospital in England. 950 beds, in patients 1922, 17,444; out-patients, 107,455 attendances, 466,387, over 150 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry board and residence. 4 entrance scholarships and 30 prizes awarded annually—*Dean* Prof. William Wright, D.Sc., *Sec.*, E. J. Burdon.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 665. Number of new out-patients in 1922, 126,801. Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students. Resident appointments after qualification carry free board and residence. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually. Residential college and club for students, adjoining the hospital—*Dean*, Prof. T. B. Johnston.

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MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 450. Two entrance scholarships, value £100 each also one of £50 for University students. Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000.—*Dean*, A. E. Webb Johnson, C.B.E. D.O.M.B.F.R.C.S.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds 305. In patients 1922, 4,101 Out-patients 1922, 37,580. Five entrance scholarships value £20 to £200 awarded annually in July—*Dean*, Dr C. M. Wilson, Sec B. E. Matthews, B.A.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. J. Kenton, M.D. Secretary, F. Noakes.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Beds, 213.—*Dean*, A. Stanley Woodward, C.M.G., C.B.E. M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, University St., W.C.1.—A School of Final Medical Studies. Recently the recipient from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York of £83,000 for the advancement of medical education and research. Under this benefaction considerable additions are being made to the Hospital and Medical School. The number of beds will then be 500. One of the Schools with Teaching Units in Medicine and Surgery. An Obstetric Unit will shortly be instituted. Forty seven appointments open to students and paid appointments to the annual value of over £500. Scholarships and Exhibitions to the value of over £1,000 awarded annually. The National Dental Hospital Great Portland Street forms the Dental Department and Dental School of University College Hospital—*Dean*, Sir G. F. Blacker, C.B.E., M.D. Sec, G. E. Adams.

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ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Royal Naval College Greenwich S.E.10. *Director of Medical Studies*—*Surgeon Commr* T. B. Shaw, M.B., R.N.

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Durham University.
Glasgow Anderson's College Medical School Glasgow, St. Mungo's College Glasgow, Western Medical School.
Ireland, Dublin University.
Ireland, National University.
Ireland, Queen's University.
Leeds University.
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Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
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Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
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Impregnable (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5

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See also "Commercial Education"

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and Edinburgh. Dublin, National University of

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CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, South

ampton Row, W C—*Principal*, Fred V Bur-

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CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road High

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(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E 8.

(b) *Hackney Institute*, St. John Cass

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NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knights Hill,

West Norwood, S E—*Principal*, Capt. L. M

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PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A G Cooke, M A
PURNEY SCHOOL OF ART Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, I Bowyer

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road Brixton, S W 4.—*Principal*, A E Sage, M B E

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Technical Optics, F I Cheshire, O B E, A E Comady, *Optical design* A F C Pollard, *Mechanical design*

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V H Blackman, F R S (*Plant Physiology*), P Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*)

H M Lefroy (*Entomology*), S B Schryver (*Biochemistry*) *Geology* W W Watts, F R S, C G Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*)

Royal School of Mines

Mining S J Truscott, *Mines Surveying*, L H Cooke, *Mining Geology*, W W Watts, F R S, *Metalurgy* H C H Carpenter, F R S, *Oil Technology* W W Watts, F R S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College
Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power
 W E Dalby FRS Civil Engineering S M
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- (2) *Finsbury Technical College*, Leonard Street Finsbury EC 2
- (3) *Technical Art School* 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road SE
- (4) *Department of Technology*, 29 Roland Gardens, SW 7

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GLASGOW (Royal Techn. Coll.)—*See* p. 293
GLASGOW (Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial Coll.)—*Director* Dr. I. Pettigrew
Young M.B.E., D.Litt., Sec. S. S. Forsyth
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RUSKIN COLLEGE, Walton Street, Oxford
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 BURGH (St Paul's Missionary Coll) — *Princ*, Rev Canon W E Boulter M A
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 CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House Clergy Training School). — *Princ*, Rev Canon B K Cunningham, M A OBE
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 ELY — *Princ*, Rev Canon (F Smith, M A
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 LICHFIELD — *Princ*, Rev Pieb Lawlence A Phillips M A
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 OXFORD (Ripon Hall) — *Princ*, Rev J Major M A
 OXFORD (St Stephen's House) — *Princ*, Rev G A Michell M A
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 SALISBURY — Rev Canon C I Dimont D D
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 WELLS — *Princ*, Rev G A Holms, M A

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 EDINBURGH (S Salvador) — Warden, Rev W H Johnson, M A

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BINGLEY Yorks W—Miss E. H. Spalding M.A.
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BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Education Dept.), W—Miss M. Hammond B.A.
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BRIGHTON (C. of E.) W—Miss H. M. Preston.
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CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll.), W—Miss M. M. Allan.
CARDIFF (Aberdare Hall Hostel), W—Miss K. Hurlbutt D.Sc.
CARMARTHEN (C. of E.) M—Rev Canon Parry.
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DERBY (C. of E.), W—Rev Canon Bater, M.A.
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HULL (Newland R.C.) W—Margaret O'Hara.
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(Hostel) M—W. S. Angus B.A.
LIVERPOOL (Edge Hill) W—Miss Eva M. Smith.
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 MANCHESTER (Munic Day Tr Coll), W — A. L. Cann, B.A.
 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (St Marys, R C), W — Madame Kingstou
 NORWICH (C of E), W — Rev Canon J A Hannah, M A
 PETERBOROUGH (C of E), W — Miss H I Rowell
 PORTSMOUTH (Munic Tr Coll), W — Miss E L White, M A
 READING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tr Dept), M & W — W M Childs M A
 RIPON (C of F), W — Rev Canon Isaac A Smith, M A
 SAFFRON WALDEN (Brit. and foreign Sch. Soc) W — Miss A E Varley, M A
 SALFORD (R.C.), W — Madam Greene
 SALISBURY (C of E), W — Miss Barbara North
 SALTLEY, Birmingham (C of E), M — Rev B T Cooper M A
 SFFLY PARK, Birmingham (R C) W — Miss Fox
 SHEFFIELD (City Tr Coll), M & W — S Hoole M A
 SOUTHAMPTON (R C), W — Madame O Doherty
 SUNDERLAND (Tr Coll, Langham Tower), W — E M Alcock, M A
 SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll) W — Mary Salmon (acting).
 TRURO (C of E), W — Princ, Miss Gee
 WARRINGTON (C of F), W — Rev Canon Morley Stevenson, M A
 WATERFORD (De La Salle), M — Rev Br P M I Healy B A
 WINCHESTER (C of F) M — Rev E. G Wainwright, M A
 YORK (C of E) M — Rev H Walker M A

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M = For Men W = For Women

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 HEXHAM (Gr Sch.)—H M Butler, M A
 HEYWOOD (Sec Sch.)—§A Oldroyd, M Sc
 HIGBURY (County School, N 5)—§W E Spraggs, M A
 HIGGATE SCHOOL (1865).—§J A H Johnston, HINCKLEY.—§G E S Coxhead, M A
 HINDRY AND ABRAM (Lancs.)—§W S Fairbrother, M Sc
 HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1830)—§J Kenip, M A
 HITCHIN.—§Jabez King, M A
 „ (St Michaels School, RC)—Rev J Atthill, B A
 HOBBORN FATE (Gr Sch, St Clement Danes Houghton Street, W C)—§W P Fuller, M A
 HOLLOWAY (County School), N.—§F R Hurlstone Jones, M A
 HORMFIRTH (Sec Sch.)—J Hanson Green
 HOT, NOLFOK (Gresham Sch.)—§J R. Eccles, M A
 HONTON (Allhallows)—§F Middlemist, M A
 HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Norman, B A
 HORNSEY (Stationers)—§J Luck, O B E, M A
 „ (County Sch.)—§H P Pigcott Ph D
 „ (Lollington Sch.)—F W M Draper, M A
 HORNSEY LANE, N 6 (St Aloysius Coll, RC)—Rev E Davey
 HORNHAM (1834)—Rev W M Peacock, M A
 HOWDEN (Yorks)—A C K Hatt
 HUDDERFIELD (Almondbury Gr Sch.)—§T Dyson, M A
 „ (College)—§H E Atkins, M A
 „ (Faietown Gr Sch.)—W P Yates
 HULI.—§Hymers Coll.—§C H Gore, M A
 „ (Gr Sch.)—§J E Forty, M A
 „ (Routlevard)—§K W de Velling, B A
 „ (Raven Street)—§H Shoomsmith, M A
 HUNTINGDON.—§J H Howgate, B A
 HUNSPERPOINT (St Johns).—§Rev H B Tower, M A
 HUTTON (Lancs).—§Major Rev C P Hines, B Sc
 HYDR (Cheshire County Sch.)—§R E Jones, M A
 ILFORD (County High Sch.)—§A E Diggins, B A, J I B
 IFRACOMBE.—§S B Tatton, B Sc
 ILLKESTON (County Sec Sch.)—§S R Wood, M A
 ILLKIEY (Yorks).—§N L Fraser, M A
 ILLINSTER.—§L H Mernagen, M A
 IPSWICH SCHOOL (1477).—§Rev E C Sherwood, M A
 „ (Munl Sec Sch.)—§A Morris, M Sc [M A
 ISLEWORTH (County Sch.)—§W T Kenwood, B A
 ISLINGTON (Owens, Brewers Co.).—§R. F Cholmeley, O B F, M A
 JARROW-ON TYNE (Sec Sch.)—§A. R Stevens, B Sc
 KIRBYBY (Gr Sch.)—§T P Watson, M A, F R S E
 KENDAL.—§B A Moor, M A
 „ (Stramongate Sch.)—§F H Knight, M A

KESWICK.—§H W Howe, M A
 KETTERING (Gr Sch.)—§C Irwin Scott, M A
 KIBWORTH (Leices).—§C L Ryley, M A
 KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—§W H Witherby,
 KILBURN (Gr Sch.)—§W Bonavia Hunt, M A
 KIMBOLTON.—§W Ingram, B Sc
 KINGSBRIDGE.—§P H Wykes, M A
 KINGS COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common, S W 19.—§H Lionel Rogers, M A
 KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.)—§C T L Wagstaff, M A
 KINGSTON ON THAMES.—§C A Howse, M A
 „ (Tiffin Sch.)—§T Dean, M A
 KINGSTON (Lady Hawkins).—§E Robinson, B Sc
 KIRKBY LONSDALE.—§J L Johnson, M A
 KIRKHAM.—§Rev Cresswell Strange, M A
 KIRTON (Boston).—B H Keall, B A
 KNARESBOROUGH (Rural Sch.)—§A. S Robin son, B Sc
 LANCASTER (Royal).—§Rev J H Shackleton Bailey, D D
 LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—§Rev H T Bowlby, M A
 LANGPORT.—§C W Plinton, B Sc
 LANTGLOS (Smiths).—C E Teese, B Sc
 LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.)—B B Hardy, M A
 „ (Hiorwell Gr Sch.)—§H E Richardson, B A
 LEAMINGTON (College).—§A Thornton, B Sc
 LEATHERHEAD (St Johns).—§Rev E A. Downes, M A
 LEDBURY (Russell Endowed).—F W Wade, M A
 „ (Gr School).—A G Tracey, B Sc
 LEFDS GR SCHOOL.—§Ferry Thomas LL D
 „ (Modern).—§G F Morton, M A
 „ (Armley West Leeds High School).—§C Darling, B A
 „ (Central High).—§W Parsons
 „ (Cockburn High).—§F G Harmer
 „ (Catholic Day Coll, RC)—Rev H Gar man, S J
 LEEK (High School).—§T C Warrington, M A
 LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—§T Kingdom, M A
 „ (Newton's Found).—§R L Ager, M A
 LEIGH (Lancs).—§W H Leeh, B A
 LEIGHTON PARK (Reading Friends).—§C I Evans, M A
 LEINTON (Sec Sch.).—§J A Broadhead, M A
 LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—§W St G Drennan, M Sc
 LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr Sch.).—§C G M Broom, M A
 LEYLAND (Lancs).—§F Jackson, M A [M A
 LEYS SCHOOL Cambridge.—§Rev H Blaiseher, LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.)—§M Gompertz, B A
 LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—§Rev Reg W Clarke, LINCOLN.—§Rev R S Moxon, D D
 „ (Sec School).—§A F Collis, M I M E
 LISKARD (County Sch.).—§H Dewdney, B A
 LIVERPOOL COLL.—§Rev Richard Brook, M A
 „ (College Sch.).—§S. E. Brown, M A., B Sc
 „ (Institute).—(vacant)
 „ (St. Edwards Coll, RC)—Rev C S Leahy
 „ (St. Francis Xaviers, RC)—Rev James Bridge, S J
 „ (Oulton Sec. Sch.).—§R. Nixon, B A
 „ (Holt Sec Sch.).—§C W Bailey, M A
 „ (Alsop High Sch.).—§F B Halford, M A
 LONG EATON (County Sec Sch.)—§S Clegg
 LONGWOOD, Huddersfield.—J E Bottom
 LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr.).—§T Stinton, M A
 LOUGHTON (School).—W Vincent
 LOUTH.—§E A Gardiner, M A

- †LOWESTOFT (Munic) — §R McArthur, M A
 LUTON (Herefordsh.) — §Vernon H Pitt, M A
 IUDLOW — §A. K. Wilson, M A
 LUTON (Modern Sch.) — §T A E Sanderson, M A
 †LUTTERWORTH — §S M Douglas, M A
 †LYDNF1 (Sec Sch.) — §F Dixon, B Sc
 †LYMM (Cheshire) — §W B S Hawkins, B A
 LYTAM (King Edward VII) — §J R L Penry, M A
 MAOLESFIELD — §F D Evans, M A
 MADELEY (Cunt.) — §G Fraser, M A
 MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.) — §A E Brooks, M A
 MAIDSTONE (Gr Sch.) — §E Percival Smith, M A
 †MALDON (Gram Sch.) — §G Deed, M A
 †MAIMPSBURY (County Sch.) — §Capt M J Truscott, M A
 †MALTON — §Ernest L Watt, M A
 MALVERN COLLEGE (1865) — §F Preston, M A
 " (Lyttelton Gr Sch.) — §R Thornton, M A
 MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.) — §J L Paton, M A
 " (The Hulme Gr Sch.) — §Trevor Denny, M A
 " (Central High Sch.) — §R Crosthwaite, M A
 " (St. Bede's R C) — §Very Rev F Gonne, M A
 MANSFIELD (Notts) — §T B Godfrey, M A
 " (The Brunts) — §C L Stacey, B Sc
 MARCH (Gr Sch.) — §W H Claypoole, B A
 MARKET BOSWORTH — §J Ford Smith, M A
 MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr) — §J Elliott, M A
 †MARKET HARBOUROUGH — §E Hammond, M A
 MARKET RASEN — §P J Timms, B Sc
 MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843) — §C Norwood, D Litt
 MARLBOROUGH — §(Grammar Sch.) — §Ponte
 tract, B A
 MARLOW (Sir W Borlase) — §Rev A. J Skinner, B A
 MASHAM (Yorks) — §H W Marshall
 MAYFIELD (Sussex) — §Xaverian Coll., R C — Rev Bro Cyril
 †MELTON MOWBRAY — §R Stuart Smith, B A
 MEBBERS (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, F C) — §G H Bicknell, M A
 MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq, E.C. 3 (1561) — §P C J Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt D
 MERTON (Surrey) — §E A. A. Varnish, M A
 †MEXBOROUGH (Sec Sch.) — §J W Ireland, M A
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.) — §W Edwards, M A
 " (St Mary's Coll R C) — Rev Wm Fox, M A
 †MIDDLETON (Qn Eliz.) — §H Bromley, M A B Sc
 MIDHURST (Sussex) — §Rev Bernard Heald, M A
 †MIDSOMER NORTON (County) — §G P Furneaux, M A
 MILL HILL SCHOOL, N W 7 — §Maurice Leonard, M A
 †MILOM (Sec Sch.) — §J Sharp, B Sc
 †MIRFIELD (Yorks) — §William Todd, M A
 MITCHEAM (County) — §F G Hall, M A
 MORETON COMBE (Bath) — §Rev I W Kearns, M A
 †MORCAMEBB (Lancs) — §W C Unsell, M A
 †MORLEY (Sec Sch.) — §H B Browne, M A
 MORPETH (Edward VI, 1551) — §G F Howell, M A
 MOUTON (Lincs) — §A. G. Hatt
 †NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire) — §A T Powell, M A
 †NEILSON (Mun Sec Sch.) — §A C Patrick, M A
 NEWARK — §Rev H Gorse, M A
 NEWBURY — §E Sharwood Smith, M A
 NEWCASTLE, Staff (High School) — §F Harrison, M A
 " (The Orme Sch.) — §T F Rutter, Ph D
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (County) — §E R Thomas, M A
 " (Dame Allan's) — §F W Brewer, O B E, M A
 " (St. Cuthbert's R C) — Rev G C Jefferys
- †NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road, S.E. 14) — §A. E. Salter, D Sc
 †NEW MILLS (Sec Sch.) — §W A. Whitton, M Sc
 NEWPORT, Essex — §Rev F J Wyeth, D Sc, M C
 " Isle of Wight (1610) — Rev A. F. Hill, B A
 " Salop (1442) — §J W Shuker, M A
 NEWQUAY (County Sch.) — §H H Roseveare, M A
 NEWTON ABBOT — §J R. Wodhams, B A
 " (Newton Coll.) — §Rev A. W. Chennells, Litt D
 " (Sec School) — §Hembrough, A. R. C. S.
 NORMANTON — §F F Brittain, B A, M Sc
 †NORTHALERTON — §H T Palmer, M A
 NORTHAMPTON — §W C C. Cooke, M A
 NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch.) — §Maj P Pickford, D S O, M C, M A
 †NORTHWICH — §Frank C. Weedon, B Sc
 NORWICH SCHOOL — §Rev W F Brown, M A
 " (City of Norwich Sch.) — §W R Gurley, M A
 NOTTINGHAM High School — §G S. Turpin, D Sc
 " (Mundella) — §R B. Wight, M A
 " (High Pavement) — §H J. Spenser, Litt D
 NUNEATON (Edward VI) — §A. B. Holman, M A
 OAKAMOR (St. Wilfrid's R C) — Rev T. L. Williams, M A
 OAKHAM SCH (Rutland) — §W L. Sargent, M A
 †ODDHAM (Hants 1604) — §C H. S. Willson, M A
 †OKHAMPTON — §W. Hunter, B Sc
 †OLDBURY (Sec Sch.) — §J G. Howarth, M A
 †OLDHAM (Hulme School) — §A. G. Pickford, M A
 " (Mun Sec Sch.) — §G M. Handley, B A
 †ORMSKIRK — §Rev James R. Bate, B A
 †OSSETT — §G. Clark, M A
 ORWESTRY (Sch. 1407) — §R. Williamson, M A
 " (High Sch.) — §W. H. C. Jemmett, M A
 †OTLEY (Prince Henry's) — §W. Robinson, M A
 †OTTERY ST. MARY (King's School) — §J. M. O. Johnson, M A
 OUNDLE SCHOOL (N. thants) — §K. Fisher, Ph D
 OXFORD (St. Edward's) — §Rev W. H. Ferguson, M A
 " (High School) — §A. W. Cave, M A, M A
 " (Magdalen Coll. School) — §Charles Edward Brownrigg, M A
 " (Cathed. Choir School) — Rev Preb H. J. Green, M A
 †PAIHER'S GREEN (County) — A. A. Brayley, B A
 †PARKSTONE, Dorset (Ch. Sec Sch.) — §Rev F. S. Moss, M A
 †PENISTONP (Yorks 1392) — §G. W. Morris, M A
 †PENKETH Warrington (Friends) — §S. E. Malthy, M A
 †PENNRITH (Qn Flr) — §W. H. B. Leech, M A
 PENZANCE (County Sch.) — §C. I. Bradley, M A
 PERSE GR. SCHOOL (Cambridge) — §W. H. D. Rouse, Litt D
 PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.) — §Rev H. Baxter, M A, B D
 " (Deacons Sch.) — §J. H. Davies, Ph D, B Sc
 PETERSFIELD (Churchers) — §Vacant
 †PICKERING (Lady Lumley's) — §E. G. Highfield, B Sc
 PINNER (Royal Comm Trav Hatch End) — §F. Adsheld, M A
 PLYMOUTH COLL. — §R. Dale, D S O, M C, M A
 " (Corp Gr Sch.) — §C. W. Bracken, B A
 " (St. Boniface R C) — Bro. De Sales, M A
 POCKLINGTON (Yorks) — §P. C. Sands, M A
 PONTEFRAC (King's School) — §E. Bruce Forrester, M A
 †POOLF (Sec Sch.) — A. J. Mockridge, M A
 †POPPLAR (George Green's) — §A. J. Woolgar, M A
 " (Howrah House, R C)
 PORTSMOUTH — §C. J. R. Whitmore, M C, M A
 " (Council Sec Sch.) — §G. J. Parks, D Sc
 POULTON LE FULDE, Lancs. (Baines) — §J. D. Widdington, B A

- PRESCOTT—*GC* W H Richardson, M A
 PRESTON—*Rev* Norman Trewby, M A.
 „ (Coll, *RC*)—*Rev* F W Grafton, S J, B A
 †PUDSEY (Secondary School)—*GS* Sawyer, B A
 PURLEY, Surrey (Russell Hill Sch.)—*GS* A Roberts, M A
 „ (County Sch.)—*SB* E Mitchell, M A
 †QUORN (Gr. School)—*GS* Keith Thomson, M A
 RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (*SA47*)—*Rev* Adam Fox M A
 RAINE S (Arbours Sq., Stepney, E.)—*GW* A W Dagger, B Sc
 †RAMSEY (Hunts.)—*GF* T Allen M A
 RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County)—*GH* C Norman, B A
 „ (St. Augustine's, *RC*)—*Rev* B A Flannery, O S B M A
 RATOTIFFER (Leicester, *RC*)—*Rev* C J Emery, B A
 READING SCHOOL—*GH* H Keeton, M A
 †REDDITCH (Sec. School)—*GF* F Scothern
 REDRUTH (County School)—*GT* Shopland, B A
 REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC Secondary School—*GP* Abbott B A
 REIGATE—*GS* Francis S Orme, M A
 REKTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (*1557*)—*GS* Rev G F Fisher M A
 RETFORD—*GC* R Krimshire M A
 RICHMOND, Surrey (County)—*GI* W Beasley, M A
 RICHMOND Yorks (*1567*)—*GT* C Martin, B Sc
 RIFON (Grammar School)—*GI* W Dyson, M A
 RISHWORTH, Yorks (Gr. Sch.)—*GE* Rev C E Beechey Kingsford, B A
 †RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.—*GE* J Bonnor M A
 †ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.)—*GI* H Brittain, B A, B Sc
 ROCHFESTER (Kings.)—*GS* Rev W Parker B D
 „ (Mathematical Sch.)—*A* W Lucy, M A
 ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.)—*GS* B Hartley, M A
 †ROSE (Ram Sch.)—*GF* Leede, M A
 ROSAULT SCHOOL, Fleetwood (*1844*)—*Rev* E I W Houghton D D
 †ROTHBURY (Sharp)—*GF* H Stevens, B A
 ROTHERHAM—*GW* A Barron, M A
 RUGBY (*1567*)—*GW* W Vaughan, M V O, M A
 „ (Lower School)—*GC* Wheeler D C O, M A
 RUGELEY—*GCapt* H H Hutchinson M O, M Sc
 „ (Hawkesyard School *RC*)—*Rev* H P Reader, M A
 †RUNCORN (County Sch.)—*GL* Gledhill, B Sc
 †RYE (Sussex)—*GH* H Wallis M A
 †RYHOLE (Sec. Sch.)—*GR* P Williams, B Sc, J P
 SAFFRON WALDEN (*1423*)—*Maj* T Metcalfe
 „ (Friends)—*C* B Rowntree
 †ST ALBANS SCHOOL—*GE* E Montague Jones, M A
 †ST AUUSTELL (County Sch.)—*GW* V Barritt, M A
 ST BRFS SCHOOL (Cumb.)—*GC* W Kaye, M A
 ST HELLERS (Cowley Sch.)—*GE* Gerald Dowse, M A
 „ (*RC* Gr. Sch.)—*Rev* Brother Lewis
 ST LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Ramsgate—*GE* Rev J Ralph S Taylor, M A
 ST MARYLEBONE (*148* Marylebone Road, N W 2).—*GS* S Penny, M A
 †ST OLAVS (Towel Bridge, S.E. 2, *1571*)—*GH* G Abel, M A
 ST PAULS SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W 14 (*1509*)—*Rev* A E Hillard, D D
 SALFORD (Munie. Sec.)—*GH* B Winfield, B Sc.
 „ (Adelphi House, *RC*)—
 †SALISBURY (Bishop Wordsworth's)—*GR* Bracher
 SANDBACH—*GS* W Finn, M A
 †SANDOWN, I of W—*WE* Page, M A
 SANDWICH Kent (*1563*)—*Rev* W Burton, M A
 SARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.)—*F* Mayor, M A
 SCORTON, Yorks—*M* V Steggall, M A
 SEDBERGH SCHOOL (*1525*)—*GW* N Weech, M A
 SEDGEBROOK, Linca.—*GT* Upton, M A
 SEVENOAKS—*GE* Geoffrey Garrod, M A
 SHAPTESBURY—*GC* H Tovey LL D
 SHEBBAR Devon—*GS* Rounsefell, M A, B Sc
 SHEFFIELD (King Edw. VII.)—*GS* H. Hichens, M A
 „ (Central Sec. School)—*W* I Moore, D Litt
 „ (Pitsmoor)—*GL* S Best, D Litt
 „ (Woodhouse Sec.)—*GT* Buckley, B Sc.
 SHEPTON MALLET (*1527*)—*GW* B Welch, M A
 SHERBORNE SCHOOL—*GS* Nowell Charles Smith, M A [B Sc
 SHERBORNE (Foster's)—*GT* L Hutchins, M A,
 SHIPLEY (Salt Schools)—*GF* J Fuller, M A
 SHREWSBURY (*1551*)—*GS* Rev Canon H A P Sawyer, M A
 „ (Priory County Sch.)—*GA* R Florian, M A
 †SIBFORD Banbury (Friends)—*J* T Harrod, B A
 †SKIPTON—*GA* A. McIntosh M A
 †SLEAFORD (Carre s.)—*GE* C Watson, B A
 †SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.)—*GW* F Smith, B A
 „ (British Orphan Sch.)—*GW* D Shuard, B Sc
 †SOMAM (Camba)—*GC* J C Platt M Sc.
 SOLIHULL—*GW* F Bushell, M A
 †SOUTHALL (County)—*GS* Pollitt, B Sc.
 †SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.)—*GS* Rev C F Russell M A
 „ (Taunton s.)—*GS* J Gubb, B A
 „ (Itchen)—*GT* J Hemmings B Sc
 †SOUTHEND ON-SEA—*GT* Hitchcock
 †SOUTHGATE (County Sch.)—*GA* T Warren, M A
 †SOUTHPORT (University S.)—*W* Henderson, M A
 †SOUTH SHIELDS (Hil.)—*GW* T Lucas M A
 „ (Westoe Sch.)—*GT* A Lawrenson, M A
 SOUTHWELL—*GR* Matthews, B A
 †SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.)—*GH* E Long, M A
 †SPAINBY (Linca.)—*GL* J Drives M A
 †SPRIBBY (Linca.)—*Rev* George Lindley, B A
 †STAFFORD (Edward VI.)—*GE* O Powell, B A
 †STAFFORD SCHOOL—*GS* Rev J D Day, M A
 †STAFFORD HILL N (St. Ignatius, *RC*)—*Rev* John Herbert Wright, S J
 †STAND, Lancs.—*GT* Locke, M A
 †STAVELEY (Netherthorpe)—*GA* A. Riley Blackburn, B Sc
 †STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers Co.)—*GS* Elford, M A
 †STEVING—*GH* P Thorne, M A
 †STEVNING—*Rev* E T. Long, M A
 STOCKPORT—*GA* E Daniels, M A
 „ (Munie. Sec. Sch.)—*GR* J Brown M Sc.
 STOCKTON ON TEES (Gr. Sch.)—*GW* Douglas Seville, M A
 „ (County Sec. Sch.)—*GT* Crockett, M A
 †STOKER ON TRENT (Hanley)—*GW* M Wilson, M A
 „ (Longton)—*Walter* Harris, Ph D
 STONE (Alleyne s.)—*GH* M. Fraser, B A
 STONYHURST (nr Blackburn, *RC*)—*Rev* E O Connor, S J, M A
 STOURBRIDGE (Edw. VI.)—*GS* Joseph E. Boyt, M A
 STOWE (Buoka)—*J* F Roxburgh, M A
 †TOWMARKET (County Sch.)—*GH* A. Webb, B Sc
 STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton Hill, S.W. 2).—*GS* R. Gurner, M C M A.
 STRATFORD-ON AVON (Edward VI.)—*GS* Rev A. Cedi Knight, M A
 †STREET (County Sec. Sch.)—*GC* Rose, B Sc

STRETTFORD, Lanca.—§A Dakin, M A
 STROUD (Marling Endowed).—§H W Carter, M A
 SUDBURY.—§R L Gillingham, M A
 SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—§G T Ferguson, B Sc
 SUTTON (County School).—§E. H. Hensley, M A
 SUTTON COLDFIELD.—§Herbert Terrard M A
 SUTTON VALENCIE Kent.—§Rev W W Holdgate, M A
 SWAFFHAM.—§R S Purdie, B A
 SWINDON (Borough).—§G H Burkhardt, M A
 „ (Euclid St.).—§A T Dicks, B A
 TADCASTER (Yorks).—§A W Mason B A
 TAMWORTH.—§F Burdett M A
 TAUNTON SCHOOL.—§H Nicholson M A
 „ (Huish Gr Sch).—§A Goodliffe M A
 „ (King's Coll).—§Rev H Hughes, M A
 „ (Queen's Coll).—§A. S Haslam M A
 TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll).—§H V Plum, M A
 „ (Gr Sch).—§J I Alexander M A
 TETTERHALL COLL, Staffs.—§A H Angus, B Sc
 TEWESBURY (Gram Sch).—§O H Lacey M A
 THAME (Lord Williams).—§W R G Bye, D SO
 THETFORD.—§Frederick G Cole M A (M C, M A)
 THIRSK North Riding.—§A F Peatfield, B A
 THORNBURY.—§C H Ross, M A
 THORNE Doncaster.—§Rev Bilston Langstaff B A
 THRESWELL (Buxton).—§R Biddulph M A
 TIVERTON (Middle School).—§C Parsons B A
 TUDMORDEN, Yorks.—A R Allen M A
 TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—§H N P Bloman M C, M A
 „ (Judd Sch).—§John Evans M A
 TORQUAY (Barton Rd).—§W Jackson B Sc
 TOTNES (Edward VI).—§G G Hanks B A
 TOTTENHAM.—(Gram Sch).—§P J (reswell)
 „ County School.—§H G Peters B A (M A)
 TOWCESTER.—§P G F Clarke, M A
 TRENT COLL, Derbyshire.—§Rev J S Tucker M A
 TROWBRIDGE (High Sch).—§J W Henson B A
 TRURO (Cathed Sch.).—Rev A F Welch M A
 „ (College).—§Edwitt B Magnus M A
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinner's School).—§Rev B G Knott M A
 TYNEMOUTH (Munic High Sch).—§F W Heaton B Sc
 UCKFIELD.—§Richard Treble, B Sc
 UFFCULME (Devon).—§C C Prideaux M A
 ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr).—§G H Daniel B Sc
 UNIVERSITY COLL SCHOOL, Hampstead N W
 „ §G Kendall M A
 UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—§Charles H Cox, B Sc
 UPTINGHAM.—§Rev R H Owen M A
 URMAR (Durham, R C).—Ht Rev Mgr Brown
 „ (Troxeter (Alleyne's)) (vacant)
 UXBIDGE (County).—§Rev W W Sawtell B A
 WAINFLEET (Magdalen) (Vacant)
 WAKEFIELD (13th cent).—§A T Spillman M A
 „ (Silcoates Sch).—§Sydney H Moore M A
 WALASLEY (Gram).—§H F Vipan B A
 „ (Oldersham) §A B Archer M A
 WAILINGFORD (Ux).—§F Stanley Hayward M A
 WALBEND (Sec Sch).—W McBretny B Sc
 WALSALL (Qu Mary, 1254).—F N Marshall, M A
 WALSINGHAM.—§H Vaughan Hayler
 WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—§A King M A
 „ (Forest School).—Rev Ralph C Gray, M A
 WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—§H Waite, M A D Sc
 WANDSWORTH COMMON, S W (Emanuel School 1904).—§Shirley Goodwin M A
 WANTAGE SCHOOL (1897).—§A R Sugden, M A
 WARE (St Edmund's, R C).—Rev E Myers, M A
 WARMISTON.—C M Stanley, M A
 „ (County School).—§E. E Dent
 WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr).—§Rev H Gray, M A
 „ (Sec Sch).—§J S Broome, B Sc

WARWICK SCHOOL.—§H S. Pyne, M A
 †WATERLOO WITH WEAPOUTH (Sec Sch.)—§J H Thomas, B Sc
 WATFORD.—§Edward Reynolds M A
 „ (Lond. Orphan).—§Rev J I Jackson M A
 WELLINGBOROUGH (N thants).—§P A Fryer M A
 WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—§Mater, B B
 „ Vallin M A
 WELLINGTON, Salop (High Sc).—§H W Male M A
 „ (Wrekin Coll).—M Gordon, M A
 WELLINGTON, Somerset.—§G Corner, M A
 WELLS, Somerset (Cathedral Gr Sch).—Rev W H Tate M A
 „ (Blue Sch).—§Edward B Smith, M A
 WEM (Salop—1890).—§G J Bretherton M A
 †WEST BRIDGFORD (County).—§F Boucher Davis, B A (M A)
 †WEST BROMWICH (Munic).—A J Menzies,
 WEST BUCKLAND.—§Rev E C Hartley M A
 †WEST HAM (Munic Sec).—§Dr G F Burness B A
 „ (Franciscan R C).—C E Gourley, B Sc
 WEST HARTFPOOL.—Ralph Todd, M A
 „ (St Joseph's R C).—F McDonough
 WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr Sch).—§R B B Glasspool, M C, M A
 WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S W (Re founded 1560)
 „—§Rev H Costley White, M A
 „ CITY (1633).—§E H Stevens Ph D
 „ (Abb Fenlons 1685 Leicester Square W C A).—§C B Rusbridge, B A
 WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—§R. R. Conway, M A
 „ (Secondary Sch).—§F J Babb, B Sc
 †WHITBY (County Sch).—§W A Bradley B Sc
 WHITCHURCH, Salop.—§J H Crofts M A
 WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—§L I Dimes B A
 †WHITEFIELD, Lanca.—§G T Locke, M A
 WHITEHAVEN (Sec Sch).—§A Clifford B Sc
 WHITGIFT GR SCH (Croydon).—§G O Andrew, M A
 WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch).—§H B Widdows, M A
 †WIDNES (Secondary Sch).—§J A Cooper B Sc
 WIGAN.—§Rev G C (hambres, M A)
 WIGTON (Nelson).—§W Dazeley, B A, B Sc
 „ (Friends).—David W Reed, B Sc
 WILLANTON Nantwich.—§H I Jones M A
 WINBRIION (Coll A C).—Rev T A White B A
 WINBORNE.—§R A D H Allan M A
 WINCHFSTER (OTIEGP (1394).—§M I Rendall, B A
 WINCHFSTER (Peter Symonds).—§Rev T Varley M A B Sc
 WINDERMERE.—P P Platt, M A
 WINDSOR (County Sch).—§R. Gilson, M A
 „ (Imperial Service Coll).—§F G A Beck with, M A
 WINSOMBE (Sidcot Sch).—§Bevan Leam, D Sc
 WIRKSWORTH (1876).—§Rev L Hansen Bay, B M
 WISBECH (Urm Sch).—§H Lawrence White, M A
 †WITNEY, Oxon.—§F S Wood, M A
 WOKING (County Sch).—§J Holden, M A
 †WOLRINGHAM, Durham.—§J Backhouse B Sc
 WOIVERTHAMPTON SCHOOL (1525).—§W R Booth, M A
 „ (Munic Sec Sch).—§S T Baker, B Sc
 WOIVERTLEY Worcestershire.—§R C Lucas, B Sc
 †WOLVERTON, Bucks.—§E J Royce, B Sc
 WONERTH (Gulldford, R C).—Very Rev Canon St G K Hyland, D D
 WOODBRIDGE.—§Rev D J Symon, M A
 WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H C Playne, M A
 WOOD GREEN (County).—§R. H. Coles, M A
 WOODHOUSE GROVE (Apperley Bridge, Bradford).—§C W Lowison, B A

WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—*†* A F Hogg, M A
WORCESTER (Royal Gr Sch.).—*†* F A Billard, M A
" (Cathedral, Kings).—*†* Rev C Creighton,
" (Blind College).—G C Brown M A [M A
†WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—*†* A. B. Coles M A
WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—*†* Rev M Pearson, B A
†WOTTON UNDER EDGE.—(vacant)
WYCOMBE (Royal Gr).—*†* G W Arnison, M A
†YARM, Yorks.—*†* W A Wood, B Sc
YARMOUTH (GREAT).—*†* G W Williams M A
†YEA DON (Sec. Sch.).—*†* W Rigby P A
YEovil (County School).—*†* J W Pearson M A
YORK (St. Peter's).—*†* G S M Toynce M A
" (Abp. Holgate's).—*†* P J Vinter M A
YORK (Bootham, Friends).—*†* A Rowntree, B A
" (Elmfield Coll.).—*†* R Slack, B A
" (Houghton Sch.).—*†* G H Colledge
" (Nunthorpe).—*†* R J Evans, M A

WALES AND MONMOUTH

ABERAYRON (County Sch.).—H T Evans, M A
ABERDARE (County School).—W C Cox M A
ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII).—*†* H W New
combe, M A
ABERGELE (County School).—*†* J Williams M A
ABERTH LLYR (City Sch.).—W D L Evans M A
†ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—*†* C Lloyd Morgan
M A
AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—*†* G O Williams B A
BALA (County School).—Richard Williams M A
BANGOR (Friars, 1855).—W St Bodfan Griffith, M A
BARGOED (Sec.).—J S Evans B A
BARMOUTH (County School).—E D Jones M A
BARRY (County School).—*†* Edgar W Jones, M A
BEAUMARIS.—E Madoc Jones, M A
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D J Williams M A
BOTHEWOG (County Sch.).—*†* L Roberts B A, B Sc
BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev J L Phillips D D
" (County School).—L Wosnam D Phil
BRIDGEND (County School).—J Rankin B A
BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T L Williams B A
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B A
CARRPHILLY (Sec.).—W G Rees B Sc
CARDIFF (High Sch.).—*†* J R Roberts M A
" (Munic. Sec. School).—W Dyche B A
" (Canton Sec. Sch.).—*†* Elwyn James M A
CARDIGAN (County School).—D Rees D D
CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E C Allen M A
CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E P Evans B A
COLWYN BAY (Sec. Sch.).—W P Dodd, M A
COWBRIDGE.—R Williams M C, M A
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D H Davies, B A
DEYTHEUR.—E H O Fynn
DOLGELLEY (County School).—*†* J Griffith B Sc
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—*†* J R Morgan B Sc
FERNDALE (Sec. Sch.).—G Childs B Sc
FESTINGOG (County Sch.).—E T Jones M Sc
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—*†* O Gladhill B Sc
GARW (Sec.).—J J Morgan B A
GOWERTON (County Sch.).—*†* D E Williams M A
HAVERFORDWEST.—*†* A M Harris M A
HAWARDEN (County School).—*†* A Lyon M A
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—*†* E D Evans M A
HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—*†* J M Edwards M A
LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev D Jones, M A
†LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—*†* J Rees Foster B Sc
LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.).—L R (columbus
M A
LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G G Jones B A
LLANDOVFRY COLL.—*†* Rev Canon W W Poole
Hughes, M A
" (County Sch.).—John Evans, B Sc
LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co S.).—*†* W Saunders B A
LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C Madoc Jones, M A
LLANDYBESUL (County Sch.).—W Lewis, M A

LLANELLY (County Sch.).—*†* G J. Thomas, M A
†LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E Jones B A, B Sc
†LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E T Griffiths, M A
LIANGFENI (County Sch.).—S J Evans M A
†LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—*†* H Hugh Jones,
B A
†LANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E E H Turner, B A
LLANRWST (County Sch.).—H Parry Jones M A
MACHYNLLTH (County Sch.).—H H Meyler, M A
MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—*†* G S Griffiths, B Sc
†MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.).—*†* A J Perman,
M A
" (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—D J Davies, M A
MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F L Lowther B A
†MOLD (County School).—*†* W Owen Hughes M A
MONMOUTH GR. SCH.—*†* L James, M A [M A
" M UNTAIN ASH (Intermed.).—W U Williams
NARFETH (Dual County Sch.).—J Morgan M A
NEATH (County School).—*†* J Walter Jones B A
NEWPORT, Mon. (High Sch.).—*†* D I Lloyd, M A
NEWTOWN (County Sch.).—*†* R. M. Kinsey B Sc
NGWORE (Sec.).—I J Jones B A
†PLYMROK & DOCK (City Sch.).—*†* T H Jones, M A
†PŴVARTH (Intermed. School).—*†* J M Judd M A
PŴGLAM (Lewis County).—*†* D Vaughan John
son M A
†PENTRE (Sec. Sch.).—*†* A S Hodgson, B Sc
PŴNGROES (County Sch.).—*†* D R O Prytherch,
M A
†PONTARDAWE (Sec.).—*†* W Thomas B A
PONTYPOOL (W. Mon. Sch.).—*†* R Ivor Jones M A
PONTYFRIDD (Interm. Sch.).—*†* Rhys Morgan,
PONTYWAUN (Risca).—W N Harper B A [M A
PORTH (Rhonda Intermed. Sch.).—E Samuel M A
PORTHMAEC (County Sch.).—*†* Rhys Evans, M A
†POT I ALBROT (County Sch.).—*†* W H Gibbon, B A
" (Sec.).—*†* T W Lewis M A
PORTH (Sec.).—R D Chalk, LL D
PRESTHGN (County School).—A H Smith M A
PŴLLHLPI (County Sch.).—D H Williams M A
RHYL (County Sch.).—*†* W J Lewis, M A
RUABON (Gran. Sch. 1832).—*†* Rev D J Bowen,
RUTHIN.—E W Lovegrove M A [M A [M Sc
†T ASAPH (County).—E Mamei M A
†T DAVID'S (County Sch.).—I Thomas, B A
SWANSEA.—*†* Trevor Owen M A
" (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—*†* W Arthur Beanland B A
†TENBY (County School).—*†* J I Griffith B Sc
†TONYPANDY (Sec.).—D Hawkins B Sc
LOWYN (County School).—*†* J Jones B Sc
†RDEGAR (County School).—*†* J Morgan, B Sc
†REGARON (County School).—G T Lewis, M A
WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—*†* R. E. Owen M A
†WHITLAND (County Sch.).—D S Richards, B Sc
WREKHAM.—*†* P Dodd, M A
†YSTATYFERA (County School).—*†* Hy Rees B A
†YSTRADGYNLWY (Co. Sch.).—W E Rees, B Sc
YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev G D Jones, M A

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (Gran. Sch.).—D G Miller, M A
" (Robert Gordon's Coll.).—George A Morris
son, M A
DOLLAR (Academy).—Hugh F Martin M A
EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*†* Rector, Reginald
H Ferard, LL D
EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch.).—W King Gillies
M A
" (Institution).—Walter Hardie M A
" (George Heriot's School).—J B Clark M A
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY'S SCHOOLS.—
George Watson's Coll.—J Alison LL D
Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C H Milne, M A, F R S E
FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870).—*†* Alex.
Hutchinson Ashcroft, D D O, M A

GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, LL D
 " (High Sch).—P Pinkerton, M A, D 80
 " (Allan Glen s).—James H Steel, M A, D Litt
 " (Kelvinside Acad).—D M Low, M A
 GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll) Perthshire (1841).—
Warden. *Rev F W Matheson, M A
 KIRKCALDY Fife (High Sch).—John D Rose, M A
 LORETTO SCHOOL Musselburgh (1830).—*A R
 Smith, M A
 MERCHISTON (CASTLE (Edinb)).—* Cecil Stagg, M A
 PERTH ACADEMY.—E Smart, B A, F R S Ed
 INIE OF MAN
 CASTLETOWN (King Williams Coll).—*Rev
 Canon E C Owen, M A
 †DOUGLAS (Sec Sch).—*A H Sykes, M Sc
 (HANNEL ISLANDS
 GUERNSEY (Queen Elizabeth Coll).—*§Rev W
 C Penney, M A
 " (States Intermediate Sch).—F E Fulford, B Sc
 JERSEY (Victoria Coll).—*§A H Worrall, M A
 NORTHERN IRELAND
 ARMAGH (Royal Sch).—H Hirsch, B A
 " (Cathedral Gr Sch).—James Fanning
 BELFAST (Campbell Coll).—*W D Gibbon
 DSO, MC, MA
 " (Royal Academy).—A R Foster, B A
 " (Roy Acad Institn).—R M Jones LL D
 " (Methodist Coll).—J W Henderson, M A
 COLERAINE.—Thomas J Beare, M A
 ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—Rev E G Meale, M A

LARNE.—J McQuillan, M A
 LONDONDERRY (Foyls Coll).—R F Dill, M A
 LURGAN COLL (Co Armagh).—J M Harper, B A
 IRISH FREE STATE
 ATHLONE (Ranelagh Schod).—Robert Baile, M A
 BANDOON.—Henry G Johnston, B A
 CAVAN (Royal School).—Chas Bain, B A
 CLOGGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co Kildare, R C).—
 Very Rev J C Joy, M A
 CLONMEL.—W J McIelland, M A
 CORK (Gr Sch).—H L Doak, M A
 DROGHEDA.—S Ferguson, M A
 DUBLIN (St Columba).—*Rev C B Armstrong
 B D
 " (The High School).—J Thompson, M A
 " (St Andrews).—A S M Inuit, M A
 " (Mountjoy Sch).—Rev W Anderson, M A
 " (Wesley Coll).—Rev T J Irwin, D Litt
 " (Bluecoat Sch).—Rev J M Hadden, B D
 " (Belvedere R C).—Very Rev M Quinlan, J
 " (Blackrock R C).—Very Rev M J Downey
 DUNGANNON (Royal Sch).—L W Bligham, B A
 GALWAY.—Alexander Elaut, M A
 †ILSBURN (Friends).—C F Spencer Smith, B A
 MIDDLETON.—Arthur E Jayne, LL D
 NAVAN (Preston Sch).—S Rea Meek, B A
 NENAGH.—R D Parker, M A
 RATHFARNHAM (St. Columbus).—*Rev C B
 Armstrong, B D
 SLIGO (Gr Sch).—John Bennett, M A
 WATERFORD (Roy s).—F W Seymour, B A

SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy*, W A
 Bulkeley Evans CBE MA, 5 Paper Buildings
 Temple, E.C. 4).—The object of the Conference is
 the discussion of educational questions which
 affect such schools as are in close connexion
 with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
 In considering what Schools shall be included in
 the List or removed from it, the Committee will
 have regard to the Scheme or other Instrument
 under which the School is administered, the
 numbers in the School and in the case of Schools
 in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of resi-
 dent Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge
 educated at the School. The Committee may
 also take into account the proportion of boys in
 the School who having passed the School Cer-
 tificate or other equivalent Examination, are
 continuing their studies beyond that stage.
 The annual meetings are as a rule, held in De-
 cember, alternately (a) at some school repre-
 sented on the Conference, (b) at London or some
 University town.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD
 MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1 (*President*
 (1923) R F Cholmeley CBE MA *Joint Hon*
Secs, W Jenkyn Thomas, M A, F R Hurlstone
 Jones, M A).—The qualification for membership
 is the holding of the head mastership of a
 Public Secondary school for boys in England or
 Wales administered under a definite form of
 public or corporate control by a governing body
 which has powers both to control the school
 finances and to appoint and dismiss the head
 master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND
 (*Secy*, J. Thompson, M A, The High School,
 Dublin), is similar to the I A H M.

ASSOC OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY
 SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq, W C 1 *Sec*, G D
 Dunkerley, B Sc

THE BOYS BRIGADE (Incorporated)

The senior boys organisation founded in
 1883 by the late Sir William A Smith. The object
 of the Brigade is attained by a combination of
 military and religious training. Every Company
 is connected with a Church or other Christian
 body. The total strength is 70,000 officers and
 boys *Sec*, R S Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row,
 E.C. 4

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

An organization especially valuable for helping
 a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious
 duties was founded in 1891 and combines a
 military method with moral and religious
 instruction. It is estimated that 1,000,000
 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's
 training and to day there are 1,262 Companies
 throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000
 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine
 Street W.C. 2. *Chaplain General and Secretary*,
 Rev Edgar Rogers, OBE, M A

BOY SCOUTS (Incorporated).

A Movement initiated and organised by Lieut.
 General Sir Robert Baden Powell, G C V O,
 K C B, Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship
 among boys by forming their character—training
 them in habits of observation, obedience and self
 reliance inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness
 for others teaching them services useful to the
 public and handicrafts useful to themselves,
 and promoting their physical development and
 hygiene.

The Movement has taken root in all parts of
 the British Empire, and nearly every other
 country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*,
 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S W 1.

Girls' Secondary Schools.

295

All the Universities in the British Isles (see pp 265-273) admit women to membership and degrees

* * For List of Schools and Climates see Advertisement pages

† Coeducational Schools

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses

ENGLAND

ABBOTS BROMLEY (Stafford (St. Mary & St. Anne))—§Miss Marcia Rier M A
ACKWORTH (Friends)—§Miss Hartley, B A
ACTON (Haberdashers' Asks West Acton)—
§Miss D V Sprules, M A
ALNWICK (Duchess)—§Miss Silburn, M A
ALTRINGHAM (County High School)—§Miss M
Howes Smith M A
ASHBY DE LA ZOUH (Girls Grammar School)—
§Miss C M Hopkirk
ASHFORD Middx (Welsh Girls School)—§Miss
A H Jones
Kent (County)—§Miss Rosa Davey
BARNET (Qu Eliz. Gram)—§Miss Clement B A
BARNLEY (High)—§Miss A R Nuttall, M A
BARNSTAPLE (Gram)—§Miss A Jenkin M A
BARROW (Mun Sec Sch)—§Miss M Auld M A
BASINGSTOKE (High)—§Miss H Costello M A
BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers
of the Army)—§Miss E Steel M A
, (High Sch, G P D S T)—§Miss A M
Fletcher
BATLEY (Gr Sch)—§Miss D M Hibgamm M A
BECKENHAM (County)—§Miss E M Fox
BEDFORD (High)—§Miss Ianner B A
(Modern)—§Miss E E Dolby
BFRAMHAMSTEAD (High Sch)—§Miss Sowels M A
BERWICK ON Tweed (High)—§Miss D L Tasker
BEVERLEY (High)—§Miss G M Rooster B A
BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll)—§Miss E O Johnson,
B A
BILSTON (High)—§Miss A B Dawson, M Litt
BINGLEY (Gr Sch)—§Miss A Townley Scott B A
BIRKENHEAD (High School G P D S T Devou
shire Place)—§Miss J M H McCaig, M A
, (Sec Sch)—§Miss A F Edwards
(Higher Transmere) §Miss M L Hall
BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High)—§Miss C
Laitton Young M A
, (Edgbaston, Ch of Eng Coll)—§Miss
F Godfrey
(Handsworth), King Edward V)—§Miss
L C Brew M A
(Camp), Hill King Edward V)—§Miss
F M Keen M A
(High Sch New St.) §Miss E H Major
(George Dixon)—Miss M B Clarke
(King's Norton)—Miss C M Sant
BISHOP AUCKLAND (County)—§Miss Fisher D Litt
BISHOP STORTFORD (Herts & Essex High School).
—Miss M A F Hammill, M A
BLACKBURN (High)—§Miss M E Gardner, M A
(Notre Dame, R C)—
BOGNOR (St. Michael's)—§Miss B A Ward M A
BOLTON (Park Road)—§Miss M H Meade B A
BOULE (Secondary Sch)—Miss I Taylor M A
BOSTON Linca. (High)—§Miss Kuiper
BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch)—§Miss M A Broad
(Collegiate Sch)—§Miss M Davie B A
, (School for Girls)—§Miss E Burias
BRACKLEY (St. Edith's)—Miss E R Pearson,
BRADFORD (Gr)—§Miss M E Roberts, [M A
(Hanson)—Miss E E Hart, B Sc
, (Belle Vue)—Miss C E Morgan, M Sc
, (Carlton Street)—§Miss E Greene
, (Grange Road)—§Miss E E Richardson
, (St. Joseph's Coll)—Miss M B Duffey
BRAMLEY Guildford (St. Catherine's)—§Miss
Russell Baker
BRENTWOOD (County)—§Miss Tew

BRIDGNORTH (Gram Sch)—§Miss Windsor M A
BRIDGWATER (County)—§Miss Phillips
BRIDLINGTON (High)—§Miss E Drummond
BRIDGE (High Sch.)—§Miss M L Lardell
BRIGHOUSE—§Miss E M Scott, M A
BRIGHTON (Roedean)—The Misses Lawrence
, (St. Mary's Hall)—§Miss F L Gray
M A
(Munio)—§Miss E V Ellis, M A
BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School G P D S T
Montpelier Road)—§Miss A K Lewis
BRISTOL (Llangy Daughters School St Brandon's)
—§Miss E M Almond, M A
(Coleston)—§Miss Helen Drew M A
(Redland High Sch)—§Miss E M
Edgill M A
(Rd Mids)—§Miss Webb LL A
BROCKENHURST (County)—§Miss E C Ward,
B A
BROMLEY (High, G P D S T)—§Miss M A Hodge,
M A
(County Sch)—§Miss L Godwin Salt, M A
BRUTON (Sunny Hill)—§Miss A K Radford
BURLEY IN WHARFE DALE (Arnold Foster)—
Miss C Barlow
BURNLEY (High)—§Miss L J Wood M B E M A
BURTON-ON TRENT (High School)—§Miss E H
Linnell
BURY (Girls Gram School) §Miss Neild M A
BUSHEY (St. Mary's)—§Miss J M Boye M A
BUXTON (Cavendish High)—§Miss Evans B A
CALNE (St. Mary's)—§Miss E M Matthews
(Cumborne County School)—§Miss M Pratt M A
(AMBRIDGE (County)—§Miss J Bingham M A
(Purse High Sch)—§Miss B L Ken
nett M A
CANTERBURY (Simon Langton)—§Miss D Menzies,
B Sc
CARLISLE (County and High School Lismore
Place)—§Miss F E Bevan
CARSHALTON (St. Philomela's R C)—
CARTER (Low Wood)—Miss A F Henderson
(AFRESHAM (Qu Anne's)—§Miss E Moore B A
(HATHAM (County)—§Miss Wakenin B A
CHELMSFORD (County High)—§Miss E M Bran
croft B A
CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies College)—§Miss B
M Sparks, M A
(Pates Gr Sch)—§Miss A N Miles M A
CHERTSEY (St. Win Perkins)—§Miss Eastaugh
B Sc
CHESTER (Queens)—§Miss Beatrice Clay B A
(City & County)—§Miss H M Footman
CHERTFIELD (High)—§Miss M E Munro M A
CHICHESTER (High School)—§Miss Burgess M A
CHILPENHAM—Miss A K Morgan, B A
CHICHESTER (Farringtons)—§Miss A H Davies
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1855)—§Miss N C
Craig
CIRENCESTER—Miss E M Peach, B A
CIREW (St. Stephen's)—§Miss H M Footman
CLIFTON (High)—§Miss E Addison Phillips M A
CLITHEROE (Royal Gr)—Miss G Llewellyn M A
COALBROOKDALE (County High)—§Miss A
Hurst, B A
COLCHESTER (County High School)—§Miss W M
(Rothwaite, B Sc
COVENTRY (Barr's Hill)—§Miss G A Howell, M A
, (Stoke Park)—§Miss H Scott, M A
CRAWLEY Sussex (Milton Mt)—§Miss Woodall,
M A

CREDITON (High) — \$Miss E. J. Prebble
 CROYDON (High Sch, G P D S T, Wellesley Road) — \$Miss E. M. Leahy, M. A.
 " (Belhurst Gr) — \$Miss Wellman, B. A.
 " (Old Palace) — \$Miss R. M. Boole, B. A.
 " (Coloma Convent School, R C) — \$Miss Ibbett, M. A.
 DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St Elphins) — \$Miss M. Flood, M. A.
 DARLINGTON (High) — \$Miss A. L. Harrison
 DARTFORD (County) — \$Mrs J. Acworth L. L. A.
 DARTMOUTH (High) — \$Miss Davidson L. L. A.
 DERBY (High School) — \$Miss Darke, M. A.
 " (Parkfield Cedars) — \$Miss M. J. Keay
 DEVONPORT (High) — \$Miss M. M. Raymond
 " (Munic) — \$Miss D. Moore, B. Sc.
 DEWSBURY (Wheelwright) — \$Miss I. Thwaites
 DONCASTER (Munic) — \$Miss F. M. Nodas B. A.
 DORKING (High Sch.) — \$Miss M. J. A. Craven
 DOVER (County Sch. for Girls) — \$Miss Chapman
 DUDLEY (High School) — \$Miss S. Frood
 DURHAM (High) — \$Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M. A.
 " (County Sch.) — \$Miss H. R. F. Cowie
 EATING (Princess Helena Coll.) — \$Miss Parker
 EAUBOURNE (Girls Sec Sch.) — \$Miss Adams, M. A.
 EAST DERHAM — \$Miss Galloway B. A.
 EAST GRINSTEAD (St Michaels) — \$Miss O. F. Martin
 ELTHAM (County Sch.) — \$Miss Bramwell, B. Sc.
 ELY (High Sch.) — \$Miss E. Fletcher B. A.
 ENFIELD (County Sch.) — \$Miss E. R. Broome, M. A.
 EPSOM (County) — \$Miss J. K. Hall B. A.
 EXETER (Maynard Sch.) — \$Miss C. W. Dixon, B. A.
 " (Modern Sch.) — \$Miss J. Headridge, M. A.
 FALMOUTH (County High Sch.) — \$Miss E. Todd M. A.
 FARNHAM — \$Miss C. N. Williams, B. A.
 FAVERHAM (Wm Gibbs) — \$Miss Fowlds, B. A.
 FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.) — \$Miss Hargreaves, B. A.
 " (County Sch.) — \$Miss F. Ames B. A.
 FOREST GATE (St Angela's, R C) — \$Mother Mary Angela Board
 FOWEY (Cornwall) Mixed — \$J. K. Hudson, M. A.
 FRAMLINGHAM (Mills) — \$Miss F. M. Fisher
 FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.) — \$Miss Curry
 GLOUCESTER (High) — \$Miss E. Penson M. A.
 GOUDHURST, KENT (Hedgebury Park) — \$Miss D. F. Hunter, B. Sc.
 GRANTHAM — \$Miss H. G. Williams, M. A.
 GRAVESEND (County) — \$Miss J. E. Wills, B. D.
 GRAYS (Palmer's End) — \$Miss Wren B. A.
 GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors School for Girls) — \$Miss E. Fordham, B. A.
 GRIMSBY (High) — \$Miss A. W. Sqaunce, B. A.
 GUILDFORD (County) — \$Miss H. M. Wright
 " (High School) — \$Miss Stocks, M. A.
 HALIFAX (High) — \$Miss E. A. Bolton
 " (Crossley & Porter) — \$Miss M. E. Dale, B. A.
 " (Municipal) — \$Miss A. I. Nolting, M. A.
 HALSTEAD (Gr.) — \$Miss F. M. Jackson
 HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's) — \$Miss Young
 HARROW (County) — \$Miss M. Huskisson, M. A.
 HASTINGS (Municipal Sec Sch.) — \$Miss F. M. Commin.
 HEADINGTON Oxon — \$Miss K. L. Porcher
 HEREFORD (High) — \$Miss Medwin, B. Sc.
 HEXHAM (Qu. Elizabeth) — \$Miss A. Ellis M. A.
 HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe) — \$Mrs B. Furner
 " (The High Sch.) — \$Miss Eva E. Dessin
 HITCHIN (Grammar) — \$Miss Chambers, F. R. H. S.
 HORSNEY (Weston Park) — \$Miss M. H. Cole
 HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High) — \$Miss A. Hill, M. A.
 HULL (Newland High) — \$Miss G. H. Rowland, B. Sc.
 " (High) — \$Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M. A.
 HUXTON (Liverpool Coll.) — \$Miss S. G. Anthony, B. A.

ILFORD (County High Sch.) — \$Miss Morris B. Sc.
 ILMINSTER (Grammar) — \$Miss S. E. Pollard, B. A.
 IPSWICH (High, G P D S T) — \$Miss E. Ransford
 " (Munic Sec) — \$Miss M. Jarrett
 ISLEWORTH (Green Sec Sch.) — \$Miss Croal, M. A.
 " (St Mary's College, R C) —
 KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's) — \$Miss Atkinson, B. A.
 KENDAL (Kent Terrace) — \$Miss M. Horner
 KETTERING (County High) — \$Miss Whyte M. A.
 KIDDERMINSTER (High) — \$Miss Y. Raymond, B. A.
 KINGS LYNN (W. Norfolk & King's Lynn High Sch.) — \$Miss Williamson, B. A.
 KINGSTON ON THAMES (Tiffin) — \$Miss F. Watson B. Sc.
 KIRKBY LONSDALE (Casterton Sch.) — \$Miss D. de B. Dobson, M. A.
 KIRKBY STEPHEN — \$Miss Amy Whitley B. A.
 LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.) — \$Miss M. Phillimore B. A.
 LEAMINGTON (Municipal) — \$Miss J. Wallace
 " (High School) — \$Miss Milroy
 LEEDS (Girls High Sch.) — \$Miss Lucy A. Lowe, M. A.
 " (Modern) — \$Miss M. Bellman, M. A.
 " (Chapel Allerton High School) — \$Miss Scotland Clark
 " (Thoresby High School) — \$Miss A. Fleming, M. A.
 " (W. Leeds High School) — \$Miss J. A. C. Anderson B. A.
 LEEK (Westwood Hall High School) — \$Miss E. F. De Saumarez
 LEICESTER (Wyggoston) — \$Miss Heron
 " (Newarke) — \$Miss C. Aulkin, B. Sc.
 " (Ald Newton's) — \$Miss E. G. Davies, B. A.
 LEIGH (Gr.) — \$Miss N. Gress, B. Sc.
 LEWES (County) — \$Miss L. E. Vokes B. A.
 LEYTONSTONE (County High) — \$Miss S. L. Edwards
 LITCHFIELD (High) — \$Miss D. M. V. Hodge M. A.
 LINCOLN (High) — \$Miss Lucie Savill
 LIVERPOOL COLI (Grove Street) — \$Miss F. M. Fordham
 LIVERPOOL (Aighburth Vale High Sch.) — \$Miss Foster
 " (Anfield Road Queen Mary High Sch.) — \$Miss M. O. Griffith
 " (Belvedere School G P D S T Prince's Park) — \$Miss M. C. Fraser M. A.
 " (Liverpool Institute High Sch. Blackburne House) — \$Miss Ashwell B. A.
 " (Queen Mary High) — \$
 " (St Edmund's) — \$Miss I. H. Clemenso [M. A.]
 LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School) — \$Claremont Gate, N. W. \$Miss Capper
 " Graham St Branch, 39 Graham St, Fenton Terrace S. W. — \$Miss A. R. Moirson
 " (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap Junc.) — \$Miss Dean B. A.
 " (Archbishop Leisenso's, High Street, North Lambeth, S. E. 2) — \$Miss Barbara Jones
 " (Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, W. 8 R C) —
 " Bermondsey (County Sec Sch., Southwark Park Road) — \$Miss B. Challenor M. A.
 " Blackheath S. E. 3 (High School, G P D S T) — \$Miss M. Gale
 " Burlington School Old Burlington Street, W. — \$Miss Wigg
 " (Frances Mary Buss Schools) N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N. W. 5 \$Miss Drummond, Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N. W. 5, \$Miss Wright

LONDON (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—
 Miss M D Brook, Litt D
 (Coborn School, Bow).—Miss Kerly, B A
 (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place,
 E 5).—Mrs O'Brien Harris D Sc
 (Lewisham Gr Catford).—Miss J Franklin,
 M A
 (Central Foundation School, Spital
 Square, E 1).—Miss Haulidge, M A
 (25 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's En-
 dowed High School W C 2).—Miss
 C H Bannister, B A
 Chelsea (Hortensia Road).—Miss Crosby
 (City of Lond Sch., E C 4).—Miss E
 Strudwick, M A
 Chiswick, W 4 (County).—Miss Hedley
 Clapham (High Sch., G P D S T Clap-
 ham Common).—Miss Barratt.
 Clapham Com (Broomwood Rd, County
 Secondary).—Miss E A. Jones M A
 (Convent F J C, Clarendon Sq., N W 1
 R C).—
 (Convent, F C J, Howrah House
 Poplar, E 14, R C).—
 (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington,
 R C).—
 (County Sec School, Old Mill Road,
 Plumstead).—Miss Bartram, M A
 (County Sec School, Dalston, Colvestone
 Crescent).—Miss M B Rich, M A
 Crouch End (High Sch.).—Miss Charlotte
 J Howarth Cowdroy, M B E
 (James Allen & Co Dulwich).—Miss E M
 Bulcher M A
 Dulwich (High Sch.).—Miss M Williams,
 M Sc
 (Freemans School, Brixton).—W W
 Parkinson, M A
 Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster
 Road).—Miss Tucker, M A
 Greenwich (Roan School).—Miss M K
 Higgs, M A
 (Halberdashers Aske & Hatcham).—
 Miss M S Young, B A
 Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles).—Miss
 N Nickalls
 Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer).
 —Miss Zachary, B A
 Hampstead, S (High Sch., G P D S T
 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—Miss Dorothy
 Walker, M A
 Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—Miss Kyle,
 B A
 Highgate Road (Convent Sch., N W 5,
 R C).—
 (Holborn Estate Girls Sch.) *temp closed*
 Hornsey (High School, Weston Park
 N).—Miss M H Cole
 Islington (Dame Alice Owens).—Miss
 Wilson, B A
 Kennington (Sec Sch., Halsemere Road,
 S E).—Miss M Cotton M A
 Kensington (High Sch., G P D S T,
 St. Alban's Road, W 8).—Miss Home
 Kentish Town County Sec School).—
 Miss Morant.
 (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road,
 S W 6, R C).—
 Notting Hill (High Sch., G P D S T, Nor-
 land Square, W 11).—Miss M. M
 Berryman, M A.
 Paddington and Maids Vale High Sch
 (Elgin Av.).—Miss F M Purdie, M A
 Parson's Green, S W 6 (Lady Margaret).
 —Miss Moberley Bell.

LONDON (Peckham Rd.).—Miss M Knight, M A.
 Putney (High Sch., G P D S T, 35
 Putney Hill).—Miss Beard
 Putney (West Hill).—Miss Fanner M A
 Queen's College School (Harley Street,
 W 1).—Miss C E. Lower, B A
 (Queenswood, Clapham Park, S W 4).—
 Miss Ethel M Trew
 (St Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd,
 N 4).—Miss Jameson, M A.
 (St Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate,
 W).—Miss H L Powell
 (St Pauls, Brook Green, W 6).—Miss
 F R. Gray, M A, J P
 St. Saviour's & St Olaves, New Kent Rd,
 S E 1).—Miss M G Frodsham, B A
 Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S 10
 tenham, N 15, R C).—
 Sion Convent (Eden Grove, N 7, R C)
 Stamford Hill (Skinners').—Miss Emily
 Newton, B A.
 Stepney (Raine's Foundation).—Miss
 Maude Grier
 Streatham (County Sec.).—Miss Bassett,
 B A
 Streatham (College).—Miss A G Lefroy
 Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch
 (G P D S T, Wavertree Road).—
 Miss E R Gwatkin, M A.
 Sydenham High Sch (G P D S T, West
 Hill).—Miss A F E. Sanders M A
 Sydenham High St., S E 26 (County).—
 Miss E Turner, M A
 Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—
 Miss D F Chetham Strode, B A
 LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—Miss E. A. Bristol,
 B A
 LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—Miss M E Hall,
 M A.
 LOUTH (King Edward VI).—Miss Nalder, B Sc
 LUDLOW (High Sch.).—Miss M R. Baldwin, M A.
 LUTON (Modern).—Miss H K Sheldon
 MACCLESFIELD (High).—Miss K Parr
 MAIDENHEAD (County).—Miss M Burn, M A
 MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—Miss W M Kidd,
 M A.
 MANCHESTER (High).—Miss S A Bursall, M A
 (Broughton High Sch., Salford).—Miss
 D G Coward, M Sc
 (Central High).—Miss M A Johnstone,
 B Sc
 (Fairfield High School).—Miss Edwards,
 M A
 (Fallowfield).—Miss M A Grant.
 (Harpurhey).—Miss A E Bell
 (Pendleton, High).—Miss D E. Lime-
 beer M A
 (Whalley Range High Sch.).—Miss
 F A. Field, M A.
 (Loreto College, R C).—Miss E
 O'Byrne, B A
 MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—Miss Macrae, B A
 MAROCH (High Sch.).—Miss E. John, M A
 MARKET DRAYTON (County).—Miss K E
 Fanner, M A
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—Miss G M. Bedford,
 M A.
 (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—Miss M McCombie,
 M A
 MORPETH (High).—Miss E Morgan, B A.
 NANTWICH AND ACTON (Mixed).—A T Powell, M A.
 NEWARK (High).—Miss E G Morgan.
 NEWBURY (County).—Miss E J Luker
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Allan's Endowed).—
 Miss S. E. Dobson

- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Rutherford Coll Girls School)—Miss Mrs Agnes Pochin
 " (Central High G P D S T) Bakdale
 " (Terrace)—Miss D F P Hiley M A
 " (High School, (S Co Tankerville Terrace)—Miss L M Gurney M A
 " (Sacred Heart R C)—Miss E Fincham
 NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme)—Miss J Sprunt M A
 NEWPORT I of W (County)—Miss F I Monk B A
 " Salop (County)—Miss I Macwan, B A
 NORMANTON (High)—Miss F Robinson
 NORTHAMPTON (High)—Miss E M Wallace
 " (School for Girls)—Miss C M Taylor, M A
 " (Notre Dame R C)—
 NORTH WALSHAM (High)—Miss K Worsnop, B A
 NORTHWICH (Deane's)—Miss A G Pierce M A
 NORWICH (Municipal Sec School)—Miss M Hill
 " (High Sch, G P D S T)—Miss Wise
 NOTTINGHAM (High Sch G P D S T)—Miss W D Phillips, M A
 " (County)—Miss G E Yates, B A
 NUNEATON (High School)—Miss M Davies
 OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian)—Miss Litterington M A
 OLDHAM (Hulme Gr Sch)—Miss D Bailey B A
 OSWESTRY (High)—Miss L A Mickleburgh
 OXFORD (High Sch, G P D S T)—Miss Haig Brown M A
 " De Noulles (For Daughters of the Clergy)—Miss A K Edwards
 " (Milham Ford Sch)—Miss J McCabe
 PARKS (Sandercoates)—Miss A Grainger Gray
 PENRITH (Queen Elizabeth, Mixed)—W H B Ieesh M A
 PENZANCE (W Cornwall Coll)—Miss E C Hanna, B A
 " (C of E High Sch)—Miss A Symes, B A
 " (County)—Miss B I Varley, B A
 PETERBOROUGH (County)—Miss K Wragge
 PETERSFIELD (County)—Miss E Fowde B A
 PINNER (Roy Comm Trav, Hatch End)—Miss D Bellamy
 PLYMOUTH (High)—Miss M P Potter M A
 PONTEFRAC (High School)—Miss L Hall, B A
 PORTSMOUTH (High Sch, G P D S T)—Miss Coasey, M A
 " (Municipal)—Miss A M Kenyon Hitchcock B A
 PRESTON (Park School)—Miss Stoneman, M A
 PURLEY (Warehousemen (Clerks and Drapers).—Miss B C Deeks, M A
 RAMSGATE (County)—Miss H G Cannon, B A
 READING (Abbey)—Miss Musson
 " (Kendrick)—Miss Prieble M A
 REDHILL (Reigate County)—Miss Aitken, M A
 " (St Anne's)—Miss J M Young
 RETFORD (County High)—Miss F Arblaster
 RICHMOND (Surrey)—Miss E M Weeks, M A
 RICH (High Sch)—Miss M W Johnson, B A
 ROCHFESTER (Gr)—Miss D L Sandford, M A
 ROMFORD (County)—Miss F B Bardsley, B A
 ROTTERHAM (Municipal)—Miss J Harding
 RUGBY (Arnold High)—Miss M M Skues, M A
 ST ALBANS (High Sch)—Miss Archibald, M A
 ST HELENS (Cowley)—Miss Walker, B A
 ST LEONARDS (Ladies Coll)—Miss M A Boulton
 " (Uplands Sch)—Miss M V Hill, M A
 SALE (County High)—Miss K H Masson
 SAIFORD (Broughton High Sch)—Miss D G Coward, M A
 " (Pendleton High)—Miss D F Timebeer, M A
 SALISBURY (Godolphin)—Miss C R Ash, B A
 SALTBRUN (High)—Miss E C Waller
 SANDEWSTEAD (Convent of the Ladies of Mary, R C)—Madam Ediltrude
 SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's)—Miss R Fowler
 " (Girls High Sch)—Miss E. Glauret, B A
 SETTLE (High)—Miss L L Atkinson, B A
 SELEY (High)—Miss G F Merson, B A
 SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall)—Miss F I Pamsay, B A
 SHEFFIELD (High Sch, G P D S T Rutland Park)—Miss M C Aitken, B A
 " (Central Sch)—Miss F M Couzens B A
 " (Notre Dame, R C)—
 SHERBORNE (Lord Digby Sch)—Miss Billinger
 " (Sherborne School for Girls)—Miss B C Mulliner M A
 SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School)—Miss M Duckitt B A
 SIKESBURY (High Sch, G P D S T)—Miss D Gale
 " (Priory County)—Miss L Ellison
 SITTINGBOURNE (County)—Miss Freeman
 SKIPTON (Girls High Sch)—Miss Broadbent, M A
 SLEAFORD (High Sch)—Miss F M Kirk B A
 SOUTHAMPTON—Miss Lyon B A
 SOUTHEND ON SEA (High Sch)—Miss F A Swann, B A
 SOUTHPORT (Secondary)—Miss F A Athya, M A
 SOUTHWOLD (St Felix)—Miss L Silcox
 SPAIDING (High)—Miss F S Henry
 STAFFORD (High)—Miss G J McCrea M A, J P
 STAMFORD (High)—Miss M Sunderland Taylor, M A
 STOCKPORT (High Sch)—Miss E M Sewell B A
 STOCKTON (Queen Victoria High)—Miss Carpenter, M A
 " (Sec)—Miss I M Nelson, M A
 STONE ON TRENT (St Dominic's, R C)—Miss W Young
 STOURBRIDGE (Sec School)—Miss Ethel M Firth
 STRATFORD (High)—Miss M E Atkins M A
 STROUD (High School)—Miss P Drew M A
 SUNDERLAND (High)—Miss E M Ironside B A
 " (Bede Collegiate Girls School)—Miss M E Boon M A
 SURBITON (Surbiton Pk Cresc)—Miss Procter
 SUTTON Surrey (High Sch, G P D S T Cheam Road)—Miss Edith M I Lees M A
 TAMWORTH (High)—Miss J M Earle
 TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's)—Miss Willis, L L A
 " St Katherine's, Heatherton Park)—Miss W Slater
 TEWKESBURY (High)—Miss D M S Holmes B A
 THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr)—Miss C L Phillips, M A
 TIVERTON—Miss A Pinnock
 TONBRIDGE (County)—Miss W M Fayerman
 TORQUAY (Girls Sec)—Miss M Jackson M A
 TOTTENHAM (High)—Miss F Felvis, B A
 TROWBRIDGE (High)—Miss E M Moore, M A
 TRURO (High)—Miss Coate
 " (County)—Miss Foreman, B A
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch, G P D S T)—Miss Margaret W Byrne
 " (County)—Miss E M Hughes, M A
 TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers)—Miss A. E. Chaplin
 " (County)—Miss Turnadge, Ph D
 UTTOXETER (High)—Miss H M Budgen, M A

LUXBRIDGE (County) — Rev W W Sawtell, B A
 WAKEFIELD (High) — Miss Martin
 WALLASEY (High) — Miss L K Harrie M A
 „ (Oldershaw) — Miss Rlyth, B A
 WALLINGTON (County) — Miss K I Wallace B A
 WALLSEND ON TYNE — Miss E Giles, B Sc
 WALSHALL (Queen Marys) — Miss M V Stafford
 WALTHAMSTOW (County High) — Miss M Norris
 M A, B Sc
 WARE (Gr Sch) — Miss M L Brough, M A
 WARWICK (Klu, s High) — Miss E Doorly, M A
 WATFORD (Gr) — Miss Grace Fergie M A
 „ (London Orphan Sch.) — Miss E A Haines
 WELING BOROUGH (County) — Miss Linkler, B A
 WELLINGTON, Salop (High) — Miss E B Ross,
 B A
 WELLS (Blue Sch) — Miss L A Thomas M A
 „ (High Sch) — Miss Ethel Biles, A R C M
 WEST HAM (High) — Miss Atkins
 WEST HARTLEPOOL (Munic) — Miss Houghton
 M Sc
 WEST KIRBY (County) — Miss A S Wallis, B A
 WRYBRIDGE (R Masonic Junior) — Miss Harrop,
 B A
 WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch) — Miss H L
 Thompson M A
 WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High) — Miss
 Highton, M A
 WHYTELEAF (County) — Miss W Atwood, B A
 WIGAN (High Sch) — Miss C S Banks
 WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr) — Miss Wildman M A
 WILSDEN (Brondesbury and Kilburn High
 Sch) — Miss K L Johnston, M A
 „ (Convent Sch, Crown Hill Road, N W 10,
 R C) —
 WIMBLEDON (High Sch, G F D S T) — Miss M
 E Lewis
 „ (County Sch) — Miss C J Borthwick, B Sc
 WINCHESTER (Sch for Girls) — Miss Finlay, M A
 „ (County) — Miss A M Wight, B A
 WINNOR (County) — Miss E Collier
 WISBECH (High) — Miss E M C Pideaur
 WOLVERHAMPTON (High) — Miss D E de
 Zouche, M A
 WOODFORD (County) — Miss J M Gordon, M A
 WORCESTER (Alice Ottley) — Miss Spurling, B A
 „ (City Sec Sch) — Miss J H Steel, L I A
 WORTHING (County High) — Miss K Coast
 WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks) — Miss A W White
 law, M A
 YARMOUTH (Trafalgar Road) — Miss A C Haig
 YEOVIL (High School) — Miss F S Cobb
 YORK (Mill Mount) — Miss I Burne M A
 „ (Mount Sch) — Miss H W Sturtz, B A
 „ (St Petergate) — Miss E E Ellett
 „ (Queen Anne's Rd) — Miss Netherwood
 B A

WALES AND MONMOUTH

ABERDARE (Intermediate) — Miss M S Cook,
 M A
 ABREGAVERNY (County) — Miss Gethin Davies,
 M A
 BALA (County) — Miss E J Owens, M A
 BANGOR (County) — Miss Mason, B A
 „ (Pickle Rock House) — Miss Weir
 BARRY (County) — Miss E E Morgan, B A
 BROON (County) — Miss M Davies
 CARDIFF (City High) — Miss M Collin, B A
 „ (Munic Sec) — Miss Hugon, M A
 „ (The College Sch.) — Miss J G Earl
 „ (Canton Munic) — Miss Abbott, M A
 „ (Heathfield House, R C) — Miss J B R
 Golden, B A

CARMARTHEN (County) — Miss B A Holme, M A
 „ (High) — Miss E I Sutton, B A
 COIWYN BAY (Penrhos Coll) — Miss R Hovey,
 B A
 COWBRIDGE (High Sch) — Mrs E E Forrester,
 B A
 DENBIGH (Howells) — Miss C E Robinson,
 M A
 DOUGELIFY (Di Williams) — Miss F A Anstey
 HELIGAER (County) — Miss W L James B A
 HAYLEFORDWEST (Lasker) — Miss G James,
 B Sc
 LANDDAFF (Howells) — Miss Trotter M A
 LLANELLY (Intermediate) — Miss C Davies,
 M A
 LLANFAIRFECHAN (St Winifreds) — Miss N M
 Doman, M A
 MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle) — Miss A C
 Davenport, B Sc
 MONMOUTH (High) — Miss B L P Lindsay
 NEWPORT, Mon (High) — Miss M A Vivian,
 B A
 NEWTOWN (County) — Miss F E Davies, B A
 PENARTH (County) — Miss E M Lloyd
 PONTPOOL (County) — Miss M E Jones, B A
 PONTYPRIDD (Intermediate) — Miss C E Bed
 ford B A
 PORTH (County) — Miss E M Harris, B A
 RUTHIN (County) — Miss A Rowlands B A
 SWANSEA (High) — Miss H M Cameon, M A
 „ (Munic) — Miss E Phipps B A
 WYFELHOOR (County) — Miss A M Platt B A
 WREXHAM (County) — Miss A J Jones, B A

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (High) — Miss L L Ward, B A
 „ (Albyn Place) — Miss E U S Oliver, B Sc
 CHIFF (Morrisons) — Miss Mason M A
 EDINBURGH (Ladies College) — Miss Mary G
 Clarke, M A
 „ (Geo Watson's Ladies Coll) — Miss C E
 Ansell B A
 „ (St Georges School) — Miss Ruth W
 Freer, B A
 „ (Ministers Daughters) — Miss H P Auld
 B Sc
 „ (St Brides) — Miss M E Macdonald
 Clark, L H D
 GLASGOW (High School) — Miss Reid, B A
 „ (Park School) — Miss M P Young
 HEBERSBURGH (St Brides) — Miss J B M
 Renton
 HUNTERDOUGAL (St Columba's) — Miss J I B
 Waulh
 POLMONT (St Margaret's) — Miss C M Worsfold
 ST ANDREW (St Leonards) — Miss McCutcheon,
 M A
 „ (St Katharine's) — (vacant).

ISLE OF MAN

CASTLETOWN (High) — Miss M. W. Matthew, B A

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY (Ladies College) — Miss A. L.
 Mellish, M A
 „ (States Intermediate) — Miss F. A. Foster
 JERSEY (Ladies College) — Miss d'Auvergne, B Sc

NORTHERN IRELAND

BALLYMENA (Cambridge House). —
 BANGOR (Pickle Rock House). —

BELFAST (High School) —
 „ (Rosetta High) —
 „ (Victoria Coll.) — Miss Matier
 CARRICKFERGUS (Ladies Coll.) —
 COLERAINE (High Sch.) —
 COOKSTOWN (Intermediate) — Miss M K Rowan,
 B.A.
 DUNGANNON (Girls Royal School) —
 LONDONDERRY (Strand House) — Miss M F
 Deane M.A.
 (Victoria High) — Miss S Mackillip
 PORTADOWN (Alexandra) —

IRISH FREE STAFF

BALISBRIDGE (Masonic) — Miss Russell Jones
 CORK (High) — Mrs Hobson B.A.
 DUBLIN (Alexandra) — Miss J Mulvaney I.L.D.
 „ (Irish Clergy Daughters) — 22 Farnsworth
 „ (Terrace) — Miss Walker, B.A.
 KINGSTOWN (Victoria) — Miss F Hudson B.A.
 MOUNTMELICK (Friends) — Miss G Moss

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES — Head
 mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with
 at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership.
 Members are marked § in the lists on pp 315-
 320. A Conference is held annually in June.
President (1923-25) Miss F R Gray M.A., J.P.,
 41 Pauls Girls School Brook Green W 2.
Secretary Miss R Young 29 Gordon Square
 W C 2.

THE GIRL GUIDES

A movement incorporated by Charter in 1915,
 founded by Sir Robert Baden Powell in 1910
 and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1923.
President (since 1920), H.R.H. the Princess
 Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) *Chief Guide*
 Lady Baden Powell. The aim of the movement
 is to develop a better practical knowledge of
 housekeeping, mothercraft and citizenship in
 the girl of to-day. The method of training is
 to give the girls pursuits which appeal to
 them such as games, recreative exercise and
 badge tests which lead them on to learn
 for themselves many useful crafts training
 them in habits of observance, obedience and
 self reliance promoting their physical develop-
 ment and inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness
 for others. The movement is non military
 non political non class and interdenominational.
 Its desire is to co-operate with educational and
 other bodies working to the same end, and
 holding the same principles. The number of
 Girl Guides is approximately 325,000 in the
 British Empire and the movement has spread
 to nearly every civilized country throughout the
 world its total membership being approximately
 500,000. *Imperial headquarters*, 25 Buckingham
 Palace Road London S.W. 1.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1922-23

A list of Pensions granted during the year
 ended March 31 1923 under the provisions of
 the Civil List Act, 1910.

MISS VAN QUILLER ALLAN in recognition
 of the services rendered by her uncle
 (the late Sir W Q Orchardson) as an
 artist £50
 MRS ANNIE DUFF BROWN in recognition
 of the services rendered by her husband
 (the late Mr James Duff Brown)
 to literature and as a pioneer of
 scientific librarianship £50
 WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON in recogni-
 tion of his services to literature £75
 Dr CHARLES MONTAGU DOUGGETT, in re-
 cognition of his services to literature £150
 MRS JOHANNA GREEN in recognition of
 the services of her husband (the late
 Mr Max Green), and the tragic cir-
 cumstances of his death £100
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- EMIGRATION BOARD, CENTRAL, Cramwell House, Surrey St., Strand, W C.—*Sec.* (Vacant).

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Conservative Clubs, Association of, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S W 1—Sec, Frank Solbe

Conservative Women's Reform Association, 48 Dover Street W 1

Coopers, Amalgamated Society of, 37 Outwood Street Burton-on-Trent—Sec, R W Mann

Corn and Agricultural Merchants' National Association of, 56 Mark Lane F C 3

Cotton Growing Association British, The Royal Exchange, Manchester—Sec, E H Oldfield

Cotton Spinners and Turners' Amalgamated Association of Operatives, 125 Newton Street Manchester—Sec, H Boothman

Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester—Sec, Thomas Ashurst

Cumberland Coal Owners Association—Sec, Major A C Scoular

Cycle Trade Union, The Towers, Warwick Road Coventry—Sec, T Timerick

Dairy Farmers' Association British, 28 Russell Square, W C 1—Sec, B Ravenscroft

Dairymen's Association, London and Provincial Master, 44 Bedford Row W C 1—Sec, T J Goodchild

Design and Industries Association, 6 Queen Square, W C 1—Sec, F Holmes

Directors' Institute of, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane E C 4

Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers' National Federation of, 5 and 6 100 Dealeigh Ho, Caxton St, S W 1—Sec, J R Griffs

Distributors Incorporated Association of Pe, 125 Pall Mall S W 1—Sec, T E Jackson

Drapers' Chamber of Trade of U K, 104 Newgate Street, F C 1—Sec, J R Quilter, M B E

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers Association, 18 Tavistock Square, W C 1—Sec, Sir W Glyn Jones

Dyers and Colourists Society of, Pearl Buildings, Market St, Bradford—Sec, J B Atkinson

Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, 9 Brunswick Square, W C 1—Gen. Sec, Miss G E Morris B A

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court Temple, E C 4—Sec, M Keith Jackson

Electrical Trades Union, 12A Withy Grove, Manchester—Sec, J Rowan

Empire Development Union, 26 Abingdon Street S W 1—Chairman, W A S Hewins

Sec James Weir

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades' Federation of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W C 1—Sec, F Smith

Engineering and National Employers' Federations, Broadway Ho, Tothill Street, S W 1

Engineering Union Amalgamated, 110 Peckham Road S E 15—Sec, A H Smethurst

Engineers and Calico Printers' Amalgamated Union of—Sec, J Thomson

Engineers Association, British, 23 Victoria Street, S W 1—Pres, E W Pether

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North East Coast Institution of, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne—Sec, E W Fraser Smith

- Fabian Society**, 25 Tothill Street, S W 1 — Sec. F W Galton
- Farriers and Blacksmiths, Amalgamated Society of**, Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester — Sec. W H Briggs
- Freemen, Examiners and Deputies Association, General Federation of** 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Aberlillery, Mon — Sec W Frowen
- Flour Millers Association London**, 62 Mark Lane E C 3 — Sec E Chatterton
- Food Manufacturers Federation**, 9 Queen Street Place, E C 4 — Sec. R. M. Leonard
- Foreign Bondholders, Council of** 17 Moorgate Street, E C 3 — Sec James P Cooper
- Foundry Workers, National Union of** 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks Bk Manchester
- Free Trade Union** 69 Victoria Street S W 1 — Joint Hon. Secs Charles Roberts, M P & Russell-Cooke Sec. E G Brunker
- Furnishing Trades Association National Amalgamated** Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W C 1 — Sec A Gossip
- Gas Council, National** 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1 — Sec. W J Smith
- Gas Employers, Federation of**, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1 — Sec. W J Smith
- General Federation of Trade Unions**, Hamilton House, Bldborough Street, W C 1 — Sec, W A Appleton, C B E
- General Workers, National Union of**, 64 Westminster Bridge Road S W 1 — Pres T R Olynes M P Sec. I Davenport
- Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd**, United 40-43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 2
- Grocers Associations, Federation of** 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E C 3 — Sec, Arthur J Giles
- Grocers, Provision Dealers and Ormists Association, Metropolitan**, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E C 3 — Sec, Arthur J Giles
- Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt & Felt Hat Trimmers & Wool Formers Association**, 113 Manchester Road, Dento 1 — Sec, T Mallalieu
- Herald League** 2 Carmelite Street, E C 4 — Hon Sec, George Bell
- Hermes Club**, 34 Eccleston Square, S W 1 — Sec, Capt William Hall
- Homery Union**, 15 Midland Road, Hleanor — Sec, H Bassford
- Independent Labour Party, Headland House**, 308 Grays Inn Road, W C 1 — Organising Sec A Fenner Brockway
- Independent Liberal Party** — Chairman Rt Hon Sir John Simon, K C, M P Whips, Vivian Phillips M P (Chief Whip), Sir Arthur Marshall, K B E, M P (England), and Maj Mackenzie Wood, M P (Scotland)
- Insurance Agents, Corporation of**, 59A London Wall, E C 2 — Sec, Miss C E Williams
- Insurance Brokers Corporation of**, 59A London Wall, E C 2 — Sec, Miss C E Williams
- Insurance Officials Society**, 6 Broad Street Place E C 3 — Sec, E W Humphry
- Insurance Parliamentary Association**, 59A London Wall E C 2 — Sec, Miss C E Williams
- Irish Democratic League** 2 Great Smith St, S W 1 — Gen. Sec, F I Crilly Oig Sec, John Brady
- Irish Unionist Alliance**, 209 Grafton Street, Dublin — Hon Secs, John E Walsh, M P & Frank O A McGonaghy, K C
- Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of**, Caxton House, Tothill St., S W 1
- Iron Fillets Association, General**, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk — Sec, J Fraser
- Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, British**, 76-78 Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W C 1 — Sec, Arthur Pugh
- Ironmoulders Association, Central**, 11 Grahams Road Falkirk — Sec H Murdoch
- Jewish Socialist Labour Party**, "Poake Zion" 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E C 1 — Sec J Pomerantz
- Journalists Institute of Tudor Street** E C 4 — Secs, Herbert Cornish H H Thompson
- Journalists, National Union of**, 180 Fleet Street E C 4 — General Sec, H M Richardson
- Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers**, Bridge Street Westminster, S W 1 — Sec, H H Lannell O B E
- Labour and Socialist International Second Internationale** — Treas, T H Thomas, M P, Sec, Tom Shaw, C B E M I (Third Internationale, Moscow, Russia)
- Labour Co Partnership Association**, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W C 1 — Hon Secs, Aneurin Williams Cuthbert Plasterow
- Labour Party** 33 Eccleston Square S W 1 — Sec, Rt Hon Arthur Henderson, M I
- Lace-makers, Amalgamated Society of Operative**, 16 Pembroke Place, Mount Street, Nottingham — Sec (Wardle
- Land Union**, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S W 1 — Sec
- Landowners Association, Central**, 46A Pall Mall, S W 1 — Sec R Strachan Gardiner F S I
- Land Valuation Assessors of Scotland, Association of Local** — Sec David Fidei, O B E, City Chambers, 40 Cochrane St Glasgow
- Laundries Ltd, National Federation of**, 17 Lancaster Gate, W 2
- Law Clerks National Federation of** 4 New Court Lincoln's Inn W C 2 — Hon Sec and Pres Henry H Walton
- Leather and Grundry Merchants Association National Federation of**, Basma House 13A Fore Street E C 2 — Sec, J A Craig
- Liberal Central Association**, 21 Abingdon St, S W 1 — Sec, Richard Humphrey Davies, C B
- Liberal Publication Department** 42 Pall Mall Street S W 1 — Sec, Harold Stokey
- Licensed Victuallers Central Protection Society of London, Ltd**, 27 Russell Sq, W C 1 — Sec A B Deane
- Licensed Victuallers National Defence League**, 18 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4 — Sec, H G Robinson
- Light Refreshments Incorpor Assoc of Purveyors of Bond Street House** 14 Clifford Street, W 1 — Sec, E W Wightman
- Linen Household, and Piece Goods Association** (1872) 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast. — Sec, W J P Wilson
- Lithographic Artists and Process Workers Society of**, 54 Dougherty Street, W C 1 — Sec, R Kneale
- Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries Thereto, Amalgamated Society of**, 312 Deansgate, Manchester (removing in March 1924 to 70 Cecil Street Whitworth Park) — Sec T Sproat
- Local Government Officers, National Association of**, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S W 1 — Sec, I Hill
- Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of** 9 Arkwright Rd, Hampstead, London — Sec, J Bromley
- London Council of National Liberals**, 18 Abingdon St, S W 1 — Hon Sec, A Dykes Spicer
- London Labour Party**, 58, Theobalds Road, W C 1 — Sec, Herbert Morrison

London Liberal Federation 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—Sec. J. Manus.

London Society for Women's Service, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sec. Miss P. Strachey

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—Sec. D. Carmichael

Machinery Users Association 7A Laurence Pountney Hill F.C. 4

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated 41 Gower Street W.C. 1.—Pres. Joseph Potter Gen. Secs. J. McKinlay, A. Cannon

Master Bakers and Confectioners' Protection Society, London 57 60 Holborn Viaduct F.C. 1.—Sec. A. Noyes

Master Glass Painters, British Society of 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—Hon. Sec. Noel Heaton

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners Association of 24 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—Sec. E. J. G. Wears

Master Printers' Federation 24 Holborn E.C. 1.—Pres. Lt. Col. H. Kivers Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D. Sec. A. E. Goodwin

Medical Defence Union Ltd, 49 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec. James Neal M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health Society of 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.—Sec. G. S. Elliston, M.C. M.A.

Medico Legal Society 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—Hon. Secs. F. Goddard, M.A., B. H. Spillbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers) established 1857, Tower Building 22 Water St. Liverpool.—Sec. Thos. Scott.—London Branch 90 Fenchurch St., F.C. 3.—Capt. John Nicholson R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Sevice Guild Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street Liverpool.—Sec. Lieut. T. W. Moore C.B., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors' National Federation of 329 High Holborn W.C. 1

Millers', National Association of British and Irish Ltd (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square F.C. 3.—Sec. G. H. Ball, T.T.B.

Miners' Association Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—Sec. T. Gavin Duffy, M.P.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Pres. Herbert Smith Sec. Frank Hodges

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 40 Conduit Street, W. 1.—Sec. B. H. Gladstone

Motor Cab Owners Drivers' Association 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Sec. H. B. Butler

Motor Transport Employers' Federation—Sec. Capt. E. G. Binstowe

Musicians Union 3 Archer Street, W. 1.—Gen. Sec. J. B. Williams

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq. W.C. 1.—Secs. Cleveland Fyfe F. B. Guild, M.A., M.B.E.

National League of Young Liberals 16 Green Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—Hon. Sec. N. M. Snowball

National Liberal Organization 25 Old Queen Street, Westminster S.W. 1.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. T. J. MacNamara, M.P. Chief Whip Lieut. Comm. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton Young, D.C.O., D.S.O., M.P.

National Liberal Publicity Dept., 18 Abingdon St. S.W. 1.—Sec. F. J. G. Dimbleby

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 168 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—Miss Farquharson, M.A.

National Reform Union 50 Haworths Buildings Cross Street, Manchester.—Sec. Houghton Diggle

National Road Transport Employers Federation, 17 Water Lane E.C. 3.—Sec. R. P. Bailey

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street S.W. 1

National Traders' Defence League, 61 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—Gen. Sec. Robert Walker

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martins Place, W.C. 2.—Sec. Robert Williams

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Fernhurst Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Gen. Sec. Godfrey Cheesman F.R.G.S.

National Union of Radcliffe Unity House, Enston Road, N.W. 1.—Pres. Sec. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas M.P. Indust. Sec. C. I. Cramp Office Manager, S. E. Jackson

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship 15 Deans Yard S.W. 1.—Hon. Sec. Miss E. Macadam

National Unionist Association Palace Chambers, Bridge St. S.W. 1.—Sec. George Godwin

Newspaper, Weekly, and Periodical Proprietors' Association 6 Bonville Street, E.C. 4.—Sec. F. O. Norton

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Boulevard Street F.C. 4.—Sec. J. W. McAlra

Newspaper Society, 2 Salisbury Square E.C. 4.—Pres. John R. Scott Gen. Sec. Frederick I. Armstrong

1920 Club 2 Whitehall Court S.W. 1.—Hon. Sec. D. C. Morrison

Organ Builders' Federation of Master, 37a York Road, N. 7.—Sec. C. A. Wales Bead

Ostrich and Lamb Feather Trade Association 27 Earl Street, Kingsbury Square E.C. 2.—Hon. Sec. J. F. H. Baker

Painters' Society Scottish 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street Glasgow.—Sec. A. Gardiner

Paper Makers' Amalgamated Society of 1 Borough Chambers St. Pettsquare, Stockport.—Sec. Arthur Fowler

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Faringdon Street E.C. 4

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader J. Ramsay MacDonald M.P. Deputy Leader Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P. Vice Chairmen Stephen Walsh M.P. J. C. Wedgwood M.P. Chief Whip, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson M.P.—Sec. H. S. Lindsay

Patternmakers' Association Limited 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—Sec. A. A. H. Hindlay

Pharmacists' National Drug and Chemical Union 149 Newington Causeway S.E. 1

Plasterers' Guild of Britain and Cement Workers', National Association of 37 Albion St. Moulton Crescent, N.W. 1.—Sec. A. H. Telling

Plumbers' Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—Sec. A. A. Adams

Post Labour Employers' National Council of 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—Sec. G. Grinling Harris

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Belford Row, W.C. 1.—Sec. C. H. Smith

Post Office Workers' Union of, 43 Cromwell Road S.W. 7.—Sec. J. W. Bowen

Postal and Telegraph Clerks' National Federation of 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Chairman, W. H. P. Smith

Pottery Workers', National Society of, 54 Hill Street, Hanley, Staffs.—Sec. S. Clowes

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Chairman (1923-4), Col. Egbert Lewis

(*Bath Herald*). *Joint Gen Managers*, H C Robbins, George B Hodgson
Primrose League 64 Victoria Street, S W 1—
 Sec, Reginald Bennett
Printers, Federation of Master, 24 Holborn, E C 1—Sec, A E Goodwin, 24 Holborn, E C 1
Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S E 1—Sec, G A Isaacs
Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U K 60 Doughty St, W C 1—Sec, A E Holmes
Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl Union of 44 Blackfriars Road, S E 1—Gen Sec, T G Newland
Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd, South Place, E C 2—Sec, E M Goldring
Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S W 1—Sec, John H Humphreys
Publishers Association of Great Britain and Ireland Stationers Hall Court, E C 4—Sec, W Poulten
Railway Clerks Association, 25 Euston Road, N W 1—Sec, A G Walkden
Railway Companies Association, 8 Victoria Street S W 1
Railway Nationalization Society 25 Tothill Street S W 1—Sec, F W Galton
Reconstruction Society and Anti Socialist Union of Great Britain, 58 Victoria Street, S W 1—Sec, C H Dant
Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square W 1—Sec, J W Colman
Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq, W C 1—Sec, H J C Marshall, O B E A R I B A
Scottish Liberal Federation 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street Edinburgh—Gen Sec W Webster, O B E Western Sec Miss Jacobsen
Scottish Mine Workers Association—Sec, Robert Smith Garnock View, Kilwinning
Scottish Miners Federation Friendly Society—Sec, James Gold 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow
Scottish National Liberal Council Eastern Division—Sec, D McNicol, 10 St Colme St Edinburgh Western Division—Sec W I Gibb O B E 204 West Campbell Street Glasgow
Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street Edinburgh—Secs, G Brown, (Eastern Council) Lewis Shudlen (Western Council), 134 St. Vincent Street Glasgow
Secretaries Association Ltd Grosvenor Mans, 82 Victoria Street S W 1—Sec D K Findlay
Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E C 2—Sec C H Carpenter, O B E
Sheet Metal Workers Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd, S W 1—Sec, J C Gordon
Shipbrokers Institute of Chartered, 24 St Mary Axe F C 3—Sec, J A Findlay
Shipbuilding Employers Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S W 1
Shipconstructors and Shipwrights Association, 8 Eldon Square Newcastle on Tyne—Sec, Alex Wilkie, O B E, J P
Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe F C 3—Gen Man & Sec, H M Clementson
Shipping Federation, International, 24 St Mary Axe, E C 3—Sec, Michael Brett
Shipowners Association Barclay's Bank Building, 2 Ramford Street, Liverpool—Secs, Weightman, Pedder & Co, 18 Water Street, Liverpool
Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Baama Ho, 13A Fore Street, E C 2—Sec, J A Craig

Shoe Distributors Association Baama Ho, 13A Fore Street, E C 2—Sec, J A Craig
Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St, Aldgate, E 1—Sec, J Humphrey
Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street W C 1—Sec, John Turner
Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow—Sec, John Henderson
Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow—Sec, Mrs C McNab Shaw
Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre 7 Red Lion Square, W C 2—Hon Sec, M Regnier
Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of Central Ho, 45 Kingway, W C 2—Sec, L D Kidson
Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St Shudehill Manchester—Sec, W F Dawtry
Stove Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of Effingham Street, Rotherham—Sec, A Hutchison
Tailors Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road Manchester—Sec T A Klynn
Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place Leeds—Sec, A Conley
Teachers, National Union of Hamilton House, Mableton Place, W C 1—Sec, Sir James Yoxall M A
Textile Factory Workers Association, United, Fwbank Chambers, 19 St James Street, Ac crington—Sec, J Cross J P
Textile Workers National Union of, 84 Godwin Street Bradford—Gen Sec, Arthur Shaw
Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs—Sec, W Bromfield M P
Theatrical Employers National Association of, Kings Chambers, Portugal Street, W C 2—Sec Hugh Roberts
Theatrical Managers Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue W 1—Sec E Taylor Platt
Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea—Sec Ivor H Gwynne J P
Tithe Owners Union Church House, Westminster, S W 1—Sec E W I Peterson
Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham
Toilmakers Amalgamated Society of 38 John Bright Street Birmingham—Sec, G Wilkinson
Touring Managers Association of (Incorp), 178 Shaftesbury Avenue, W C 2—Sec, Louis Casson
Trade and Technical Journals, British Association of Sicilian House Southampton Row, W C 2—Sec A C Brookes
Trades Union Congress General Council, 28 Eccleston Square, S W 1—Chairman (1923-24), Miss M Bondfield J P Sec, Fred Bramley
Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster S W 1—President Harry Gosling, O B E, M P, Gen Sec, Ernest Bevin
Transport and General Workers Union, Coal Workers' Section, Effingham House, Arundel St, W C 2—Sec, A Walton
Triple Alliance—Sec "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers Federation," and "Miners Federation of Great Britain"
Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester—Sec, H Skinner
Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 22 Donegal Sq South, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S W 1

Ulster Unionist Council Old Town Hall, Belfast—Sec., A. Wilson Hungerford
Unionist Party Organization, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S W 1—*Chairman*, Lt. Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P., *Principal Agent* Vice Adm. Sir Reginald Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., *Treasurer*, Viscount Younger

United Club—*Chairman*, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. *Hon. Sec.* J. P. Vesey Fitzgerald, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W C 2

Variety Artists Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W C 2—*Chairman*, Albert Joyce

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 195 Oxford Road Manchester—Sec. James Nicholson

Waterworks Employees National Union of, 10 Tatam Road Stonebridge Park Willesden N W 10—Sec. A. E. Harwood

Weavers Association, Amalgamated Ewbank Chambers, Accrington—Sec. J. Cross F.P.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Watford—Sec. J. Robertson

Welsh National Liberal Council, 82 Queen Street Cardiff—Sec. D. T. Salathiel

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Federation of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall S W 1—Sec. C. T. Healy

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk F C 4—Gen. Sec. R. G. Harvey Greenham L.I.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street E C 4—Sec. A. Lindsay Bell

Wine Merchants Union, 35 Great Tower Street E C 3—Sec. J. L. Harper F.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists Association of, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 2—Gen. Sec. E. R. Tuck

Women Clerks and Secretaries Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S W 1—Sec. Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women's Cooperative Guild—Gen. Sec. Miss A. Honora Enfield

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn W C 1—Sec. Miss F. A. Underwood

Women Journalists, Society of, Sentinel House Southampton Row, W C 2—Hon. Sec. Mrs. A. Binstead

Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street S W 1—Sec. Miss Berry

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St. S W 1—Sec. Miss Margaret Harvey

Women's National Unionist Association, 1 Palace Chambers Bridge Street, S W 1—*Chairman*, Mrs. W. Bridgeman Sec. Miss E. B. Mackenzie

Woodcutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street Manchester—Sec. W. J. Wentworth

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Wittington, Manchester—Sec. Alex. Gordon Cameron

Wool Yarn and Warehouse Workers Union, 11 Eldon Place, Bradford—Sec. F. Egan

Workers National Federation of General, 1 Stephen's House Victoria Embankment, S W 1—Sec. James O. Grady M.P.

Workers National Union of General, 28 Tavistock Square, W C 1—Sec. W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers Union, "Highfield, Golder Green Road, N W 11—Sec. C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane Bethnal Green E 1—Sec. J. Bloomfield

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES

London County Council

Ambulance Stations

- I 239 North End Road, Fulham
- I 15 Herbrand Street, Lavistock Place W C
- C 5 Montclair Street, Bethnal Green F
- D 142 High Road, Lee S E
- F 5 Buckner Road Acton Lane Brixton S W
- I 41 George's Market, Elephant and Castle S E
- G Woolmore Street Poplar, F
- H Calabria Road, Highbury, N (under construction)
- K Lyons Place, Paddington W (under construction)
- L Battersea Rise, S W (under construction)
- M Woolwich (authorised)

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915 2,405
 1916, 2,244 1917, 2,632, 1918, 15,911 1919, 18,182
 1920, 19,414, 1921, 20,879 1922, 23,966

Officer in Charge, London Ambulance Service
 A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Officer L.F.B.

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S E 1
 The Service is not, in ordinary circumstances intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed from private houses, places of business, etc. to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London

Metropolitan Asylums Board

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Humpston, E 9 (near Homerton Railway Station) Tel. No. City 7200

North Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road Fleet Road Hampstead, N W 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station) Tel. No. City 7203

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road Fulham, S W 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station) Tel. No. City 7204

South Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S W 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station) Tel. No. City 7205

South Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S E 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station) Tel. No. City 7202

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S E 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath) Tel. No. City 7201

A fleet of 140 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night.

Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E C 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations mentioned above.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. to the Office, Tel. No. City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations

Metropolitan Hospitals

* * For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages

GENERAL

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield
Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily, accidents at all times. Out patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10, ear, M and F at 1 30, Tu and Th at 10, throat, M and F at 1 30, Tu and Th at 10 women, M and S at 9, W at 1 30 dental, daily, at 9, orthopaedic, M and Th at 1 30 eye, M Tu, Th and F at 1 30 electrical, M, Tu, Th, and F at 1 30 operations daily, at 1 30. Visiting-days Sun, 2 to 3 Wed, 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos Hayes *Steward* C J Powditch *Matron*, Miss A McIntosh, CBE, R.R.C.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out patients daily at 9 30 a.m. accidents and urgent cases at all times ear, M and Th throat, W skin, Tu W and F women M Tues and F children under 12, M, Tu, Th, F and Sat, 9 30 eye, daily except Sat, 1 30 dental M and Th, 9 mental, Tu, 10 vaccination Tu 10 30 X rays M a physical exercise, Tu and Th, 1 30 neurological, S, at 10 urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting days Sundays, 3 to 4 30 p.m. Wednesdays, 3 30 to 4 30 Paying patients are admitted to "St Thomas's Home" *Secretary* G Q Roberts, CBE M A *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still CBE, R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand
Urgent cases at all times, others at 1 daily Out patients daily at 1

GUY'S HOSPITAL St Thomas Street Borough, S.E. 1 Accidents and urgent cases at all times Visiting days Sun, 2 to 4 Wed 3 to 4 *Treas*, Viscount Oschon *Supt*, H L Eason, CBE CMG, M S *Clerk* W J Curry *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, CBE

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5
Urgent cases at all times Surgical out patients, M, Tu, Th and Fri, 1 p.m. orthopaedic Wed 1 p.m. and Sat, 9 30 a.m. Medical—men and women M, W Th F 1 p.m. eye Mon and Th, 1 ear M and Th, 1 skin, Tu and F 1 Genito-Urinary—male W, 1 p.m. female F, 9 30 a.m. maternity, Tu and F, 9 a.m. neurological Tu and F, 1 p.m. psychological F, 9 30 a.m. dental, daily, 9 a.m. cardiological, Tu 1 p.m. *House Governor* and *Sec* C E A Bedwell *Stater* *Matron*, Miss M A Wilcox

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E 1
Urgent cases and accidents at all hours out patients daily ear throat and nose Tu, W and F 9 skin Tu and Th 9 ophthalmic, M, W, Th and Sat, 9 electrical, daily, 9 30 orthopaedic F 10 phototherapy, Tu and Th, 9 diseases of women, W, 1 30 and Sat, 9 30 venereal Sat 1 30 M 5 Tu and Th, 9 30 a.m. W, 10 and 1 30 Visiting-days General wards Wed, 4 to 5 Sun 3 to 5 Hebrew wards, Wed, 4 to 5 Sat, 3 to 5 Children's wards Sun 3 to 5 *House Gov* F W Morris, CBE *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St, W 1
Accident and emergency cases at all hours other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5 *Secretary Supt*, Walter Kewley

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. 1 In patients daily, out patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1

diseases of women, Mon and Th, 1 30, dental cases, daily at 1 45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), 61, Portland Street, W, skin, M, 9 30, Th, 1 30, eye, Mon, Tu, Th and F, at 1 30 ear, nose and throat, Tu and Th 5 30, Tu, F and S, at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu and F, 1 30, Th, 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W at 2 Sat at 2 Inoculation Dept., W at 9 30. Electrical and radiographic daily Visiting days Tu and F, 4 to 5 Sun, 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun, 3 to 4 parents or guardians only *Sec*, J Gerald T Buckle B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1
For relief without letters of recommendation Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours Out patients daily, at 1 30 p.m. diseases of women, W and Sat at 9 30 diseases of the eye, Tu and F at 9 throat, nose and ear, M and Th at 9, skin, Tu and F at 9 30 a.m. Visiting days Sun, 3 to 4 Thur, 3 30 to 4 30 *Sec*, Reginald R. Garratt

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1
Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases In patients daily at 11 45 p.m. Out patients general medical and surgical, daily at 11 30 throat nose and ear, M and F at 1 30 eye, W and Sat at 1 30, skin, W at 1, dental M W and Fri at 1 30 genito-urinary, Th at 1 30 venereal diseases in medical, surgical obstetrical skin, and genito urinary departments, and on M, W and F at 6 p.m. diseases of women, M and Th at 1 30 children, Th, 3 p.m. vaccination, Th at 1 30 Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment Visiting days Sun and W 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Con vallescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached *Secretary Superintendent*, James M Church field *Matron* Miss J M T Babbie

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W 2
In patients at 1 Accidents and urgent cases free at all times Out patients general, medical and surgical daily (except Sat) at 1 p.m. Sat, 9 15 diseases of women M and Th at 1 p.m. eye Tu and F at 9 15 ear, nose and throat M and Th at 9 15 dental W and Sat at 9 15 skin, M and Th at 9 15 nervous diseases Tu at 9 15 mental diseases Tu at 9 15 inoculation, Tu and F 2 Visiting days Sun and Pub Hol, 3 to 4 W and Sat, 4 to 5 *Sec*, W Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought", for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation *Establishments* Dreadnought Hosp, Greenwich to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine* (q.v.) *Albert Dock Hospital*, E The Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine* (q.v.) *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshot, Hants. Dispensary for out patients, East India Dock Road E, The Angus Con vallescent Home, at Cudham *Sec*, Sir P J Michell C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL near Westminster Abbey In patients Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour Visiting-days Sun, between 2 and 3, Th, 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

ANTI VIVISECTION HOSPITAL, BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S W 11: Out patients, M, F & Tu, 2, surgical, F, 2, 45 ear, throat, nose, F, 1, 30 eye, M, 1, 30 dental, Tu, 4, cancer, W, 2, elect, ther and X ray, daily, 11 to 1, massage, M, W, Th and Sat, 2, dressings, daily 9.30. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting days: Th and Sun. Board of Management (18) Sec, Harry W Woolven. *Matron* Miss A Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency accommodation for 12 paying patients) Wandsworth Common, S W 11: In patients 954, out-patients attendances, 11,370. *Resident Med Officer*, H H Gellert, M B, Ch B.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French speaking foreigners) 172 Shaftesbury Ave, W C 2: Out patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Pres of Committee*, C Pierret. *Hon Treas*, John Holman. *Sec*, G Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston: In patients daily 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out patients, males 1u, females, M and F, at 2 p.m. Oculist, M and F, 2. Visiting days: W and Sun, 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec*, A R Charles.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N W LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N W 3: 108 beds free to the poor of N W London. Out patients Dept. Payham St. Camden Town. Paying for local cases with 20 beds up to 105 weekly. *Sec*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W C 1: Sec, Hugo Antonia Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Road, Earls Court S W 5: Free to necessitous poor. *Sec*, F J Jones.

LONDON HOMOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849) 172 beds: Great Ormond St and Queen Square, W C 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec*, Edward A Atwood. F C 15.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green E 1: —*Secretary*, G E Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St. Portland Place, W 1: *Med Supt* A E Hay ward. *Pinch F R C S* Sec, Thomas A Garri.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N W 1: (For treatment of patients with out the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. *Med Out Patients* M, Tu, W, and 1h at 1 surgical daily at 1, eye M, and Th, 1, W, 1 ear throat and nose F 1 skin W 1 dental, Tu at 9, In Patients, daily. *Sec*, Alfred C Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd, E 8: Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. 137 beds. Out Patients M, Tu, W, Th, F, 1, 30, Sat, 9. Dental, Tu, Th, 9 women, M 1 30 throat and ear, Th, 2 eye W, 1 30 electrical, M, W, F, 1 30 Visiting days, Th, 3 to 4, Sun, 3 to 4.30. *Sec and House Gov*, H E Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South East London: Greenwich Road, S E 10. *Sec*, Harry A Bone.

POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E 14: Open free at all hours. Visiting days, Tu and Fri, 3 to 4, Sun 2 to 4. *Sec and House Gov*, D H Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N 15: 125 beds, all free

Visiting days Sun and W, 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F W Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford E 15: beds. In patients, 1922, 2,468, out-patients, 119,666. Visiting days Sun 3 to 4.30, W 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Secretary*, Maj R Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N 7: In patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m. accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out patients, medical, M, 9, Tu, W, Th, and F 1, surgical, M, W, 9, Tu, Th, and F, 1 dental, 1u, Sat, 9, Wed, 1, ear, nose and throat Tu and F 1 skin, W and Th, 1 eye M and Th, 1 diseases of women, T, Th, 9. Visiting days: *Gen. Wards* Sun, 2.30 to 4, W, 1 to 2.30. *Contributory Wards*, Sun, 1, 30 to 3, Tu, 1, 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, Sun 1.30 to 3. Weekdays, 4 to 6.30. Hospital of Recovery, Southgate. Reckitt Convales Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G Panter. *Matron* Miss A. M. Bird, R.R.C.

ST JOHN AND ST ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road N W 8: For medical and surgical cases. 127 beds. *Sec* M J Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road W 6: 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out patients daily at 8.30 and 2 dental cases, Tu and F at 9.30 throat, nose and ear 1u and F at 2 eyes, M, W, and Th at 2. Women's cases M at 2. Skin diseases W and F at 2. Med dis of children, W and Sat at 9.30. Electric cases Tu and F women 9.30, men 11. Neurological cases, Th 9.30. *Sec* H A Madge.

CANCER

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road S W 3: Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out patients seen each week day except Saturday at 2 p.m. Also W at 10 and Sat at 11. Visiting days, Tu and Sun 2 to 4. *Sec* J Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B Sherratt.

CANCER (CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W 1: For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death. Admission without subscribers' letter in order of application. *Secretary Supt*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIV DISEASE (in connexion with St Bartholomew Hospital) Offices 1 Upper Woburn Place W C 1: *Sec*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL Girls Village Home Barking, Essex (Dr Barnardo's Homes)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), Clapham Rd, S W 9: Surgical and medical, M, Tu, Th, and Fri at 9 a.m. dental W, 9 a.m. eye, Tu & F, 2 p.m. *Matron* Miss F E Barwell. *Sec*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES: Woolwich, S E. *Matron*, Mrs Parnell. *Hon Sec*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S W 3: For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out patients. Weekly payment, 7s a few free and half payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas at Wade near Birchington, Kent. *Sec*, H. Kemp-Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks: Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Chadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox. B.A.

EVERINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10s. per week towards maintenance.) 76 cots and large out-patients dept. New cases daily 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds). *Matron*, Miss Maokenzie Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown, A. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Isdale. R.N.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years 50 cots. Out-patients 1 to 30 daily. Patients are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. T. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys Garden (City Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardos Homes).

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscription recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, F. A. Few.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR (CRIPPLES HOSPITAL AND COLIAGE, Alton and Hayling Is. Hants. (London Office, 25 Ely Place, F. 1.) *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (past) Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ringworm and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—oldie Teigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 1.

PADDINGTON (CHILDREN'S) HOSPITAL, London W. 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. I. Aichibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fah View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonnell.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green E. 2, and at Boxhill on Sea (264 beds). In and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases Thurs 12.30, Tu., Fri. and Sat. 9.15. Medical W. 9.30 and 12.30. Sat. 9.15, other week days 12.30. Eye, W. 12.30. Skin, F. 12.30. ear, nose, and throat, M. 11 and Th. 9.30, dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton. *Kerr Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd. S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson. *Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 265 beds (90 for children and 66 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6d. to 22s., with out letter 22s. 4d. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.F. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killiby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea S.W. 3, Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 a.m. to 12.30. Eye, Th. 1.30. Skin M. at 1.30. Dental, Th. 1.30. Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows—

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1915	54,295	151.5
1916	53,858	152.9
1917	55,934	162.4
1918	58,073	169.4
1919	46,312	125.8
1920	42,545	112.8

The fall in the rate of 56.6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows—

Year	No. of beds in public institutions	Dispensaries
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of bed from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting days, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, C. E. Redman, M.R.C.S.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARLBOROUGH STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients 26 Margate St. W. and Bath Light Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Miss M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatorium and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board—

The King George V Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey. (Men.)

Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (Women.)

Colindale Hospital, Hendon N.W. 9. (Men.)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea. (Women.)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (Men and Women.)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Cliftonville, Margate.

High Wood, Brentwood, Essex. (Children.)

Milfield, Rushington, Littlehampton. (Children.)

VOUGHT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART, Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 2.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting day Sun. 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital,

Holloway, N 7). Open daily for admission of out-patients Mondays to Fridays at 1, Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G G Panter
ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, London Office, 28 Buckingham Street, Strand, W C 2 Sec, Charles W Cox.

CONVALESCENCE

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME London Hospital, Whitechapel Road E 2
SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP. Seaford Office 2 Mitre Court, E C 4. Sec, Gordon D Richards

DENTAL

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ Coll Hosp, Gt Portland St and Devonshire St W, daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk* M P Collings

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq, W C 2 For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m. Sats, 9 to 11. Sec, W J Wadham

FEVER

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington N 1 Sec Commr 1 Farrall D S C
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board —
 Eastern Homerton Grove, Homerton E 9 North Eastern, St Ann's Rd, S Tottenham N 15
 North Western Lawn Road Hampstead N W 3 Western Seagrave Road, Fulham S W 6 South Western Isandor Road Stockwell S W 9 Grove Tooting Graveney, S W 17 South Eastern, Avonley Rd, New Cross, S E 14 Park, Hither Green Lewisham, S E 13 Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S E 18

The following are designated the *Fever Hospitals* —
 Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford Kent
 Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*) Dartford Kent
 Long Reach (*Smallpox*) Dartford, Kent

For *Convalescing Fever Cases* —
 Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N 21 Southern, Dartford, Kent

FISTULA, PILES &c

GORDON HOSPITAL Vauxhall Bridge Road S W 2 (1884) For Rectal Diseases Out patients M W, Th and F, at 2 Sec, Lt Col C J F Colbold

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E C 1 Out Patients, Tu, Th and F, 4.30 p.m., Sat at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M, W and Th at 2.30 open to the Profession and Students *Matron* Miss E Hall Sec, Raymond Bull

HEART DISEASE

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St, St Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds Out patients, M, Tu, W and F, 9.30 and 2. Th, 2 and 6.30 *Chairman*, E R Morris, C B E, G V O Sec, Capt R. G Whitney

INCURABLES

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S W Office, 78 Cheapside, E C Sec, Edgar Penman.

MEDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—Sec, J D Boney Dougall

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney Office, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E C 4. Sec, Charles Cutting

ST COLUMBAS HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road Swiss Cottage, N W Sec., Arthur R. Godrich
ST CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith *Lady Supt* and *Hon Sec*, Miss Thorman

ST LUKES HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W 2 *Hon Sec* Miss Helen E Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common Apply to Sister Superior

LOCK HOSPITAL

LOCK HOSPITAL Female Hospital and Home, Harrow Road, W 9 Admission daily Male Hospital and Out patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W 1 Admission for In patients daily from 10 to 5 Out patients, Males, M, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 Tu, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 W, 6 to 8 1 h., 1 to 2, Sat, 2 to 4, Females, Th, 5 to 7, M and Fr, 5 to 7 There are facilities for daily irrigations for *women and children* daily 5 to 8.30 p.m., at 283 Harrow Road, W 9 M, 1u and W, 11 to 12.15 Th, 10 to 11 F 10 to 6.4, 6 to 8 p.m. at 91 Dean Street, W 1 *Males*, irrigation department all day long, 91 Dean Street entrance for males in Diadem Court There are private wards for both sexes all communications to the Sec, Hy J Eason 283 Harrow Road W 9

MENTAL HOSPITALS

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road S E 1 For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out patients) Visiting days Males 1st and 3rd M Females, and 4th M *Physician Supt* J G Porter Phillips, M D, F R C P
ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION for Mental Defectives, Redhill Office, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E C 4 Sec, H Howard
ST LUKES Old Street Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. Offices, 19 Nottingham Pl, W 1 Sec, W H Baird

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

For *Mentally Deficient and Harmless or Chronic Cases*

The following mental hospitals for cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils through out England and Wales —

Leavesden, nr King's Langley Herts.—*Med Sup*, R. M. Stewart, M D, M R C P
 Caterham, Surrey.—*Med Sup* J L Gordon, M D
 Tooting Bec Mental Hosp, Tooting, S W 17 —*Med Sup*, Edwyn H Beresford, M R C S
 Fountain, Tooting, S W 17 —*Med Sup*, James Nicoll, M D, O M, D P H
 Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med Sup*, E. B. Sherlock, M D

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions —

CITY OF LONDON

Dartford.—*Med Sup*, E. H. Steen, M D, F R C P (Private patients received at 2s 6d weekly)

COUNTY OF LONDON

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P C Spark M R C S
 Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke M D
 Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt Col S C Elgee, O B E,
 L R C P, L R C S (Ireland)
 Claybury.—*Med. Sup.* G F Barham M D (*Male
 private patients received*)
 Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S J Gilliland, O B E
 M B
 Denmark Hill.—*Med. Sup.*
 Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*
 Maj Noreliffe Roberts O B E M D
 Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A W Daniel M D
 Hoxton, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt Col J R
 Lord O B E, M B
 Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.* D Ogilvy, M D
 Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, F S Littlejohn,
 M R C S, L R C P

MIDDLESEX

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental
 Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R Worth, O B E, M B

SURREY

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.* J A Lowry M D
 Netherne Guildford.—*Med. Sup.* P C Coombes,
 L R C P

KENT

Harming Heath.—*Med. Sup.* H W Lewis, M D,
 F R C S
 Chartham.—*Med. Sup.* M A Collins O B E, M D

MATERNITY HOSPITALS &c

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES,
 Samuel Street, Woolwich S E 18 *Hon Sec*
 Miss Alice Gregory

LAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL Bromfield Rd.,
 Jeffreys Road, S W Under Medical women
Hon. Sec., M Ritchie

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL City
 Road, E C (with training school for medical
 students, midwives and monthly nurses). In
 patients and out patients, W and F, at 9.
Secretary, Ralph B Cannings

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING IN HOME (late
 Mothers' Lying in Home, Shadwell) 394, 396,
 and 398 Commercial Rd., F 1 *Hon Lady
 Supt.*, Miss Anderson *Sec.*, H A Page

GENERAL LYING IN HOSPITAL York Road Lam-
 beth Patients requiring letters can see lady
 almoner on any day at 9 a.m. except Sat.
 Training school for midwives and nurses
Matron, Miss E Tunbridge

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT
 NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E 13 Branches
 at Victoria Docks Stratford N Woolwich
 Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking Midwives
 and Nurses trained *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING IN HOSPITAL AND
 MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL Marylebone
 Road, N W For married women, and for the
 reception of unmarried women with their first
 child married women are also attended at
 their own homes Medical pupils, nurses, and
 midwives are trained Maternity nurses sup-
 plied for private cases *Secretary* Arthur Watts

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757).
 To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for
 poor married women in their houses *Secre-
 tary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row,
 W C 1

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY,
PARALYSIS &c

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS
 AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow
 Memorial," 7a Camden Road, N W 1 *Sec.*,
 D Irving

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS
 DISORDERS Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent. *Sec.*,

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND
 OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM
 (Incorporated), Malden Vale, near the end of
 St Johns Wood Road Free and paym-
 in and out patients are received 85 beds,
 including 25 private wards Out patients daily,
 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.* H W Burleigh

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND
 EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W C 1
 170 beds County Branch East Finchley, 40
 beds Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham
 Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions) 60
 beds Special wards for middle class patients
 at £3.3s per week Out patients, M, Tu, Th
 and F, at 1 Visiting days Th, and Sun
 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G H Hamilton

TAVISTOCK CLINIC FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE
 (ASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W C 1 *Hon
 Director*, H Crichton Miller, M D, *Sec.* Miss
 Leith Ross

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES
 Inpatient Dept with special wards for chil-
 dren Gloucester Gate, Regents Park, N W 1
 Out patient Dept, 73 Welbeck St., W 1 M,
 W, Th, and F, 1.30 Tu and F 5.30 Visiting
 days Sun 2 to 4 Wcd 3.30 to 4.30 *Secre-
 tary*, J P Wettenhall B A

OPHTHALMIC

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd
 Street, W C 1 (40 beds) Attendance daily
 at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at
 all hours *Sec.*, Harry R C Dring

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPH-
 THALMIC HOSPITAL, St George's Circus, South
 work, S E 1 Out patients daily at 1.30 p.m.
Sec., Charles H Warren

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOOR-
 FIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E C 1 Open
 free daily (except Bank Holidays and Satur-
 day following Good Friday) to the poor,
 from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached
 Visiting days Su and W, 3 to 4. *Sec. Supt.*
 Robert J Bland

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
 King William St., Strand, W C 2 Attendance
 daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time
 Free to the poor on their own application

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Maryle-
 bone Road, N W 1 (1856) Out patients, M,
 Tu, Th and F 1.30, W and F 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
 with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHO-
 PÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St.
 Regents Park, W Holborn St., and Euston
 Road Surgeons attend M, Tu, Wcd, Th and
 Fri at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson
 Grove, N W 1—For educated women with
 small incomes Medical and surgical cases
 received *Matron*, Miss F K Houghton,
Hon Sec., Hugh Parker

ST ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N W 1 (for
 the Professional and Middle Classes irrespec-
 tive of nationality or creed Resident and
 visiting medical staff Medical and surgical
 cases are received, but those of a mental
 contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are
 not admitted Clinic for plastic surgery 45
 beds. Apply *Matron*

ST SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 20 (Canaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N W 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST THOMAS'S HOME, St Thomas's Hospital, S E. The Res. Med Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST MARY EBONE HOME (for incurables) 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOMF FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S E (1841). Out patients, daily at 1. Radium, Pinsen Light, and X Ray treatment daily 1 also 11, 6. Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W 1. Out patients treated daily at 1 30 and 5 30 p.m. Sat 1 30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*.

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Sq. W C 2 (1863). In patients Dept., 262 Uxbridge Road W 12 (40 beds). Out patients daily at Leicester Square 2 to 3 and except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Edwile St., W C 2. Out patients (free). Men, Women and children. Week days 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon. 6 to 8 p.m. In patients (16 building).

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44 46 Hampstead Road, N W 1. M, Tu, W, Th, F, 1 30 p.m. Tu and Th, 5 p.m. F 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES

ALL SAINTS HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). Out patients 46 57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd. S W 1. In patients 92 Finchley Road N W 8. For free and paying cases.

ST PAUL'S HOSPITAL, Red Lion Sq. W C 1. (See under SKIN.)

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE SURGERY, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St. Covent Garden. 32 beds with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out patients M and Tu 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., F, and Sat at 5 women and children F at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL, 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W C 2. Sec. Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W 1. Open daily (Sat excepted), 1 30 Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6 30 Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838) INCORPORATED 2 Fitzroy Sq. W. ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL (In patients only), Dean Street, Soho, W 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp., where out patients are seen on Tu, Fri and Sat at 9.15, and Tu and Th at 5.15.

TROPICAL DISEASES

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endeleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N W 1, attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

ROSS INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, 56 Queen Anne Street, W 1—Director in Chief,

Sir Ronald Ross KCB KCMG, FRS, Director of Tropical Hygiene, 54 Wm. Hampson, C M G, M D, Director of Tropical Medicine, Aldo Castellani, C M G, M D, Secretary Frederick Hornby.

WOMEN

CITIZEN'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St. 171 La S W 3 (Convallescent Home at St. Leonards not limited to Hospital patients). In patients admitted free with subscriber's letter or by weekly payments of from 10s 6d to 63s. Visiting days Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4 30. Out patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s per weekly attendance (first attendance 2s) seen daily at 2 15 p.m. (except Sat.)

LIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1s is made on attendance, and 6d a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S W. Out patients daily, 1 30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN 29 Soho Square W 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out patients Sat 9 to 9 30 all other days 12 30 to 1. Out patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2s at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting days Sun and W, 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out Dept. daily 12 to 2 Sats and B Hols. excepted. Visiting days Sun, Thurs and Sat, 2 to 3 30.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plawton E 13. Urgent cases at all times. In patients (1922) 1 046 out patients, 8 418.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.) South Side Clapham Common S W 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days W and Sun, 2 30 p.m. Out patients Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway S E. General Women daily, 1 30 (children, Tu, F, Sat 9 a.m. Eye, M, 1 30 Evening clinic, Tu, F, 6 30.

VETERINARY COLLEGES

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10 Red Lion Square W C 1. President Sir 9 Stockman, M R C V S. Sec., F. Bullock.

Diplomas, M R C V S, F R C V S, and D V S M. ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, CAMDEN TOWN, N W 1. Principal and Dean, Sir J. McFadyen, M B.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Director, Prof. Share-Jones, F R C V S. ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh. Principal, O. Charnock Bradley, M D, D Sc.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St. Glasgow. Principal A. W. Whitehouse, M A, M R C V S.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin. Principal, Prof. J. F. Craig, M A, M R C V S.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1923
 Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.—Deputy Governor, Cecil Lubbock

DIRECTORS

Sir Charles Stewart Addis
 K.C.M.G.
 Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
 Charles George Arbuthnot
 Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor
 George Macaulay Booth
 Lord Cullen, K.B.E.
 Kenneth Goschen
 Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
 Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.

Col Lionel Hy Hanbury, C.M.G.
 George William Henderson
 William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
 Sir Robt. Molesworth Kin
 dersley, G.B.E. (D.S.O., M.C.)
 Hon. Ronald Dudley Kitson
 Robert Lydston Newman
 Edward Robert Peacock
 The Right Hon. Lord Revel
 stoke, G.C.V.O.

Sir Henry Babington Smith,
 G.B.E., C.H., K.O.B., C.S.I.
 Michael Seymour Spencer
 Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
 Henry Alexander Trotter
 Frank Cyril Tlarks.
 Robert Wallace
 Walter Kennedy Whigham
 Arthur Whitworth

ACCOUNT FOR THE WFFK ENDING 31 DECEMBER 26, 1923

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£	Govt Debt	£
Notes issued	145,578,205	11,015,100	
		Other Securi ties	8,734,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	125,828,205
	£145,578,205		£145,578,205

	£	Govt Securi ties	£
Proprietors Capital	14,553,000	41,780,337	
Rest	3,707,486	Other Securi ties	71,163,619
Public Deposits	13,516,990	Notes	21,576,065
Other Deposits	104,562,550	Gold and Sil ver Coin	1,830,063
Seven day and other Bills	9,948		
	£136,349,984		£136,349,984

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.
 Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, Chief Cashier, Sir E. M. Harvey
 A. M. Walker, K.B.E.
 Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Deputy Cashier, C. P. Mahon
 Rowe, M.C. Assistant do, J. A. C. Osborne
 Asst do, C. W. Wise, B.E. A. G. Harriadence
 Western Branch, Burlington Gardens
 Agent, I. E. Boscawen
 Lane Courts Branch
 Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
 Bristol, B. F. Williams
 Hull, Osborn Symonds
 Leeds, J. H. Brand
 Liverpool, John Lea
 Manchester, E. H. Everett Heath
 Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale
 Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE "BIG FIVE"

Name	Capital	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund	Dividend	Branches and Sub-Branches	Current Deposit and (Other Accounts)	Net Profit 1922	To Reserve 1922
Barclays Bank Ltd	857,589 A Shares of £5 each fully paid 11,760,811 B Shares of £1 each fully paid 401,205 C Shares of £5 each fully paid	£15,592,272	£8,250,000	A Shares 10/ B Shares 14/ C Shares 14/	Over 1,700	£21,267,228	£7,732,400	£400,000
London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd	Authorised £45,000,000 Subscribed £38,117,103	£10,860,852	£10,860,852	28/	Over 1,700	347,500,803	£253,498,800	£800,000
Lloyds Bank Ltd	Subscribed £71,864,780	£14,378,956	£10,000,000	16 1/2	1,600	325,594,414	£68,875,380	£300,000
National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd	Authorised £60,000,000 Subscribed £43,447,080	£9,309,416	£9,000,000	16	1,021	263,037,482	£254,190,381	£559,000
Westminster Bank Ltd	Authorised £33,000,000 Subscribed £30,216,688	£9,003,718	£9,003,718	20 on £20 Shares 21 1/2 on £1 Shares	914	266,190,165	£288,082,308	£300,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1922, was £37,161,451,000, an increase of £2,230,908,000 as compared with the year 1921. The Town Clearing in 1922 amounted to £32,780,635,000, an increase as compared with 1921 of £2,512,421,000, the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,574,661,000, a decrease of £25,505,000, and the Country Clearing to £2,806,165,000, a decrease of £196,014,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—Chairman, J. W. Beaumont Pease, Deputy Chairman, W. F. Courthope Hon. Sec., R. Holland Martin, C.B., Acting Managers, A. E. Salt (Chief Inspector), Herbert J. Woodcock (Deputy Inspector).

Principal Banks in the British Empire

A list of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Money Agents. The reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the number in the following list.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays - 12 noon)

- 12 AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), Cairo (57½ Old Broad St., F.C. 2) — Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5 Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid) Authorised Debiture Capital £6,570,000 Reserve Funds £860,237
- 3 ALEXANDER'S DISCOUNT CO., LTD (1810), 24 Lombard St. E.C. 3 — Capital authorised £1,250,000 subscribed £1,100,000 paid up £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares fully paid, £10 Ordinary £5 paid) Reserve Fund £400,000 Deposits etc. £17,756,879 Dividend 1921-22 15 p.c. less tax Bonus 5% per Share Tax free
- 34 ALAHABAD BANK, LTD (1865) Calcutta India (London Agents 175) — Paid up Capital Rs 25,50,000 Shares Rs 100 fully paid Reserve Fund Rs 35,50,000 Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (17 Branches and 17 Sub-agencies in India)
- 4 ALAN (T.H.) & CO., 17 Gracechurch St., F.C. 3 ATEN HARVEY AND ROSS (1888) 9 George Yard F.C. 3
- 44 ALLIANCE BANK OF INDIA LTD (1874) Sumatra India (40, Old Broad Street F.C. 2) In liquidation
- ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879) Main Office 362 Main Street Warrington, Manchester (London Agents, 30) — Capital, £1,025,000 Deposits £1,810,000 add Reserve £215,000
- 5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co. New York (1841) 65 Broadway New York U.S.A. 62½ Lombard St. E.C. 3 16 Rury St. St. Mary Axe, F.C. 3 5 & 6 Haymarket W. 1 and Hotel Cecil, Strand W. 2) Liverpool, Southampton Edinburgh and Glasgow — Capital, £18,000,000 (Shares fully paid)
- ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD 24 Lombard St., E.C. 3
- ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK LTD, 92, Cannon Street F.C. 4 — Capital £1,000,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (£100 fully paid and 196,400 with £3 12½ paid)
- ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK Prague London Office, 24 28 Lombard St. E.C. 3 — Capital, 120,000,000 C. (Crown 29 Branches
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD (1910) 11 Peter St. Manchester
- 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD (1864) 27 Clement's Lane E.C. 4. Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd — Capital £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund £720,000, Deposits, £1,040,000 Dividend 1918-19, £15 p.c. and bonus 2½ 6d per Share (23 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean)
- ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Malta (London Agents, 221) — Capital £1,000,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid)
- 10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO. LTD (1902), 10 12 Walbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents 122A) — Capital authorised £1,000,000 Subscribed £300,161 (£1 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund £300,000 Deposits, etc. 1921 £1,229,771 (7 Branches in Orient) ANTO FOREST BANK LTD 31 Lombard St. F.C. 3 — Capital P.M. 1,000,000 Reserve P.M. 4,160,605 (Interest and Deposit Accounts P.M. 1,713,063,439 Dividend 1922 30 p.c.
- 11 ANGIO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD (1888) 62 Old Broad St. F.C. 2 Bradford and Manchester — Subscribed Capital £8,733,750 Paid up £4,366,875 (£10 Shares £5 paid) Reserve Fund, £4,000,000 Deposits etc. £45,467,069 Dividend 1921-22 12 p.c. (34 Branches in Europe, the United States and South America) Affiliated Banks — BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA Ltd (COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd)
- 12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE LTD (Geor. and King Streets, Sydney, N.S.W. 37 Threadneedle St. E.C. 2) — Capital £1,200,000 (£1 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund £320,000 Deposits, etc. £10,257,268 Dividend 1922-23 7 p.c. (175 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland, also Melbourne Victoria and Adelaide, South Australia)
- BALABAT BANKING CO., LTD (1865), Lydiard St., Bathurst Victoria (London Agents 70) — Capital, paid up £127,500, Reserve Fund, £60,000 Deposits etc., £241,701 Dividend 16 p.c. plus bonus 1 p.c.
- BARNER LAWRIE & CO (1867) 103 (Live St Calcutta 14 24 Mary Axe, F.C. 3)
- 12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894) Milan Italy (30½ Threadneedle St. E.C. 2) 12 Waterloo Place Regent St. W. 1 and 30, Old Compton St. W. 1) — Capital 1,000,000,000 Reserve 1,000,000,000 Deposits 1,000,000,000 Dividend 1921 12 p.c. Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857) Bilbao (Bilbao House New Broad St. F.C. 2) — Capital Pesetas 100,000,000 Paid up Capital Pesetas 60,000,000 Reserve Fund, Pesetas 63,000,000 Deposits etc., Pesetas 145,617,320
- 12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894) Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile (94 Gracechurch St. E.C. 3) — Capital, paid up \$300,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$58,000,000 Deposits etc. \$275,315,231 Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (54 Branches in Chile)
- BANCO DI ROMA (1880), Rome (Branches in Egypt, Palestine and Malta)
- 13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1866), Buenos Aires, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 2) — Capital, \$100,000,000, Reserve Fund, \$49,337,871 15. Dividend, 1919 16 p.c. (51 Branches in South America and Europe)

- BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864)** *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)—Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000 Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 27,200,000 (72 Branches)
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD., Bangalore, India.**—Capital, Rs 4 55,000 (Shares of Rs 130, fully paid) Reserve Fund, Rs 1 22 308, Deposits, etc., Rs 3 63 203.
- BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WARSAW, LTD., Warsaw** (31 & 33 Bishops gate, E.C. 2). Capital *Mkp* 1,920,000 000 Reserves, *Mkp* 574,979 776 21 Deposits and Current Account *Mkp* 88,145 489,804 96 95 Branches in Poland, also Paris Brussels and Rotterdam
- BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), Addis Ababa, Abyssinia** (Registered Office, Cairo, Egypt)—Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares £1 5s paid) Dividend, 1921 3 p c (3 Branches in Abyssinia)
- 13A **BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865)** *Adelaide*, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St. E.C. 3)—Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, £720,000 Deposits etc. £7,068,362 Dividend, 1921-22 £10 p c (38 Branches and Sub branches.)
- 14 **BANK OF ATHENS (1894)** *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St. E.C. 3)—Capital Dr 48 000 000 (Dr 100 Shares fully paid) (31 Branches)
- 15 **BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835)** (4 Thread needle St., E.C. 2)—Paid up Capital £4 000,000 (£5 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund, £3 525,000 Deposits etc. £37,580,814 Dividend, 1921-22 £13 p c (206 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD (1908), Mandvi Baroda, India** (London Agents 90)—Issued and Subscribed Capital Rs 60 00 000 Paid up Capital, Rs 30 00 000 (Shares of Rs 100 and Rs 50 paid up) Reserve Fund Rs 18 00 000 Deposits etc. Rs 473 01 614 Dividend, 1921 15 p c (10 Branches in India)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda** (London Agents, 136)—Capital £15 000 (£50 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, £30,000
- 17 **BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD (1894)** 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3)—Capital authorised £4,000,000 Subscribed £3 000 000 paid up £1 200 000 Reserve Fund £400 000 Deposits, £5,823 332. (51 Branches)
- BANK OF EAST ASIA, Hong Kong**
- 21 **BANK OF ENGLAND (1694)** Threadneedle St., E.C. 2—Capital £14 553 000 (Fully paid Stock) Reserve Fund, £3 707 486 Deposits etc. Sept 26, 1923 £118 079 550 Dividend, 1922-23, 11½ p c (10 Branches in London and England) See also p 330
- 20 **BANK OF HAMILTON (1872)** *Hamilton* Ont. Canada (London Agents, 175)—Capital £5,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, \$4,850,000 Total Assets, \$74,471 630 Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p c (147 Branches in Canada)
- 20A **BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1906)** *Bombay*, India—Capital, Rs 20 00 000 (Shares of Rs 100, Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs 72 50 000 Deposits, etc., Rs 20 01 14,380, Dividend, 1921-22, 10½ p c
- 20A **BANK OF IRELAND (1783)**, Collage Green, *Dublin* (London Agents, 21, 75)—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock, Reserve Fund, £1 400 000, Deposits, etc., £49,000,000, Dividend, 1922, £13 p c (130 Branches and Sub branches.)
- 21B **BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD (1831)**, 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 43 Charing Cross, S.W. 2)—Capital, £18 791 120 (£50 Shares £2 10s paid up), Reserve Fund, £1,500,000 Deposits etc., £63 934 396 Dividend, 1921-22 £16 p c (350 Branches and Sub branches)
- BANK OF MALTA (1812), Malta** (London Agents, 30, 122, 136 221)
- 22 **BANK OF MONTREAL (1817)** *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2 and 9, Waterloo Place N.W. 1)—Capital, \$27 250 000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, \$27 250 000 Deposits etc., \$653 608,249 Dividend 1921-22, 12 p c and bonus 2 p c (Over 550 Branches in North America)
- 22A **BANK OF MOROCCO LTD (1884)**, Suffolk House, E.C. 3—Capital, £500 000 (£4 Shares £1 paid).
- 23 **BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817)** *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2)—Capital, £5 000,000 (£20 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund, £3 600 000 Deposits etc., £51,386,911 Dividend 1919-20, £10 p c (360 Branches and Agencies in Australia and N.Z.)
- 24 **BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), Wellington, N.Z.** (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4)—Capital £3,904,988 (£250 988 4 p c Guaranteed Stock £1,125 000 Preference and £2,250,000 Ordinary Reserve Fund £1,825,000 Deposits, etc., £30 003 926 Dividend, 1922-23, £13½ p c (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney)
- 24B **BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1823), Halifax, N.S. and Toronto Ontario Canada** (London Agents 136 193)—Capital \$10 000 000 (\$100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund, \$19 500 000 Deposits etc. \$227 647 324 Dividend 1922-23 16 p c (314 Branches)
- 25 **BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD (1902)** 64, Cornhill, E.C. 3—Capital £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, £76,300
- 26 **BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695)** Bank St. *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate E.C. 2)—Capital £1 987,500 (Stock £1,325,000 paid up) Reserve Fund £800,000, Deposits, etc., £34,695 000, Dividend, 1922 23 £16 p c (215 Branches and Sub branches)
- 27 **BANK OF SPAIN, (1856)** *Madrid*, Spain 37 New Broad St. E.C. 2—Capital *Pesetas* 150 000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500 fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000 000, Deposits, etc. *Pesetas* 550,000,000, Dividend, 1921-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share (63 Branches in Spain)
- 27A **BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD (1899)**, *Taipei*, Formosa (25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2)—Capital, Yen 60,000,000, Reserve Fund Yen 11,780 000, Dividend, 1919 20, 10 p c (35 Branches)
- 28 **BANK OF TORONTO (1825), Toronto, Ontario, Canada** (London Agents, 136)—Capital, \$5,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid) Reserve Fund, \$7,061,241, Deposits, etc., \$73,678,737, Dividend, 1921-22, 12 p c (157 Branches in Canada.)

- 29** BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD (1852), Collins St., Melbourne, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £2,228,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid £10 Ordinary, £5 paid) Reserve Fund, £550,000, Deposits, etc., £10,398,649, Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p c (125 Branches and Agencies.)
- 29C** BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD (1902), Brussels (Moorgate Hall, Moorgate, E.C. 2 (temp) and Manchester—Capital Francs 100,000,000 (Shares Fr 500) Reserve Fund, Fr 21,852,279, Deposits, etc Fr 626,676,194, Dividend, 1921-22, 7 p c (13 Branches)
- 29B** BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA (1874), Montreal, Canada (London Agents, 30 and 60)—Authorised Capital, \$10,000,000 Paid up Capital and Reserve, \$8,000,000 (184 Branches and Sub-Agencies 175)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), Brussels and Antwerp (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2) (27 Branches in Belgian Congo)
- BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904), Athens, Greece (London Agents, 71)—Capital, Francs 25,000,000 Shares Fr 125 fully paid) Reserve Fund and Surplus Fr 3,664,922 (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo Egypt)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE CREDIT (1913) Paris (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2)—Capital, Fr 500,000,000 (Paid up Fr 213,007,500) Reserve Funds Fr 90,460,720 Current Account Fr 2,103,135,526 Over 400 Branches and Agencies in France
- BANQUE FRANCO SERBE (1910) Paris Bel grade, etc (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2)—Capital Fr 20,000,000 (Shares, Fr 500, fully paid) 8 Branches
- BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7 Rue Aubert Paris, Khartoum, Cairo and Oberi Sudan
- 29D** BANQUE NATIONALE (1860), Quebec, Canada (London Agents, 173)—Capital, \$3,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund \$464,608.40, Deposits, etc \$41,273,904 17 Dividend, 1922-23, 6 p c (340 Branches and Agencies)
- BANQUE RUSSO ASIATIQUE (1910), Petromrad (64 Old Broad St., E.C. 2)
- BARBER & CO, LTD, J LIONEL (1899) 411 Lower Building, Liverpool, and 5, Lothbury E.C. 2—Capital, £200,000
- 30*** BARCLAYS BANK, LTD (1896), Head Office 54, Lombard St E.C. 3 Foreign Branch 168 Fenchurch St E.C. 3 City Office, 170 Fenchurch St E.C. 3, Acton, 186 High St W 3 Aldersgate St, 28-29, Aldersgate St E.C. 4, Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road N 22, Anerley 113A, Anerley Rd S.E. 20 and 137, Anerley Rd, S.E. 20 122 Baker St W 1 Balham, 169, High Road, S.W. 12 33, Barbican, E.C. 1, Barnes 15, Church Road, S.W. 13, Basinghall St, 70, Basing, hall St, E.C. 2, Battersea, 354-356 Batter sea Park Rd, S.W. 11 Battersea Park, 276, Queens Rd, S.W. 8, Bayswater, 103, Queens Rd, W 2, Brompton, S.W. 1, New Kent Rd, S.E. 1, 349-351 Bethnal Green Road, E. 2, 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S.E. 3, Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W.C. 1, Borough, 222, Great Dover St, S.E. 1, 90 & 92, Bow Rd, E. 2, Bowes Park, Station Road, N 22, British Museum, 28, New

Oxford St, W.C. 2, 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2 Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S.W. 9 Brixton, South, 462 & 465, Brixton Rd, S.W. 9, 137 Brompton Road, S.W. 3 Brondesbury, 318, High Rd, N.W. 6 268 Caledonian Rd, N 2, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5, Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2, Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St, N.W. 1, Canning Town, 101 & 103 Barking Rd, E. 16, 48 Cannon St, E.C. 4 Catford 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, 4 E 6, Cavendish Sq, 4, Vere St, W 1, Charing Cross, 448 Strand, W.C. 2 Charlton, Kent 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7, 154 & 155, Cheapside, E.C. 2 Chelsea, 140, King's Rd, S.W. 3, Chingford, 24, Station Rd E 4 Chiswick, 153, High Rd, W 4 Clapham 188, High St, S.W. 4, Clapham Junction, 7, St John's Hill, S.W. 11 Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Rd, E 5, Clerkenwell 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1 18, Coleman St E.C. 2 16 Conduit St, W 2 Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St, W.C. 2, Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2, 171 Broadway N.W. 2, Crofton Park 373, Brockley Rd, Brockley S.E. 4 (Crouch End The Broadway N 8 Dalston, 2, High Street, Kingsland, E 8, Deptford, 17, The Broadway Dulwich, 127, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21 Dulwich, East 68, 101 ship Lane S.E. 22 Ealing 53, Broadway, W 5 Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Rd, S.W. 5 Earlsfield, 376 Garrett Lane, S.W. 18 Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Rd, E 1 East Ham, 202, High Street North, F 6 1, High St South, E 6, East Sheen 256 Upper Richmond Road 4 W 14 388, Fulware Rd, W 2 Edmonton, Lower, 1, The Broadway, N 9, Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fole St N 18 Eltham, 29 High Street, S.E. 9 344 & 346 Essex Rd, N 1 Fenchurch St Station, 109, Fenchurch St E.C. 3, Finchley Church End 1, The Broadway, N 9 Finchley 24 The Broadway, N 3 Finchley East, 20 High Rd, N 2, Finchley, North, 16, High St, N 12, 71, High St, N 12 Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd, N 4 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2 29, Fleet St, E.C. 4 132 & 134, Fleet St E.C. 4 1A, Fole St, E.C. 2 Forest Gate, 306, Romford Road, E 7 Forest Hill 1, London Road, S.E. 23 Friern Barnet, N 11 Fulham 859, Fulham Road S.W. 6 Golden Sq Lower John St, W 1 Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Parade, N.W. 4 56, Goswell Rd 1 Clerkenwell Road, F.C. 1 56, Great Portland St, W 1 Great lower St, E.C. 3, Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N 22, Greenwich East, 213, Trafalgar Rd, S.E. 10 Hackney, 300, Mare St, E 8 Hackney, 1, The Triangle, E 8, Hackney Rd, 283 & 285 Hackney Rd, E 2 Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W 6, and 172 King St, W 6, Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W. 3 Hampstead, 28, High St, N.W. 3, Hampstead Frogna, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3, Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4 Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd, N.W. 3, Hampstead South, 125, Finchley Rd, N.W. 3, Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6, Hanwell, 235, Uxbridge Rd, W 7, Harlesden,

High St., NW 10 Harringay, Grand Parade, Harringay Park N 4 478, Harrow Rd., W 9 Hendon, Bell Corner N W 4 23, Brent St., N W 4 4 Hendon Aerodrome, Jollindale Avenue, The Hyde, N W 9 Hendon West 181 The Broadway, N W 9 Herne Hill, 5 Half Moon Lane S E 74 Highams Park 20 The Avenue, E 4 Highbury, Highbury Corner, N 5 Highgate, 345, Archway Rd. Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N 6 311-312, High Holborn W C 1 Hither Green 363 Hither Green Lane, S E 13 20 23 Holborn E C 1 148, Holborn E C 1 Holland Park, 127 Holland Park Avenue W 11 403 Holloway Rd., N 7, Holloway Upper, 7, Highgate Hill N 29 78 Honor Oak Park, S F 23 Hornsey High St., N 8 Hoxton 150 Hoxton St., N 1 Islington 138 Upper St., N 1 412 4 Kennington Rd., S F 12 Kensal Rise 83 Chauncelaine Road Willesden N W 10 Kensington High St. 74, Kensington High St., W 8, 230, Kenfish Town Rd. N W 5 315 Kentish Town Rd. N W 5 Kilburn, 42 High Rd., N W 6 Kings Cross, 23 East N Rd. N W 1 1 Kingsland High St. E 8 Knightsbridge 1 Brompton Road, S W 1 Ladywell 332 High St. Lewisham 4 E 13 Lavender Hill, 835 Wandsworth Rd. 4 W 8 125 Leadenhall St., E C 3 618 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton F 10 Lee Green 2 Pilham Road S E 12 Lewisham 93-5 High St. 51 13 239 Lewisham High Rd. S E 13 Leyton 267 High Rd., E 10 Leytonstone 839 High Road, E 11 Leytonstone Road 178 High Rd., Leytonstone, F 11 Limehouse, 810 & 821, Commercial Road East, F 14 167, Lordship Lane N 22 53-55, Maida Vale, W 9 Manor Park 618 Romford Rd., E 12 863, Romford Rd., F 12, Marylebone, 54, High St., W 1 Merton 134 Kingston Rd. S W 19 209 Merton Rd. South Wimbledon, S W 19 Mile End 234-6, Whitechapel Rd. E 1 Mile End Station, F 1 Mill Hill 21 Broadway N W 1 9 Mincing Lane F 3 1 Minories E 1 19-21 Moorgate St. F 1 2 Mortlake Sheen Lane 4 W 14 Mount St. 219 Mount St., W Munster Park, 841 Fulham Rd., 4 W 6 Muswell Hill 1 Station Parade N 10 162-2 New Bond St. W 1 180 New Cross Rd. 4 E 14 109 New Cross Rd., S E 14 41 Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N 16 New Southgate corner of Station Road, N 11, Norbury, London Rd. 4 W 16 Norwood South 251-3 Selhurst Road 4 E 25 Norwood Upper 61 Westow Hill S E 19 Norwood, West 43 Norwood Road, 4 E 27 Notting Hill, 137 Ladbroke Grove, W 11 Notting Hill Gate 21, High St. 23, Old Broad St., E C 2 Old St., 84 88, Great Eastern St., E C 2 Oxford Circus, 25, Great Portland St., W 1 5 Oxford St. W 1 451, Oxford St. W 1, Paddington, 127-9, Edgware Rd. W 2 1 Pall Mall East, S W 5 Palmers Green, 2, Alderman's Hill, N 13 2 The Promenade, N 13, Peckham, 77 High St. S E 15 Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S E 15, Penge, 119 and 121, High St., S E 20, Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E 13 41-43, Plumstead Common Road,

Plumstead High St., S E 18 Poplar, 187 East India Dock Rd., E 14, Putney, 68 and 70, High St., S W 15, 114 114A, Queen Victoria St., E C 4, 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S W 15 Raynes Park, 42 Coombe Lane Wimbledon, S W 20 27, Regent St., S W 1 Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S W 15 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E 3 Rotherhithe 1, Plough Rd., 4 E 16 1 & 2, St Georges Circus, S E 1, St Johns Wood 46A, Wellington Rd., N W 8 Shepherds Bush, 29A, Goldhawk Rd., W 12 Shepherds Bush, 330 1 x bridge Road, W 12 Shoreditch 113 & 114, High St. E 1 Silvertown 8 Albert Rd., F 16 Soho 42 Frith St., W 1 South Ealing Southgate The Green, N 14 South Kensington, 108 Queens Gate, 4 W 7, Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S E 1, Spitalfields 83 Commercial St., E 1 40 Stamford Hill, N 16 220, Stamford Hill, N 16 Stepney, 368 Commercial Rd., E 1 Stock Exchange 8 Angel Court, E C 2, Stockwell 256 Clapham Rd., S W 9 Stoke Newington 150 High St., N 16 32 Strand, W C 2 366 Strand W C 2 28, Stratford Broadway E 15 Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., F 15 Streatham 130-141, Streatham High Rd., S W 16 Streatham common 426 Streatham High Rd., S W 16 Streatham West 123, Mitcham Lane 4 W 16 Stroud Green, 183, Stroud Green Rd. 4 Sydenham, 133, Kirkdale, 4 E 16 1002, 263 Upper Footing Rd. S W 17 Footing Junction, 9, Furze down Market, Mitcham Pd. Footing, 9 W 17 Tottenham, 549 High Rd., N 17 814, High Road N 17 Tottenham South 220 High Road N 15 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W 1 Tufnell Park 158, Fortess Rd. N W 5 Tulse Hill, 135 Norwood Rd., West Norwood 4 E 37, Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road E 13 Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Road S W 8 Victoria Docks 248 Victoria Dock Road, Custom House, E 16 Waltham Green, Bank Buildings, S W 6 and The Broadway S W 6 Walthamstow 10 St James St. E 17 277, High St., E 17 278, Hoe St. E 17 179, Wood St., E 17 260 Walworth Rd. S F 17 Wandsworth Common, 32 Bellevue Rd., S W 17 Wandsworth 83 & 85 High St., S W 18 Wandsworth Rd., 337 Wandsworth Road, South Lambeth S W 8 Wanstead, 55 High St. F 11 185 Wadon St., W, and 95, Wardour St., W 1 West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd. S W 10 Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S E 3 West Ealing, 41 Broadway, W 13 207, Uxbridge Rd., W 13 West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall East S W 1 West Green 261, West Green Rd., N 5 West Kensington, 137, North End Rd. W 14, Westminster, 78, Victoria St. and 95, Victoria St. S W 1, West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St Johns St., E C 2 Whetstone 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N 20 Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W 1, Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N W 10 Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S W 19 5, The Broadway, S W 19 Wimbledon Common, High St., S W 19 Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S W 19 Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N 21, Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N 22, 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N 22,

280. Wood St, E C 4. Woolwich, Welling-
ton St., S E 28 Woolwich, 23, Hare St,
S E 28 — Capital, £15,595,372 paid
(A Shares £4, fully paid, B Shares £1
fully paid C Shares £1 fully paid),
Reserve Fund, £8,250,000, Deposits, etc.,
£32,167,228, Dividend, 1922-23, A
Shares 10 p, B Shares 14 p, C
Shares 14 p. Over 1,700 Branches and
Sub branches. *Affiliated Banks*—The
BRITISH LINEN BANK, The UNION BANK
OF MANCHESTER, The ANGLO EGYPTIAN
BANK, Ltd, &c
- 30A BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD, *Chief
Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris 13
Branches in France
- 31 BARING BROTHERS & Co, LTD (1890) 8
Bishopsgate, E C 2 — Capital, £1,025,000
(fully paid) Reserve Fund, £1,000,000
Deposits etc., £18,255,809
- 32 BELFAST BANKING CO, LTD (1827), *Belfast*
(*Affiliated to No 136*)—Capital £2,500,000
(£12 10s Shares £2 10s paid) Reserve
Fund £550,000 Deposits, etc., £17,908,049
Dividend 1922-23 20 p & B 20d (old),
8 p & B 4d (new) (97 Branches and
Sub branches)
- BENSON & CO FREDERICK J (1896), Impetial
House, Kingway, W C 2
- BENSON ROBERT & Co (1853), 24, Old
Broad Street E C 2
- BEVAN, (HURCHILL & Co, LTD Finsbury
Court, Finsbury Pavement E C 2
- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co (1815) *Funchal*,
Madeira (106, Fenchurch St, E C 3)
- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co (1886) *Las Palmas*,
Grand Canary (106, Fenchurch St, E C 3)
- B W BYDENSTEIN & Co (1858), 54 55 &
56 Threadneedle St E C 2 — Capital,
£625,000, Deposits, etc., £12,525,787
- BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P & Co (1895) 15 &
16, George Street Mansion House, E C 4
- BOULTON BROTHERS & Co, LONDON, LIMITED
39 Old Broad St E C 2
- 36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co (1833) 35
College Green, *Dublin* (London Agents
223)
- BRANDTS (WILLIAM) SONS & Co (1805) 4
Fenchurch Avenue E C 3
- BRIGHTWEN & Co (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane
E C 4
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANTS BANK,
LTD (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E C 4
- BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD
(1920) 31-33 Bishopsgate, E C 2
- 38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD
(1921), 48, Bishopsgate, E C 2.—Subscribed
Capital, £240,000, 240,000 Shares of £1
each fully paid Deposits and Current
Accounts, £231,276
- 39 BRITISH BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, LTD
(1862), 4, Moorgate, E C 2, and Man-
chester.—Capital, £1,000,000 (£200 Shares
£10 paid) Reserve Fund, £1,000,000 De-
posits, etc., £16,579,322 Dividend, 1922-
23 10 p (20 Branches in South America)
- 39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORA-
TION, LTD (1920), B F C House, Gresham
Street, E C 2 — Capital, issued, £385,000
Reserve, £27,220, Dividend, 1922, 5 p
(39 Branches.)
- BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION,
LTD (1906), 22, Nicholas Lane, E C 4
—Capital, authorised and fully paid,
£1,000,000; Reserve (31/12/1922), £33,418.
- 40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St Andrew
Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St,
E C 2). *Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd*
—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid Reserve
Funds, £1,450,000 Deposits, etc.,
£28,849,249, Dividend, 1922-23 16 p
(173 Branches and Sub Branches)
- 41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO LTD (1857)
Judgate Circus, E C 4—Capital, £200,000
(£5 Shares, £1 20s paid) Reserve Fund
£57,000 Deposits, etc., £244,900
Dividend, 1922-23 10 p
- 42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD (1909)
Smyrna (1, Walbrook, E C 4)—Capital
£26,904 (£2 Shares fully paid), Reserve
Fund, £3,138 Deposits, etc., £2,281
(Figures of Dec 1920)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK LTD (1919), 33,
Gracechurch Street, E C 3 Capital
£5,000,000 authorised £2,000,000 paid
in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5, 200,000
B Shares of £5 Deposits £1,511,511
Dividend 6 p & p on A Shares
- BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917) 13 & 14
Austin Friars E C 2 —Capital Subscribed
£1,500,000 (200,000 Shares of £5 fully
paid and 500,000 Shares of £1 each)
Deposits etc., £1,460,064
- 45 BROWN SHIPLEY & Co (1820), Founders
(Court, 10thbury, E C 2 & 123 Pall Mall,
S W 1
- 46 PLUTENLANDSCH BANKVEREINIGUNG (1897),
Amsterdam (30 Copthall Avenue, E C 2)
—Capital, *florins*, 2,400,000 (Shares
fl 150 fully paid)
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED 33 & 34, Bury
St, E C 3 (Branches Leith and Hull)
- 46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORA-
TION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario Canada
(London Agents, 136)—Capital \$7,000,000
(\$100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund,
\$7,000,000 Deposits, \$7,284,884 1/2 Divi-
dend 1922 12 p (8 Branches in Canada)
- 47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867),
Toronto, Ontario, Canada (a Lombard St,
E C 3)—Capital £3,082,192 (\$100 Shares,
fully paid) Reserve Fund £3,082,192
Total Assets £83,446,988 Dividend 1922
12 p & 1 p (488 Branches in North
America.)
- CATER & COY LTD (1912) 4, Castle Court,
Bichin Lane, E C 2
- CATTLE TRADE BANK, LTD (1920), Woodside,
Birkenhead
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1911), *Bom-
bay*—Capital, Rs 1,68,00,000 (Shares of
Rs 50, Rs 25 paid) Reserve Fund Rs
1,00,00,000 Deposits etc Rs 14,17,00,000
Dividend 1922, 14 p (16 Branches)
- CHALMERS GUTHRIE & CO, LTD (1793) 9,
Idol Lane, E C 3
- 53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate E C 2
—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 shares, fully
paid), Reserve Fund, £3,800,000 Deposits,
etc., £42,408,260, Dividend, 1922, 20 1/4 p
(39 Branches and Agencies.)
- 57 CHILD & Co (1909), 1, Fleet St, Temple
Bar, E C 4.—Capital, £500,000, Reserve
Fund, £22,442, Deposits, etc., £2,727,122
- CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD (1912).

- Singapore, Straits Settlements*—Capital, Is used and Subscribed, \$1,000,000, Reserve, \$1,050,000, Deposits, etc., \$3,000,984.45.
- 60 **CLYDEDALE BANK, LTD** (1833) St Vincent Place, Glasgow (30 Lombard St, E C 3) Affiliated to No. 136—Capital £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid) Reserve Fund, £1,300,000 Deposits etc., £34,102,092 Dividend 1921-22 18 p c (184 Branches and Sub Branches.)
- 65 **COATES & Co** (1919), 21, Old Change, E C 4
- 65 **COLONIAL BANK** (1836) 29, Gracechurch St E C 3.—Capital £3,000,000 (£50 Shares £6 paid) Reserve Fund, £300,000 Deposits, etc., £7,064,363 Dividend 1923 8 p c (57 Branches and Agencies)
- 66 **COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LTD** (1893), Collins St Melbourne (17 Moorgate E C 2)—Subscribed Capital £2,468,877 (£10 Preference fully paid 100 Ordinary fully paid) Reserve Fund £100,000 Deposits, etc., £17,061,413 Dividend, 1922-23 4 p c on Pref shares 15 p c on Ordinary shares (395 Branches and Agencies)
- 68 **COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD** (1830) George St Edinburgh (6a Lombard St F C 3)—Capital, £5,500,000 (£250,000 A shares of £20 each £5 paid) 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid) Reserve Fund £1,600,000 Deposits etc., £4,000,000 Dividend 1922-23 15 p c on A shares and 10 p c Bonus on A shares 10 p c on B shares (278 Branches and Sub Branches in Scotland)
- 68A **COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA LTD** (1904) 9, Pishopsgate, E C 2—Capital, £500,000 Deposits £2,674,457 (15 Branches and Agencies)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA LTD** absorbed by English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd
- 69 **COMMERCIAL BANKING CO OF SYDNEY, LTD** (1834) George St Sydney N S W (18 Birchm Lane, E C 3)—Capital £6,000,000 (£25 Shares £12 10s paid) Reserve Fund £2,580,000 Deposits etc., £34,446,065 Dividend 1922-23, 20 p c (231 Branches in N S W and Queensland)
- COMMERCIAL MUTUAL CREDIT BANK LTD** 117, Cheapside, E C 2 and 17 Kensington Park Road, W 11 (London Agents, 175).—Deposits, etc., £13,575
- 70 **COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1912)—Sydney, N S W (36-41, New Broad St, E C 2 Australia House, Strand W C 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000 No issue yet made Deposits (General Bank), June, 22 £44,550,163 (Savings Bank) £38,056,980 Reserve Fund, £2,000,829 Capital Redemption Fund £1,000,829 (64 Branches in Commonwealth) Note Issue Dept., £53,556,698
- COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE** (1905), Alexandria, Egypt (London Agents, 130)—Capital, £160,000.
- 71 **COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS** (1808), 14, Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13, King William St., E C 4) Manchester and Liverpool—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, France 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £2,088,645 Deposits, etc., £134,691,814 Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p c (268 Branches in France 23 Agencies in French Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)
- 73 **THOMAS COOK & SON** (1841), Ludgate Circus, E C 4. (130 Branches in U K. and Abroad)
- COPLEY BANK, LTD** (1916), 1 Queen Victoria St E C 4 Perth, W A and Melbourne
- COSSART, GORDON & Co LTD** (1745), 75 Mark Lane E C 3 Foreign House, Cossart Gordon & Co, Funchal, Madeira
- 75* **COUTTS & Co** (1802) 440 Strand, W C 2 15 Lombard St E C 3 and 1 Park Lane, Hyde Park, W 1—Capital, £800,000 Reserve Fund, £800,000 Deposits, etc., £15,571,932
- (**CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE** (1880) 43 Rue Cambon, Paris (18, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4)—Capital, France 125,000,000 Reserve France 20,433,292 Deposits, France 449,235,931 (100 Branches)
- 76A (**CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL** (1859) 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris (126, Cannon St., E C 4)—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (11,500), 179,230 Registered Shares Fr 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec, 1921) Reserve Fund, £1,200,000, Deposits etc., £21,069,155 (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs)
- 77 (**CREDIT LYONNAIS** (1863) Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St E C 3 4 Cockspur St, S W 1)—Capital France 250,000,000 (Shares, Fr 500 fully paid) Reserve Fund, Fr 200,000,000 Deposits Fr 4,585,099,825 (410 Branches in France Algeria, Egypt and Abroad)
- 77A (**CREDITO ITALIANO** (1870) Genoa and Milan, Italy (22 Abchurch Lane, E C 4)—Capital, Lire 300,000,000 (Shares Lire 500, fully paid) Reserve Fund, Lire 100,000,000 Deposits, etc., Lire 4,419,768,340 Dividend, 1922, 9 p c
- 81 **ROGER CUNIFFE SONS & Co** (1830) 28 Clements Lane, Lombard St, F C 4
- DANIELI, CAZENOVE & Co**, 54, Cornhill E C 3 (London Agents 30)
- DE PURY GAUTCH & Co** (1902) 17 9t Helens Place E C 3
- 82F **SAMUEL DOHRFF & SONS** (1770), 7, Moorgate E C 2
- 82F **DOMINION BANK** (1871) King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (3 King William Street, E C 4).—Capital, \$6,000,000 (\$200 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000, Deposits, etc., \$98,353,997 Dividends, 12 p c plus 1 p c bonus (131 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York)
- 88 **MESSRS DRUMMOND** (1717), 49, Charing Cross S W 1
- 89 **WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD**, 113, Cannon St, E C 4
- 90 **EASTERN BANK, LTD** (1909), Crosby Square, E C 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund £300,000, Deposits, etc., £5,423,132 Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p c (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Bahrain, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hilla, Mosul, Madras and Karachi)
- 93 **ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD** (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E C 3.—Capital, Paid up, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares,

- £2 10s paid) Reserve Fund, £1,450,000
Deposits, etc., £23,773,421 Dividend
1921-22, 10 p.c., free of Income Tax (355
Branches in Australia and Tasmania)
- 93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK (1871)
37 Wall St., New York U.S.A. (3, King
William St., E.C. 4) — Capital \$23,000,000
(\$200 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund,
\$9,500,000 Deposits, etc. \$301,000,000
- 93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD (1900), Halifax
Yorks (London Agents 221) — Capital
paid up £44,000 — Reserve Fund, £50,000
Deposits, etc., £1,184,488 Dividend
1921-22 16 p.c. (9 Branches in Yorkshire
and Lancashire)
- 94 FRANKERS (1859) 8 Crosby Square, E.C. 3
- 94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO, LTD (1911)
26 Old Broad St. E.C. 2 15 Cockspur
St., S.W. 1 — (Capital £100,000 (£10
Shares fully paid))
- 99B GILBERT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO, LTD (1867)
58, Lombard St. E.C. 3
- 100* GUYN MILLS (LIEBKE HOIT & CO (1753)
67, Lombard St. E.C. 3 3 Whitehall
Place, S.W. 1 44, Charing Cross S.W. 1 —
Capital £1,000,000 (Stock all fully paid)
Reserve Fund, £530,000 Deposits etc.
£27,984,752
- GORDON, GRANT & CO, LTD (1911), Port of
Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London
Agents 75)
- GORDON, LEITH & CO, 7 Lothbury E.C.
GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars,
E.C. 2
- 105* GRINDLAY & CO (1828) 54 Parliament St.,
S.W. 1 Branches at Bombay Calcutta,
Simla and Delhi Agencies Port Said,
Marseilles Southampton
- 105A GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK (1864)
140, Broadway New York U.S.A. (32,
Lombard St. F.C. 3, 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1
Bush House Aldwych, W.C. 2) — Capital
\$25,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid)
Reserve Fund \$15,000,000 Undivided
Profits Account \$3,290,126 Deposits,
\$479,811,505
- 105B GUERNSEY BANKING CO LTD (1827) High
St. 46 Peter Port Guernsey (London
Agents, 221) — Capital £250,000 (£50
Shares, £10 paid) Reserve Funds
£101,263 Deposits, etc. £633,951 Divi-
dend 1921-22, 20 p.c. with additional
Bonus 7 p.c. (21 Branches, 4t Sampsons
Guernsey, and St. Peter's Guernsey 1
Agency, Alderney)
- 105C GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO, LTD
(1835) Guernsey (London Agents 221) —
Capital £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid)
Reserve Fund, £52,000
- 105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO (1836), 20 Bishops
Gate E.C. 2, 17, College Green, Dublin
(London Agents, 221)
- 106 GUNNER & CO (1809), Bishops Waltham,
Hants (London Agents 30)
- HAE & SONS (1790), 24 Throgmorton St.,
E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange
- HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO, LTD
(1810), Amalgamated with the BANK OF
LIVERPOOL and MARTINS
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD, Head Office, 70 Old
Broad St., E.C. 2, Registered Office 41,
Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, West End Branch,
Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1
— Capital, £4,000,000 (£20 shares, £2 10s
paid), Reserve, 1,050,000 Deposits, etc.
£13,513,194 Dividend, 1922 23, 18 p.c.
- 114 HARRODS LTD (1859), 87-135 Brompton
Rd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1 Authorised
Capital £6,500,000 Issued Capital
£5,915,000 Reserve Fund £669,097
- 114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO (1911), 6, Austin
Friars E.C. 2
- 115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD (1825), College
Green, Dublin (London Agents 132) —
Capital £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid)
Reserve Fund, £475,000 Deposits, etc.
£15,045,626 3 Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c.
(104 Branches and Sub Branches)
- HIGGINSON & CO (1907) 80, Lombard St.
E.C. 3
- 115A CHARLES HOARE & CO (1673) 37 Fleet
St., E.C. 4 — (Capital and Reserve Fund,
£500,000 Deposits etc., £152,520
HOHLER & CO (1820), Banking and Dis-
count Agents 33 Cornhill, E.C. 3
- 115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION (1865) Hongkong (9, Gracechurch
St., E.C. 3) — Capital, \$200,000,000 (\$125
Shares, fully paid) Sterling Reserve
Fund, £4,500,000 Silver Reserve Fund
\$23,500,000 Deposits etc., \$480,871,429
Dividend 1920 21, £8 per share (39
Branches)
- 115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO (1809), 12, Token
house Yard, E.C. 2
- 115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto,
Ontario (London Agents, 132) — Capital
\$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid) Reserve
Fund \$7,500,000 Deposits \$98,432,792
Dividend, 1920-21 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c.
(222 Branches)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), Calcutta
Bombay, Madras (London Office, 5
Whittington Avenue E.C. 2) Capital
Rs. 11,25,00,000 Reserve, Rs. 4,11,82,805
(95 Branches)
- 116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), Teheran
Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4) —
Capital £250,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully
paid) Reserve Fund £340,000 Deposits
£3,996,064 Dividend 9s per share
1922 23 (23 Branches and Agencies in
India, Iraq and Persia)
- 117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Constantinople,
Turkey (26 27, Throgmorton St.
E.C. 2) — Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares
£10 paid) Reserve Fund, £1,250,000
Deposits etc., £18,116,955 Dividend, 1921,
5 p.c. (paid August 1922) (80 Branches in
Turkey, Mesopotamia Palestine, Syria,
Egypt, Arabia, Persia, etc.)
- 118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
(1901) 60, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36,
Bishopsgate E.C. 2) — Capital and Reserve,
\$10,000,000 Undivided Profits, \$5,500,000
Deposits, etc., \$60,700,000 Dividend,
1921, 24 p.c., 1922, 22 p.c. (33 Branches)
- 119 IONIAN BANK, LTD (1839) Basilidon House,
Moorgate St., E.C. 2 — Capital, £252,520
£5 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund,
£155,000 Deposits, etc., £4,524,965,
Dividend, 1922, 7 p.c. (15 Branches in
Greece, Egypt and Turkey)
- 120 IRONMONGER & CO, 31, Throgmorton
St., E.C. 2
- 121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO, LTD.
(1866), Douglas, I of M (London Agents,

- 221.—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £72,000, Deposits, etc., £2,247,622, Dividend, 1922-23, 22½ p c (7 Branches)
- ITALO BELGIAN BANK, Ltd, *Antwerp* (20, Old Broad Street, E C 2)—Capital £1,500,000 (£1,500 Shares) Reserve Fund, £1,373,739
- J JACKSON & SONS (1866), 16, Lendenhall St E C 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross S W 1
- S JAPHET & CO, LTD (1921) 20 Copthall Avenue, E C 2 1 Shorter's Court, E C 2
- 122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD (1899) Brook House Wallbrook E C 4 90, High St Whitechapel—Capital £385,232 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £4,528 Deposits, etc. £1,267,488
- 122B N KRIZER & CO, 9 Drapers Gdns E C 2
- 122C A KRYER & CO (1853) 31, Throgmorton St, E C 2
- 126 KLEINWORT, SONS & CO (1830) 20 Fen church St E C 3 and at Liverpool
- 129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK LTD (1872) 43 Spring Gardens, Manchester (London Agents 221)—Capital, £2,032,120 (£20 Shares £10 paid) Reserve Fund £1,006,560, Deposits £26,662,045 Dividend 1922 20 p c (137 Branches and Sub branches)
- LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD (1864) 374 Little Collins St, Melbourne—Capital paid up £76,529 5s (£1 18s Shares, 10s 6d paid)
- 131 LAZARD BROTHERS & CO, LTD, 11, Old Broad St E C 2 (Antwerp and Brussels)
- 132* LLOYD'S BANK LTD (1865) *Head Office* 71, Lombard St E C 3, *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20 King William St, E C 4 *City Office* 72 Lombard St, E C 3 39 *Threadneedle St E C 2 Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate E C 2 *Trustee Department* 39 Threadneedle St, E C 2 16, St James's St, S W 1 *Law Courts*, 222 Strand, W C 2 *Cox's Branch*, 16, Charing Cross S W 1 *King's Branch*, 9, Pall Mall, S W 1 44 & 45 Aldersgate St, F C 1 *Battersea* 24, Battersea Park Road S W 11 *Baywater* 22, Westbourne Grove, W 2 33, Belgrave Road S W 1 *Bermundsey* 56 & 58 Old Kent Road, S E 1 *Brixton* 412, Brixton Road, S W 9, *Brompton and South Kensington*, 171, Brompton Road, S W 3 62 & 64 Brook St W 1 *Chapter House*, E C 4 15 & 16, Cheapside, E C 2 *Clapham* 149, High St, S W 4 210 216, Commercial Rd E 1 *Cornhill (King's Branch)* E C 1 *Covent Garden*, 22 & 24, Southampton St, W C 2 *Cricklewood*, 82 Cricklewood, N W 2 *Ealing* 45 The Broadway, W 5 *Eastern*, 27 & 28 Whitechapel High St, E 1 72 & 74 Fenchurch St, E C 3, 22 Fenchurch St, E C 3 164, Finchley Rd N W 3 *Finchbury Circus* 2, Broad St Place, E C 2 139, Finsbury Pavement, E C 2 115, Fore St, E C 2 8, Golders Green Rd, N W 11 290-292, Great Portland St, W 1 *Hackney*, 238, Mare St, E 8 *Hampstead*, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N W 3 295, High Holborn, W C 1 *Holborn Circus*, E C 1, 290, Hollo way Rd, N 7, *Islington*, 50, Upper St, N 1, *Islington*, Metropolitan Cattle
- Market, N 7 122 & 124, Kensington High St W 8, *Kilburn and Brondesbury*, 301, High Road, N W 6, *Kings Cross* 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Rd W C 1 and 347, Gray's Inn Rd, W C 1 *Kingsway*, International Buildings W C 2, and *Kingsway House*, W C 2 *Knightsbridge*, 16, Brompton Rd, S W 1 *Leicester Sq*, 1, Coventry St W 1 25, Ludgate Hill, E C 4 *Monument* 31-32, King William St E C 4 *Newington Causeway* 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S E 1 45, New Oxford St, W C 1 39, Old Bond St W 1 97, Old St, E C 1 399 & 403 Oxford St W 1 123 & 125, Oxford St W 1 *Paddington* 81, Edgware Rd, W 2 and 195 Edgware Rd, W 2 *Peckham* 128 High St, S E 15 35, Piccadilly, W 1 35, Queen Victoria St, E C 4 *Shoreditch*, 145 High St, E 1, *Stock Exchange*, 21 Austin Friars, E C 2, *Steepleham*, 55 High Rd, S W 16 *Temple Bar* 28, Fleet St E C 4 *Temple Fortune*, 12 Royal Parade N W 11, 225 & 236 Tottenham Court Rd, W 1 38A, Victoria St S W 1 *Walham Green*, 3 Town Hall Buildings S W 6 *Walthamstow*, 1 Church Hill E 17 *West Kensington* 24, Hammersmith Rd W 14 *Westminster House* Millbank, S W 1 66 *West Smithfield* E C 1 18 *Wigmore St*, W 1 and *Woodwich*, 20 Greens End S E 18-Sub scriber Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares £1 paid) Reserve Fund £10,000,000 Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1923), £335,594,414 Dividend 1922, 16½ p c Over 1,600 Offices *Affiliated Banks*—*THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD*, 115 LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD (q v) *Auxiliary*—*LLOYD'S AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED*
- 132A LLOYD'S BANK LTD (Messrs Cox & Co s Branch), 16 Charing Cross S W 1
- 132B LLOYD'S AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris 31 Threadneedle St, E C 2 *West End Branch* 71 Haymarket S W 1—Capital £1,200,000 (£20 Shares, £20 paid) (10 Branches in France also, Brussels, Antwerp Geneva and Cologne)
- 133 LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD (1862) 7, Lokenhouse Yard E C 2 & 36, Charlotte St Manchester—Capital £3,000,000 (£20 Shares £20 paid) Reserve Fund £1,500,000 Deposits, £19,684,399 Dividend, 1922 22, 10 p c (19 Branches and Agencies)
- LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD (1862) 7, Princes St, E C 2—Authorised Capital, £4,000,000 Paid up Capital, £2,040,000—£25 Shares, £17 paid Reserve Fund, £2,100,000 (38 Branches in South America)
- 136 LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD (1836), 5, Threadneedle St, E C 2, *Chairman*, The Right Hon Reginald McKenna, *Joint Managing Directors*, Frederick Hyde Edgar W Woolley *Joint General Managers*, R Richards, H Mare, J G Buchanan, E T Parkes *Secretary*, F O Free *Principal City Offices*, 5 Threadneedle St, E C 2 5, Princes St, E C 2, 52, Cornhill, E C 3, 6, Lothbury, E C 2 *Overseas Branch*, 65

& 66, Old Broad St. E C 2 Shipping
 Branch, 5, Princess St. E C 2 Metropolitan
 and Suburban Branches, Acton, 199, High
 St. W 3 172, Aldersgate St. E C 1 Ald
 gate 94, Fenchurch St. E C 3 9, Angel
 Ct., Throgmorton St. E C 2 Balham,
 117 & 119, High Rd. S W 12 Balham, 10
 Station Parade, S W 12, Barbican, 62
 Bedcross St. E C 2, Barnes 402 Church
 Rd., S W 13 Bedford Row, 11, Iheobalds
 Rd., W C 1 Belgravia 89 & 91 Bucking
 ham Palace Rd., S W 1, Bermondsey, 98
 Jamaica Rd., S E 16 106 Bermondsey
 St. S E 1 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.
 F 2 171 Bishopsgate, F 2 Bishops
 House, 108, Bishopsgate, E C 2 Black
 friars 1 Stamford St., S E 2 Blooms
 bury 127 High Holborn W C 1 51 Bical
 St., E C 4 Brixton 512 & 514 Brixton
 Rd., Stockwell S W 9 Brockley, 299,
 Brockley Rd. S W 9 38, Brompton Rd.
 S W 3 3, Camberwell Green, 5-11 Denmark
 Hill F 5 Cambridge Circus 138, Shaftes
 bury Avenue W C 2 Camden Town, 176
 High St., N W 1 123 Cannon St. E C 4
 28 Catford Hill S E 6 123, Chancery
 Lane, W C 2 6, Chancery Lane W C 2
 Charing Cross 449, Strand, W C 2 89,
 Charterhouse St., E C 1 Chelsea 30 &
 32 Kings Rd., S W 3 Chiswick, 281
 High Rd. W 4 Clapham 154, High St.
 S W 4 Clapham Junc., 240 Lavender
 Hill, Battersea S W 11 Clickenwell 74
 Goswell Rd. E C 1 59, Coleman St. &
 25-31 Moorgate, E C 2 127-129 Commer
 cial Rd. East, E 1 Covent Garden, 20 Bow
 St. W C 2 Cricklewood, 147, Broadway
 N W 2 Crouch End 13, Broadway
 Parade, N 8 90 & 92 High St., Deptford
 S E 8, Ealing, 46, The Broadway, W 5
 Ealing Common, 3, The Bridge, W 5 209
 & 211 Eails Court Rd., S W 5 20, East
 cheap E C 3 East Dulwich 66 Lordship
 Lane S E 22 East Ham 118 & 120 High
 St North, E 6 44, Fenchurch St. E C 3
 Finchley 6 & 7, The Market, Church End,
 N 3 305, Finchley Rd., N W 3 Finsbury
 Electric House, 92, Moorgate E C 2 253
 Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, N 4
 117, Finsbury Pavement, E C 2 174 Fleet
 St F C 4 100 & 101, Fore St E C 2
 Forest Gate, 40, Woodingge Rd., E 7
 Forest Hill, 30, Dartmouth Rd., S E 23
 315 Fulham Rd. S W 10 Cross Roads
 Golden's Green N W 11 153, Goswell
 Rd., E C 1, 60 Gracechurch St., E C 3
 Gray's Inn, 49 High Holborn, W C 1 25
 Great Portland St. W 1 159, Great Port
 land St. W 1 94 & 95, Great Tower St.,
 E C 3 Old Town Hall, Mare St., Hackney,
 E 8 157 Hackney Rd., E 2 22, King St.,
 Hammettsmith W 6 Hampstead, 132
 Finchley Rd., N W 3, 33, Grand Parade,
 Green Lanes Harringay, N 4, 27, Hay
 market, S W 1 Hendon, Edgware Rd.,
 Corner of Colindale Avenue, N W 9 120,
 High Holborn, W C 1, 33 & 34, Holborn
 Viaduct, E C 1, Holland Park & Shep
 herd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green
 W 12 Islington 39, High St., N 8 8 Bank
 Buildings Metropolitan Cattle Market,
 N 7, Kensington, 16, Leonard Pl., W 8 92,
 Kensington High St., W 8, Kilburn, 165,
 High Rd., N W 6 45, Kingland High St.,
 E 8, 20, Kingsway, W C 2, Knights

bridge, 6, Sloane St. S W 1, 144 Lead
 enhall St., E C 2 Lee Green, 398, High
 Rd., Lee, S E 12, Leicester Sq., 8, New
 Coventry St. W 1 Lewisham, 85 & 87,
 High St., S E 13 Leyton, 124, High Rd.
 E 10 Leytonstone, 646 High Rd., E 11
 Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road East
 E 14 Loughborough Junction, 226, Cold
 harbour Lane, Brixton, S W 9, Lower Le
 monton, Fore St. N 9, 45 & 47, Ludgate
 Hill E C 4 Manor Park, 668, Romford Rd.
 E 12 Marylebone, 19 High St., W 1
 Marylebone 15 Wigmore St., W 1 May
 fair 70, South Audley St., W 1 91, Mile
 End Rd. E 1 Mindul Lane, 129 Pen
 church St., E C 3 71, Mitcham Lane
 S W 16 Monument, 47, King William
 St. E C 4 Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria
 Parade N 10 129, New Bond St. W 1
 65 & 66 New Broad St. E C 2 231 New
 Cross Rd. S E 14 25, New Cut, Lambeth
 S E 1 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St. E C 1
 Notting Hill 152 & 154 Portobello Rd.
 W 11 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate,
 W 11 36 Old Bond St., W 1 Old
 Broad St. Winchester House, 50, Old
 Broad St., E C 2 278 & 280 Old Kent
 Rd. S F 1 672 Old Kent Rd., S E 15
 Old St., 93, Old Eastern St., E C 2
 Oxford Circus 196 & 198 Oxford St.
 W 1 432 & 433 Oxford St. W 1 52
 Oxford St., W 1, Commerce House 76
 Oxford St. W 1 Paddington 219, Pd.
 ware Rd., W 2, Paddington, 2, Craven
 Rd. W 2 69 Pall Mall S W 1, Palmer's
 Green 1, Alderman's Hill, N 13 47-49
 Rye Lane, Peckham, S E 15 69 High
 St., Peckham S E 15 Putney, 155, Upper
 Richmond Rd. S W 15 712 Queen
 Victoria St. E C 4 133, Regent St., W 1
 Rochester Row, 166 Vauxhall Bridge Rd.
 S W 1, Rotherhithe 196 Lower Rd.,
 S E 16, and 91 & 93 Union Rd., S E 16
 Russell Sq., Woburn Pl., W C 1 66, St.
 James St., S W 1 70 St Martin's Lane
 W C 2 304, St. Paul's Churchyard, E C 2
 Seething Lane, 13, Byward St., E C 3 50
 Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1, 30 & 31, High
 St. Shoreditch, E 1 Southfields, 249,
 Wimbledon Park Rd., S W 18 South
 Kensington, 5 Bank Buildings, Gloucester
 Rd. S W 7, South Tottenham, 259, High
 Rd., (corner of West Green Rd.), N 15
 South Kensington, 1, Sydney Place, Onslow
 Sq. S W 7 Southwark 28, Borough High
 St. S E 1 239 Southwark Park Rd.
 S E 16 Spitalfields, 94 & 96, Commercial
 St. Whitechapel, E 1 Stepney, 595, Com
 mercial Rd. East, F 1 Stoke Newington,
 150 & 152, High St. N 16 82 & 83, Strand,
 W C 2 Stratford 384 High St., E 15
 103, Streatham Hill, Brixton S W 2 213,
 Streatham High Rd., S W 16, Sydenham,
 14, Sydenham Rd., S E 26 90, Tooley St.,
 S E 1, Tooting The Broadway, S W 17,
 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd., W 1,
 237, Tottenham Court Rd., W 1 Upper
 Tooting, 313, Balham High Rd., S W 17,
 Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd.,
 S W 1, Walham Green, 567 & 569, Fulham
 Rd., S W 6, Walthamstow, 151 & 153,
 Hoe St. E 17 Walworth, 598, Walworth
 Rd., S E 17, Wandsworth, 73, High St.,
 S W 18, Waterloo Bridge, 124, Strand,
 W C 2, 62 Westbourne Grove, W 2,

- West Ealing, 128, Uxbridge Rd., W 13
West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd., N W 6
Westminster, Wesleyan Hall, S W 1
Westminster, 22, Victoria St S W 1
60, West Smithfield, E C 1, Whitechapel
120, High St., E 1, and 121, Whitechapel
Rd., E 1 Willesden Green '93 High Rd.,
N W 10 Willesden Junction, 62, High St.
Harrowden, N W 10 Wimbeldon, 20, Hill
Rd., S W 19, Wynchmore Hill, 52, The
Broadway, N 21 Wood Green 2, Cheap
side, High Rd., N 22 123, Wood St.,
E C 2 108 & 110, Wood St., E C 2
Woolwich 1 & 3, Powis St S E 18
16, York Rd., Lambeth, S E 1—Subscribed
Capital, £38,127 103. Paid up Capital
£10,860,852 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each
£2 10s paid and 1,475,262 Shares of
£2 10s each fully paid). Reserve Fund,
£10,860,852, Deposits etc. (June 30 1923)
£347,900,203 Dividend, 1922-23 18 p
(Over 1,720 offices in England and Wales)
Affiliations BELFAST BANKING COMPANY
LTD, and THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd
q v) THE LONDON CITY and MIDLAND
EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE CO LTD
- 137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD (1873), 38
Lombard St E C 3—Capital £1,500,000
(£20 Shares £10 paid), Dividend, 1922,
2½ p c
LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane,
E C 4
- 152A MANCHESTER and COUNTY BANK, LTD
(1862) 55, King St Manchester (London
Agents 175)—Capital £5,460,200 (£20
Shares, £4 paid) Reserve Fund
£1,000,000 Dividend, 15 p c, 1922 first
half of 1923 16½ p c and Bonus of 12 p per
share (150 Branches and Sub branches)
- 153 MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL DISTRICT
BANKING CO, LTD (1829) Spring Gardens
Manchester (75, Cornhill, E C 3)—Capital
£9,480,000 (£25 Shares, £3 paid) Reserve
Fund, £1,550,000 Deposits etc.,
£53,873,989 Dividend, 1922 18½ p c
(327 Branches and Sub branches)
M W MARSHALL & CO (1860), 33, Nicholas
Lane, E C 4
- MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), Port
Louis, Mauritius (London Agents, 221)—
Capital, Re 2,000,000, Reserve Fund
Re 1,680,000, Deposits, etc Re 33,600,000
- MERCAANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD (1892)
15 Gracechurch St., E C 3—Capital
£1,050,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s paid)
Reserve Fund, £1,200,000 Deposits, etc.,
£13,112,374 Dividend, 1922, 16 p c
First 6 months 1922, 8 p c (18 Branches
and Agencies)
- MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, amal
gamated with the BANK OF MONTREAL
- 164 MIDDLESEX BANKING CO, LTD (1885) 89
& 90, Leadenhall St., E C 3—Authorised
Capital, £100,000 paid up, £29,480
- 164A MILLER BROTHERS & CO, 83, Finsbury
Pavement, E C 2
- 164B THE MORGANSON BANK (1855) Montreal
Canada (London Agents, 221)—Capital,
\$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid) Re
serve Fund, \$2,000,000 Dividend, 1920-22,
12 p c (128 Branches in Canada)
- MONTREAL CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS
BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (London
Agents, 221)—Capital, \$1,498,570 (\$100
Shares, \$75 paid), Reserve Fund,
- \$1,350,000, Deposits, etc., \$46,333,339 03
(77 Branches in Montreal).
- 1640 MORGAN GREENFELL & CO (1838), 22, Old
Broad St., E C 2 Private unlimited Coy
(1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid
THOMAS MOSLEY & CO (1829), Gibraltar
(London Agents, 221) and 132.
- 165 MUNSTER and LEINSTER BANK, LTD (1885),
South Mall, Cork Ireland (London
Agents, 175)—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5
Shares, £2 paid) Reserve Fund, £950,000,
Deposits £28,795,388, Dividend, June, 1923
20 p c (186 Branches and Sub branches)
MURRIETA & CO, LTD (1915), 19, Great Win
chester St., E C 2
- THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD, Lahore
(London Agents, 221.)
- 168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD (1835), 13-17, Old
Broad St E C 2 52 Baker St., Baywater,
68 Gloucester Gardens Belgravia 19 & 21,
Grosvenor Gardens Camden Town, 189,
High St. 9 & 10 Charing Cross, Harrow
Rd., 2, Flinn Avenue, Holborn, 10, South
ampton Row W C 1 Islington, 361 &
363 Goswell Rd King's Cross, 286, Pen
tonville Rd 21 Leadenhall St Notting
Hill, 156 & 158, High St., 274 & 276, Oxford
St 3, Regent St 180 Strand, Willes
den, St Mary's Rd, Halesden—Capital,
£7,500,000 (£50 Shares £10 paid)
Reserve Fund, £1,225,000 Deposits, etc.,
£42,011,746 Dividend 1922 per share
payable June 1923, Free of Tax (249
Branches and Sub branches)
- 169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD
(1858), Collins St, Melbourne (7 Lothbury,
F C 2)—Capital £5,000,000 (£10 fully
paid shares £8 Ordinary Shares £5
paid), Reserve Fund £1,725,000 De
posits, etc., £20,159,544 Dividend, 1921-22
Sept 1921 (Interim) 10 p c, Mar 1922
(Final) 10 p c Ord and Pref (286
Branches in Australia)
- 170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898) Cairo,
Egypt (6 & 7, King William St, E C 4)—
Capital £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully
paid) Reserve Fund £2,250,000, Deposits
etc £21,496,974 Dividend, 1922, 15 p c
(24 Branches in Egypt and the Sudan)
- 171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1863) 26
Bishopsgate, E C 2—Capital £4,000,000
(£25 Shares, £12 10s paid) Reserve Fund,
£2,700,000 Deposits, etc., £32,267,602
Dividend, 1921-22, 20 p c (25 Branches
in India British East Africa etc)
- 172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD
(1852) 8, Moorgate E C 2—Capital,
£4,500,000 (£7 10s Shares £2 10s paid)
Reserve Fund, £1,260,000, Deposits
£9,261,899 Dividend, 1921-22, 12 and
B 2 p c (71 Branches and Agencies)
- 173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD (1825),
42, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh (37,
Nicholas Lane, E C 4) Affiliated to
Lloyds Bank, Ltd—Capital £5,000,000
(£500 Stock, £120 paid) Reserve Fund,
£1,200,000, Deposits, etc., £35,723,048,
Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p c (133 Branches in
Scotland.)
- 173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD,
(1891), Pretoria (Circus Place, London
Wall, E C 2, 111, St Martin's Lane,
Trafalgar Sq, W C 2)—Capital, £2,265,000
(£10 Shares, fully paid), Deposits, etc.,
£39,551,824 (400 Branches and Agencies.)

- 1730 NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople* (50, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s paid).
- 173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK 55 Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36 Bishops gate, E.C. 4, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$89,796,000 Deposits \$667,038,000 Dividend 1920, 20 p c, first half 1922, 10 p c.
- 174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD (1856) 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital £1,700,000—Issued £1,693,330 Paid up Capital £846,665 Reserve Fund £500,000 Deposits, etc., £2,852,474 Dividend and Bonus 1922 16 p c.
- 174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD, Adelaide Place London Bridge E.C. 4.
- 175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNITED BANK OF ENGLAND LTD (1833), 15 Bishops, etc E.C. 4, Princes St., E.C. 4, Lombard St. E.C. 3, 50, Cornhill, F.C. 3, Acton 143, High St. W. 3, 185 Aldersgate St., E.C. 1 Aldwych 57, Aldwych W.C. 2, 69, Baker St. W. 1 Baywater 67 Bishops Rd., W. 2 24 Bedford Row W.C. 1 Brixton 494 Brixton Rd., S.W. 9 Clarendon 133 Rusley Green 4 F 6 95 Chancery Lane W.C. 2, 66 Charing Cross, S.W. 1, 30, Chapside, E.C. 2 Chiswick 56 High Rd., W. 4 137 City Rd., E.C. 1 Crispallgate, 126 Kne St., F.C. 2 88, Cromwell Rd. S.W. 7, Falm 62, The Mall Uxbridge Rd. W. 5 5 and 7, Eastcheap E.C. 3 East Finch ley, 67, High Rd., N. 2 128 and 130 Edgware Rd., W. 2, 116 Finchchurch St. E.C. 3, 123 Finchchurch St., F.C. 3 128 Finchley Rd., N.W. 3 Finsbury Circus Salisbury House, London Wall, F.C. 2 Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, N.W. 11 24 & 24A Goldhawk Rd., W. 12 Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charter house Buildings E.C. 1 Grays Inn Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Rd., W.C. 1 Hackney, 155 Mare St., E. 8 Hammer smith 31 The Broadway W. 6 Hampstead, 55 High St. N.W. 3 Hendon 55, Church Rd. N.W. 4 114 High Holborn, W.C. 1 243 Hoe St., Walthamstow E. 17 Holborn Circus F.C. 1 Holloway 43-45 Seven Sisters Rd., N. 7 Ilford 6, Broadway Market Islington, 218, Upper St., N. 1 Kensington 55 & 57, High St., W. 8 Ken sington, 138, High St. W. 8 Kingsway W.C. 2 Lancaster Gate 1 Mailborough Gate Hyde Park W. 2 Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W.C. 2 Liverpool St. Station 216, Bishopsgate E.C. 2 1 Long Acre W.C. 2, 120A Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5 Mayfair, South Audley St., W. 1 Metro politan Cattle Market, 6 Bank Buildings Islington N. 7 Mill Hill, 8, Broad way, N.W. 7, 128, Moorgate, E.C. 2, 12, Mount St., W. 1, Muswell Hill 11, The Exchange, N. 10, New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E.C. 4, North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W. 1, North Finchley, 6, Market Parade, N. 12, Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W. 11, 53, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1, 291B, Oxford St., W. 1 Paddington, 22, London St., W. 2, 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W. 1, Platt's Lane Corner, 575, Finchley Road, Hampstead N.W. 3 Putney, 153, High St., S.W. 15 250, Regent St., W. 1 St. James St., 166 Piccadilly W. 1, 25, St. Mary Axe E.C. 3 27, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1, 74 Sloane St., 153, Sloane St., S.W. 1 South Ken sington, 18 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7, South Norwood, 76, High St., S.E. 5 12-14 Southwark St., S.E. 1 Strand, Savoy Court 96 & 97 Strand W.C. 2 Streatham 324, High Road, S.W. 16 Swiss Cottage 1, College Crescent South Hampstead, N.W. 3 97, Tottenham Court Rd. W. 1 Tufnell Park 155, Portess Rd. N.W. 5 Uxbridge Rd., 211, Shepherds Bush Green, W. 12 117 Victoria St. S.W. 1 Walthamstow 20 St. James St. E. 17 110 Wadour St., W. 2 Westminster 61 63 Victoria St. 255, West minster Bridge Rd. S.E. 1 59 West Smithfield E.C. 1 51, Wigmore St. W. 1 Willesden (recess) 84, Walm Lane N.W. 2 Wimbledon 4, High St. S.W. 19 Word Green 122 High Rd. N. 22 Woolwich 101 Powis St. S.E. 18—Capital £43,447,080 (£25 Shares £3 10s paid £20 Shares £4 paid and £5 fully paid) Reserve Fund £9,000,000 Deposits, etc., £263,037,482 Dividend 1922, 16 p c (1,091 Branches and Agencies)
- NEDERLANDSCH INDISCH HANDELSBANK (1863) *Amsterdam* and *Hong Kong Singapore Bombay and Calcutta* (London Agents 136 and 204B)
- 175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888) *Amsterdam* (2 Great Winchester St. E.C. 2)—Capital £240,000 (£60 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund £40,989 De posits etc. £1,129,295 Dividend 1921, 4 p c (17 Branches in South Africa)
- NELMANN LUEBECK & Co 286 294, Salis bury House London Wall E.C. 2
- NORTH BORNEO STATE BANK OF (1921) *Sandakan* (London Agents, 53) *Piauch at Jesselton.*
- 176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK LTD (1836) *Aberdeen* (London Agent 30, 136, 175)—Capital £3,260,000 (£20 Shares £4 paid) Reserve Fund £800,000 Deposits etc. £20,528,330 Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p c (157 Branches in Scotland)
- 178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD (1824) *Belfast* (London Agents, 100, 30)—Capital £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid) (Capital, paid up £600,000 Reserve Fund, £650,000 Deposits etc. £14,652,213 Dividend, 1922-23 17½ p c A Shares, 8½ p c B Shares (190 Branches and Sub branches)
- THE P & O BANKING CORPORATION, LTD (1920) 122 Leadenhall Street, F.C. 3 Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares fully paid) Issued Capital, £2,594,160 Reserve £115,000 Deposits £10,350,705 Branches at the principal sea ports in the East
- 179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 4
- 180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
- LEOPOLD POLLACK & Co, *Cairo* Egypt (London Agents 221)
- 182 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (London Agents, 132).—Capital, \$3,000,000 (\$200 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$1,525,000.

- Deposits, etc., \$35,337,786 Dividend, 1922-23, 9 p c (312 Branches and Sub branches)
- 183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD (1845) 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 4.—Capital £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares £12 10s paid, £200 New Shares, £10 paid) Reserve Fund, £510,000 Deposits etc. £16,888,753, Dividend 1921-22, 13½ p c (232 Branches and Sub branches)
- 184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK LTD (1872) Brisbane (8 Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed and paid up £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £400,000 Deposits, etc. £7,529,293 Dividend, 1922-23 10 p c Bonus, 2½ p c (89 Branches in Queensland and New South Wales)
- 185 GERALD QUIN COPE & CO (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3
- 186 RIVERS, WHITBURN & CO (1859) 27 Clements Lane E.C. 4
- 186A REID CASTRO & CO (1850) Funchal, Madeira (119, Clearpale F.C. 2)
- 187A FLIANCE BANK LTD (1900) 103 Queen Victoria St. E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000 Reserve Fund, £10,000
- 188 RICHARDSON & CO (18th century) 26 King St., St. James S.W. 1
- 188A ODOCANACHI SONS & CO (1830) Palmerston House, Old Broad St. E.C. 2
- C ROSS & CO (1860) 80 Bishopsgate F.C. 2
- 189A N M ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805) New Court, St. Swithins Lane E.C. 4
- 189B ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1888) Melbourne (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2) Paid up Capital £750,000 270,000 Shares paid up to £1,120,000 Shares paid up to £4 Reserve Fund, £550,000 Deposits etc. £4,901,578 Dividend 1922-23 10 p c (8 Branches in Victoria N.W. and W.4)
- 190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869) Montreal (2 Bank Buildings Princes St. E.C. 2) Capital, \$20,400,000 (£100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund \$20,400,000 Deposits, \$392,000,000 Dividend 1920-21 12 p c and 2 p c Bonus (695 Branches in North, South and Central America)
- 191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD (1836) Foster Place Dublin (London Agent 221) —Capital £1,500,000 (£50 Shares £10 paid) Reserve Fund £150,000 Deposits, etc., £7,625,982 Dividend, 1922-23 20 p c (68 Branches and Sub offices)
- 192 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727) St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2) —Capital £2,000,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid) Reserve Fund £1,402,735 Deposits etc. £40,265,016 Dividend, 1921-22 12 p c and 2 p c Bonus (191 Branches)
- 193 A RUFFER & SONS (1872), 39, Lombard St. E.C. 3
- RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK (1911), Petrograd (4, Moogate, E.C. 2)
- 195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871) Petrograd (61 & 62, Gracechurch St. E.C. 3).—Capital, Roubles 60,000,000 (Shares Rs 250 fully paid), Reserve Fund Rs 22,388,597 (60 Branches in Russia before 1918.)
- 197 RUSSO ASIATIC BANK (1910) Petrograd (64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Roubles 55,000,000 Reserve Fund, Rs 26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000 (110 Branches)
- 197B SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO (1853), 60 Old Broad St., E.C. 2
- J HENRY SCHROEDER & CO (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
- A SCOTT & CO (1845), Rangoon, Burma
- SILGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars E.C. 2
- SEYD & CO, LTD (1858), 38, Lombard St. E.C. 3
- SHEFFIELD BANKING CO, LTD (1831) Amalgamated with NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD
- 201B SOCIÉTÉ BRITIQUE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903) Brussels (124 Cannon St., E.C. 4) —Capital, £1,000,000,000 (£1,000,000 Shares 2,000 fully paid 38,000 £1,000 paid) Reserve Fund £1,000,000 Deposits etc. £1,500,000 (Branch at Geneva)
- 202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864) 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (53, Old Broad St. E.C. 2 65 Regent St. W. 1) —Capital, Francs 500,000,000 (£1,500 Shares, £1,250 paid) Reserve Fund £1,556,000 Deposits etc. £1,519,019,000 Dividend 1922-23 9 p c (Over 1,200 Branches and Agencies in France, Algeria etc.)
- STANDARD BANK LTD (1912), Bombay, India
- 202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873) Toronto Ontario (London Agents 173) —Paid up Capital \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$2,750,000 Deposits etc., \$60,640,000 Dividend, 1923-24 12 p c (159 Branches in Canada)
- 203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD (1862) 10 Clements Lane, E.C. 4 63 London Wall F.C. 2 and 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital £10,000,000 Subscribed Capital £8,916,660 Paid up Capital, £2,229,165 Reserve Fund £2,893,335 Deposits, etc., £48,947,000 Dividend, 1922-23, 14 p c (Over 320 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa also at Rotterdam, Hamburg, and New York)
- 203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906) Toronto, Ontario (London Agents 30 173, 68) —Capital \$1,234,100.00 (\$100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund \$537,564 Deposits, \$17,515,858.99 Dividend, 1922-23, 8 p c (83 Branches in Canada)
- GEORGE STUART & CO (1843), Colombo, Ceylon (London Agents, 30)
- 204 STILWELL & SONS (1774), absorbed by Westminster Bank Ltd 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1
- 204A JOHN STUART & CO, LTD (1834), Manchester (London Agents 175) —Capital £40,000 Issued, £32,700 Preference, 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares fully paid)
- SUMITOMO BANK LTD (1895) Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate E.C. 2) 40 Branches in Japan India China and U.S.A.
- 204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basel (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2, 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1) —Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, £1,320,000, Deposits, etc., £25,000,000 Dividend 1922, 8 p c (10 Offices, 22 Branches and Agencies)
- B TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, 221).

- TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD (1900), 21,
- Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.—In voluntary
Liquidation
LUKE THOMAS & CO, LTD, 138, Leaden
hall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden
J C IM THURN & SONS, 17, Throgmorton
Avenue, E.C. 2
TRANSVAALSCHE BANK EN HANDELS VER-
ENIGING (Transvaal Commercial Bank)
(1898), 278 Salisbury House, E.C. 2,
Amsterdam, Netherlands *Johannesburg*,
South Africa and *Hamburg*, Germany—
Authorised Capital, £1 3,600,000, Issued
Capital, £1 4,400,000, Reserve, £1 1,050,000
Dividend, 1921, 5½ p c
TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), Valetta,
Malta (London Agents 123)
206 ULSTER BANK, LTD (1836), Waring Street,
Belfast (Affiliated to No 221)—Capital
£3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s paid)
Reserve Fund, £700,000 Deposits, etc.,
£23,039,108 Dividend 1921-22, 21¼ p c
(124 Branches 109 Agencies.)
208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1837),
77, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised
and Issued, £9,000,000 (£15 Shares,
£5 paid) Reserve Fund, £3,350,000
Deposits etc £32,390,819 Dividend,
1921-22 15 p c (143 Branches in Australia,
47 Branches in New Zealand)
208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), Winnipeg
Man (6, Princes St E.C. 2)—Capital
authorised, \$15,000,000 Issued, \$8,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,750,000 Deposits
\$95,000,000 Dividend, 1923, 8 p c (340
Branches in Canada)
210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD (1836),
York St. Manchester (London Agents 30)
Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd—
Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s
paid) Reserve Fund £525,000 Deposits etc
£19,522,479 Dividend 1920-21, 20 p c
(over 150 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire
and West Riding of Yorkshire, etc.)
211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD (1830),
121, Ingram St., Glasgow 64 George St.,
Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3)—Capital,
£5,000,000 (£50 Shares £10 paid) Re-
serve Fund £1,200,000, Deposits etc
£32,740,996 Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p c
(165 Branches in Scotland)
UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11-12 Blomfield
Street, E.C.
213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON,
LTD (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital,
£4,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid) Reserve
Fund, £1,200,000
220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1842), Perth,
W.A. (11, L adenhall St E.C. 3)—
Capital, £250,000 (£10 Shares fully-
paid) Reserve Fund, £750,000 Deposits
£3,326,672 Dividends, 1921-22, 20 p c
(62 Branches in Western Australia)
WESTERN BANK, LTD (1919) 85-90 Dash-
wood House, New Broad St, E.C. 2.—Cap-
ital, £200,000 (fully paid)
221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD (1836) John
Rae, Chief General Manager J J Brown,
F W Ingall, P H Mortimer, W J Wool-
rich, Joint General Managers J
Harris, E F Robinson, Assistant General
Managers, E D Hyatt, Registrar F
Mytton, Secretary Head Office, 41, Loth-
bury, E.C. 4 J J Brown, Manager, F

Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd. N W 3
 Hanover Sq., 25, Hanover Sq., W 1
 Harlesden, 33A High St., N W 10, Harley
 St., 154, Harley St., W 1 Harrow Road,
 332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W 9 Haverstock
 Hill, 105, Haverstock Hill, N W 3 Hay
 market, 26, Haymarket, S W 1 Hendon,
 1, Strathavon Terrace Brent St., N W 4
 Herne Hill, 140, Herne Hill, S E 24 High
 bury, Highbury Corner N 5 Highgate
 349, Archway Rd., N 6 Holborn Circus
 8, Holborn Circus, E C 1 Holland Park
 and Shepherd's Bush 14 Shepherd's Bush
 Green W 12, Holloway 490 & 492 Hollo
 way Rd. N 7 Ilford The Broadway Isling
 ton 4 & 5, Upper St., N 1 Kennington,
 Upper Kennington Lane, S E 11 Kenning
 ton, 1, Kensington High St. 88 Kensin
 ton High St., 94 & 96 Kensington
 High St. W 8 Kilburn, 74, High Rd.,
 N W 6 King's Cross 266 & 268 Penton
 ville Rd., N 1 Kingsland, 74 & 76 High
 St. E 8 Knightsbridge 64, Knightsbridge
 S W 1 Lambeth, 91 Westminster Bridge
 Rd., S E 1, Law Courts 263 Strand,
 W C 2, Lee Green 1 Eltham Road
 S E 12 Lewisham 80 & 82, High St.
 S E 13, Leyton 340 High Rd., E 10
 Leytonstone 694 High Rd. E 11 Limehouse
 52, East India Dock Rd. E 14 Lower Sloane
 St., 34 & 35, Sloane Sq., S W 1 Maida
 Vale, 298, Elgin Avenue W 9 Maryle
 bone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St. W 1
 Mayfair, Carlos Pl., Grosvenor Sq. W 1
 Mile End, 3, Mile End Rd., F 1 Millwall
 122, East Ferry Rd. Poplar E 14 Mincing
 Lane, 4, Mincing Lane F C 3 Moorgate
 147, Moorgate, E C 2 Newington
 Butts, 16 & 18, Newington Butts
 S E 1 Norbury 6, Albion Parade,
 London Rd. S W 16 Northfields
 78, Northfields Avenue West Ealing
 W 13 Norwood Westow Hill S E 19
 Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W 11
 Old St., 98 & 100 City Rd. E C 1,
 Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St.,
 W C 1, Paddington 1 Connaught St.,
 Edgware Rd., W 2 Palmers Green
 Green Laues N 13 Peckham 183 Rye
 Lane, S E 15 Piccadilly, 65, Piccadilly
 W 1 Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glass
 house St., W 1 Pithanger 46, Pita
 hanger Lane, W 5 Plaistow, 386 Barking
 Road, E 13 Putney 3 Putney Hill S W 15
 Regent St., 239, Regent St., W 1 St
 James's St., 26, St. James's St., S W 1,
 St. John's Wood, 102, High St. N W 8,
 St. Mary Axe 27, 29 & 31, St. Mary Axe
 E C 3, St. Paul's, 5 St. Paul's Churchyard,
 E C 4 Seething Lane 15, Seething Lane,
 E C 3, Seven Kings, Ilford, 11, Ilie Pav
 ment Shaftesbury Avenue, 75 & 77,
 Shaftesbury Avenue W 1, Shoreditch,
 180, 181 & 182 Shoreditch, E 1 Silver
 Town, 13, Institute Pl. Albert Rd., E 16
 Sloane Sq., 14, Sloane Square, S W 1
 South Croydon South End South Ken
 sington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate,
 S W 7, Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd.,
 S W 18, Southwark 2, Borough High St.,
 S E 1, Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade,
 N 16, Stockwell, 279, Clapham Rd., S W 9,
 Stratford, 49, Stratford, E 13 Streatham,
 266 & 268, Streatham High Rd., S W 16,
 Streatham Common, 432, Streatham High

Rd., S W 16 Streatham Hill, 54 & 56
 Streatham High Rd., S W 16, Sussex
 Gardens Paddington, 2, Sussex Gardens
 W 2 Temple Bar, 27, Strand, W C 2
 Temple Fortune, Golders Green, 9, Temple
 Fortune Parade Finchley Rd., N W 11
 Threadneedle St., 52, Threadneedle St.
 E C 2 Tooting 30 High St., S W 17
 Tottenham 530, High Rd., N 17 Tower
 Bridge, Rooley St., S E 1 Upper Clapton,
 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E 5, Upper
 Holloway, 820 Holloway Rd., N 19
 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., 172, Vauxhall Bridge
 Rd., S W 1 Victoria 173 Victoria St.,
 S W 1 Victoria Street 62, Victoria St.,
 S W 1 Waltham Green, 460, Fulham Rd.
 S W 6 Walthamstow, 101 Hoe St., E 17
 Wandsworth 98 & 100 High St., S W 18
 Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28 Bellevue
 Rd., Upper Tooting 4 W 17 Wanstead
 53 High St. Wembley 118, High Rd.
 West Croydon 5 Royal Parade London
 Rd. West Ealing 162, Abridge Rd.
 W 13 West Hampstead, 102 West End
 Lane, N W 6 West Kensington, 85-87
 Hammersmith Rd. W 14 West Norwood
 Tulse Hill 138, Norwood Rd. S E 27
 Westbourne Grove 133 Westbourne Grove
 W 2 Westminster Bridge Rd., 235 West
 minster Bridge Rd., S E 1 Willesden
 Green 8, Station Parade, N W 2
 Wimbledon 16 Wimbledon Hill Rd.
 S W 19 Wimbledon Common, 98 High St.
 S W 19 Wimbledon Park 71, Atthru
 Rd., S W 19 Wood Green, 208, High Rd.,
 N 22 Wood St. 90, Wood St. E C 2
 Woodford, George Lane 18 Woolwich
 71, Powis St., S E 18—Capital £33,000,000
 (£1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£5
 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each)
 Reserve Fund £9,003,718 Deposits, etc.
 £266,190,165 Dividend 1922 20 p c £30
 Shares 12½ p c £1 Shares (914 Branches
 Sub branches and Agencies) *Affiliated
 Banks* WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK,
 LTD (LTD) BANK, LTD (E v)
 222A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD, 41
 Lothbury E C 2
 222 WILLIAM WHITFIELD, LTD (1899), Queen's
 Rd. Bayswater, W 2
 223* WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK LTD (1836)
 Head Office Mosley St., Manchester (20
 Birchin Lane E C 3 3 Coleherne Court
 Old Brompton Rd. S W 5 2 Cockspur
 St., S W 1 127 (heapside, E C 2 Great
 Central Station, Marylebone Rd. N W 1
 22 St. Mary Axe E C 3 21 and 23 Vic
 toria St. S W 1)—Capital, £8,125,000, Re
 serve Fund £1,150,000 Dividend, 1922
 A Shares 13½ p c, B Shares 12½ p c (175
 Branches and Sub-branches)
 WOGAU & Co (1839), 4 Eastcheap, E C 3
 225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD (1880),
 Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E C 2).
 —Capital, Yen 100,000,000 (Yen 100 Shares,
 fully paid), Reserve Fund, Yen 60,000,000
 Deposits, etc., Yen 473,616,451 Dividend,
 1921-22, 12 p c (39 Branches)
 227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD (1921),
 2, Infirmary St., Leeds (27, King St.,
 E C 2)—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares,
 £3 paid), Reserve Fund, £750,000, De
 posits, etc., £29,817,822. (130 Branches
 and Sub-branches.)

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 331-344.
(H O) signifies the Head Office an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 331-344.
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[illegible]

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country

CLASS OF BUSINESS—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy holders (M) or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column and those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share (capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches)

FIGURES—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December 1922

LIFE FUNDS—The amounts of these funds, though interesting are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets

PREMIUM INCOME—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks

EXPENSES—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½% of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading,

because, if the proportion of new business is large the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus

INTEREST—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is less Income Tax except where marked (G)—gross

VALUATIONS—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m and the corresponding Tables H^m(5) and O^m(5) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(5) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone the H^m is more stringent than the American and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, *ss 6d*

Household goods therein, usually *ss*
Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *ss*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *ss*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from *ss 6d*.

MOST fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants employers liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of *gs* per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1903				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses / of Premiums	Rate of Interest earned	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed
			£	£		£ % d.		£ s d.
1883	P O	Abolitionists & General	1 537,877	195,369	23 38	4 15 9	Om & Hm	3 0 0
1884	P O	Alliance*	18 648 732	1,185 665	9 93	4 7 2 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1888	P O	Atlas	3 606 728	412,012	12 70	4 12 6	Om(s)	3 0 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	45 934 675	3 761,493	13 97	5 6 2	Hm	3 0 0
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	3 079 298	552,481	16 75	5 1 5	Om	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1 479 287	130 495	19 99	4 5 8 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1833	P O	Caledonian	4,398,168	445,013	13 86		Om	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	17,200,756	2 558,168	31 02	6 3 7 (g)	Hm	3 0 0
1844	P	Cleric & Medical & Gen	7,493 768	568,368	15 25	4 14 0	Om(s)	3 0 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	5,858 729	665 085	15 18	5 5 2	Om	3 0 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	10,211 458	1,046 851	12 46	4 11 1	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	6,755 352	1,164,125	27 91	5 16 3	Om(s) & Brit	3 0 0
1867	P & M	Co-operative	1 473 575	371,516	23 80	4 10 0	Office 93	3 0 0
1807	P O	Eagle Star & B Dom	13,891 434	1 170 716	12 95	4 12 11	Om	3 0 0
1768	M	Equitable (e)	5,158 575	296 140	6 89	5 3 3 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,153 337	392,784	14 91	4 8 1	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends Provident & Century	4,029 259	376 283	19 95	5 6 0	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2 226 251	195,188	23 77	4 7 9	Om Hm & Carlisle	3 0 0
1885	P O	General Accident	456,367	72 732	17 5	5 3 0 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	6 520 189	812 620	26 89	4 6 0	Hm	3 0 0
1821	P O	Guardian	4,547,021	442,047	13 32	4 19 11	Om (Carl)	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	9,005 577	630 066	17 17	5 2 10	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General*	13 737 444	1 317 950	15 04	5 2 1 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5 670 138	423 549	17 73	4 19 8 (g)	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1836	P O	Lpool & Lond & Globe	5,815 179	515 445	10 0	4 6 6	Om & L (s)	3 0 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,471 952	498,875	20 38	4 12 7 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1869	P I	London & Manch (Ord)	1,352,066	302,113	15 18	5 5 9	Om	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	3,380 986	349 709	15 81	4 18 3 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (e)*	7 544,056	760 631	6 02	4 8 2	Om (s)	3 0 0
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)	8 233 555	1,745,051	30 35	6 10 0 (g)	Hm, Amerl	3 0 0
1852	M	Marine & General*	2,453,020	211,812	17 35	4 18 2	Om	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan ()	2,367,499	176 996	8 03	4 2 2	Om(s)	3 0 0
1906	P O	Motor Union	83,431	21,639	15 00	4 3 0	Om	3 0 0
1886	P O	Mut & Citizens (C)(Ord)	11,062 098	961 740	14 13	5 0 9	Hm & Gov 1883	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,798 916	274 033	17 23	4 18 2 (g)	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl Mut. of Austral (C)	16,587,659	1 833 686	14 56	5 8 2	Hm	3 0 0
1835	M	National Provident	7 984,227	624 429	12 98	5 7 8 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth Brit. & Mercantile	20,209,650	1,555,951	17 12	not stated	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	5,033,138	380 128	10 94	4 14 5 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	20,418,689	2,551,068	16 89	5 1 3	Om	3 0 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	12,050,337	2,461,220	12 13	4 17 10	Hm	3 0 0
1797	P O	Phoenix	11,718,965	938,112	14 03	4 18 10	Om	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov Assoc of London	1,066,034	175,739	16 35	4 14 7	Om	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	3 921 655	542,269	14 21	5 0 1 (g)	Om	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord)	68,693,341	9,615,590	13 60	4 10 1	Hm	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	16,631 456	2,628 412	14 85	4 14 8	Hm	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	14,743,376	1 318,122	14 77	4 13 2	Om & Om(s)*	3 0 0

For Notes see next page

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established.	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1903				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses of Premiums	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest Assumed
			£	£		£ s d		£ s d
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	5,602,764	556,514	17 59	4 17 4	Om	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Old)	1,949,577	468,689	22 66	4 19 9	Om	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	7,661,458	575,116	14 37	4 19 9	Om(?)*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6,918,455	578,421	14 17	5 6 0 (G)	(1)	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	591,026	79,217	17 25	4 17 0 (G)	Om(?) & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	3,502,450	365,324	15 16	5 0 6 (G)	U	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	16,930,749	988,008	15 58	4 9 9 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	3,692,722	427,714	14 71	5 4 7 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat *	8,032,182	642,440	16 14	5 12 2 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows	23,411,075	2,598,339	11 91	4 10 2 (G)	Om(?)*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,533,105	878,713	20 18	5 6 0 (G)	Om(?) with	3 0 0*
1810	P	Sun Life	13,737,542	2,578,468	19 47	4 18 1 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1805	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	34,784,778	5,355,425	26 27	5 17 1	Om(?)	3 0 & 3†
1915	P O	United British	34,910	4,336	14 99	not stated	Om	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov	11,332,223	2,005,222	13 71	5 6 1 (G)	Om & O (S)	3 0 0
1825	P	University Life	986,477	71,934	9 66	3 18 9	O (S)	3 5 0
1821	M I	Westcylan & Gen (Ord)	2,510,797	375,454	17 50	4 16 6	Om	3† & 3†
1824	P O	Yorkshire	3,885,351	380,282	15 40	4 16 9 (G)	Om & O(?)	2† & 3

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1866	P	Britannic	4,050,090	1,850,567	42 94	5 1 5	Eng No 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	2,218,725	1,253,405	44 65	5 6 2	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	11,866,444	4,689,813	37 30	4 13 0	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	75,999,869	14,386,588	32 12	4 9 6	(Eng No 3) and No 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	5,917,129	3,493,564	41 04	4 19 7	Eng. No 3	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal River Friendly	7,716,645	2,202,007				
1861	P	Royal London	7,256,745	2,415,122	45 67	4 13 10	Fng No 3	
1821	M	Westcylan & General	2,379,335	2,079,833	48 80	4 16 4	E L. No. 6	3 10 0

C = Colonial Office

c = Does not pay Commission

* Alliance Including funds of acquired businesses

* Commercial Union Including figures of acquired businesses

* Equity and Law Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets

* General Accident Life business commenced 1906

* Legal and General Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions

* London and Scottish Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business

* London Life 2½ per cent on Reversionary Bonus Policies

* Marine and General Also insures Mariner's & transit risks figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums

* National Mutual Net interest yield excluding reversion

* Norwich Union Life Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business

* Phoenix Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses

* Royal Om and O (S) in conjunction with Om select net premiums

* Scottish Amicable Combined with O net premiums

* Scottish U and N Includes acquired City of Glasgow business

* Scottish Widows Om(S) in conjunction with O net premium

* Sun Life Interest assumed for Bonuses 54 per cent

* Westcylan General † With profit business Without profit business

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the 'taxable income' (i.e., that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax, the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates—one half the standard rate in

the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916 irrespective of the claimant's total income, and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000 and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The *Repayments of Income Tax* on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on p. 363.

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially that the last Valuation included part of the War period when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims etc. some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, whilst others declared no Bonus at all. At the next Valuation however these Offices should resume their pre War rate at least but intending Assurers would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office	Last Valuation	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Abstainers and General	1920	10s from Jan 1913 to Dec 1917, and £1 from Jan 1918 to Dec 1920		21s per annum
Alliance	1918	None—surplus carried forward		Modified scale
Atlas	1922*	30s compound for 1920 & 21		30s compound
Australian Mutual	1922A	£3 2s	£2 12s	—
Britannic	1922A	£1 10s		—
British Equitable	1919*	No bonus declared		10s
Caledonian	1922	£1 13s	£1 13s	£1 10s
Canada Life	1922	£1 13s 5d		According to age &c
Clerical, Medical and General	1921*	£1 19s 10d	£2 0s 4d	Whole Life—25 premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1921. Endowment at death { Whole Life By survival—} 1921 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1922A	£2		—
Commercial Union	1922A	£1 11s 9d		Full rate
Confederation	1921	£1 6s 10d	£1 7s 7d	According to age, &c
Co-operative	1920	£1		£1
Eagle Star and British Dominions	1921	£1 10s		£1 10s
Equitable	1921*	£1 19s	£1 10s	{At death—25s to 28s By survival—30s compound plus 15s simple
Equity and Law	1919	£1		£1
Friends Provident and Century	1919*	{ 1918—Nil 1919 (New Series) £1 10s compound		{At death—25s compound (By maturity—30s compound
General	1922	Present series—25s compound		—
General Accident	1920	10s		10s
Gresham	1919	15s 10d	£1 0s 7d	{One fifth last Bonus rate for each year
Guardian	1919	15s		15s
Law Union and Rock	1919	{No Bonus declared—surplus carried forward		Granted—but not stated
Legal and General	1921	£2 5s 7d		{At death—30s (By maturity—full rate
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1921*	15s from April, 1919		£1 10s
Liverpool and London and Globe	1918	£1 15s		{Policies of 5 years duration— 30s
London and Scottish	1922	£1		—
London and Manchester	1923A*	£1 12s		—
London Assurance	1920	No Bonus declared		£1 5s compound
London Life	1922A	£1 15s		—
Manufacturers Life	1922	£1 4s 8d	£1 4s 6d	—
Marine and General	1919	No Bonus declared		Nil
Metropolitan	1922A	{Profits applied to reduce premiums		—
Motor Union	1922	£1 10s		£1 10s
Mutual Life	1922A	£3 4s	£2 7s	Granted—but not stated
National Mutual of Australasia	1922*	£2 13s 4d	£2 6s	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual	1918	No general distribution		From 1919—25s
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3s	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mercantile	1922*	For years 1921-22 £3 10s		£1 5s

Office	Last Valuation	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Interim Bonus
Northern	1920	No Bonus declared	£1 10s
Norwich Union	1920*	£1	Pre war rate
Pearl	1922A	£1 10s	—
Phoenix	1920	No Bonus declared	From £1 to £1 10s
Provident Association of London	1922A	£1 14s	—
Provident Mutual	1922	£1 5s	£1 5s
Prudential	1922A	£1 12s	—
Refuge	1922A	£1 12s	—
Royal Exchange	1920	No Bonus declared	(1921-22—25s) (Subsequently—30s)
Royal	1919	£1 10s	£1 10s
Royal London	1920*	1915 19 £1 10s 1920 £1 5s	£1
Scottish Amicable	1920	£1 15s 5d	£1 10s compound
Scottish Equitable	1923*	From £1 10s	£1 10s
Scottish Insurance	1920	No Bonus declared	£1
Scottish Life	1920	£1	(20s for years 1921-22 40s for years 1923-4 5 Whole Life—corresponding rate to first addition Endowment—compound Bonus fixed from time to time Whole Life—25s compound Endowment at death—25s By survival—32s simple)
Scottish Provident	1913	No Bonus declared	£1 10s compound
Scottish Temperance	1922	{ £1 12s compound £1 12s simple }	£1 10s compound
Scottish Union	1922*	£1 10s simple	£1 10s
Scottish Widows	1918	No vested Bonus declared	£1 14s compound
Standard	1920	£2	(Whole Life—£1 Endowment—£1 10s (At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus According to age &c)
Sun Life	1921	£1 12s 5d	Whole Life—32s 34s Endowment—32s
Sun Life of Canada	1922A	£1 3s 3d £1 5s 2d	Policies 5 years in force—30s
United Kingdom	1920	No Bonus declared	(Whole Life—7s previous rate Endowment—same as „)
University Life	1920	No Bonus declared	
Wesleyan and General	1922A	£1 10s	
Yorkshire	1920	£1 9s 7d	

* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated unless otherwise marked
A—Annual Valuation
Atlas—Three years ending December 31 1922
British Equitable—Five years ending January 31 1920
Clerical Medical and General—Five years ending June 30 1922
Equitable—Two years ending December 31 1922
Friends Provident—Two years and 41 days ending December 31 1919
Life Association of Scotland—Five years ending April 5 1921

London and Manchester—One year ending March 24 1923
National Mutual of Australasia—Three years ending September 30 1922
National Provident—Five years ending November 20 1922
North British and Mercantile—Two years ending December 31 1922
Norwich Union—Four and a half years ending December 31 1922
Royal London—Four years ending December 31 1920
Scottish Equitable—Five years ending March 31 1923

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS

(See also p 361)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1911-12 to 1921-22 are shown below. These amounts repaid are additional to the allowances made on assessment (see p 361)

Year	Number	Amount	Year	Number	Amount
1911-12	25,585	129,501	1917-18	37,929	537,761
1912-13	24,489	122,423	1918-19	37,920	551,073
1913-14	24,691	128,767	1919-20	38,787	585,637
1914-15	24,942	144,185	1920-21	—	679,337
1915-16	25,005	179,678	1921-22	83,981	784,433
1916-17	22,902	343,189			

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the 'Discounted Bonus' or 'Cost Price'

system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder. If, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are 'next birthday' unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus	Age at entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus	Age at entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
21	1 19 4	1 11 2	1 12 2	31	2 10 0	2 2 2	2 2 0	41	3 6 11	2 15 4	2 13 11
22	2 0 1	1 11 10	1 12 9	32	2 11 3	2 3 4	2 3 2	42	3 8 10	2 17 3	2 15 9
23	2 1 1	1 12 7	1 13 4	33	2 12 8	2 3 7	2 3 4	43	3 11 1	2 18 4	2 17 9
24	2 2 1	1 13 5	1 14 0	34	2 14 2	2 3 11	2 3 6	44	3 13 6	3 0 7	2 19 9
25	2 3 1	1 14 3	1 14 9	35	2 15 9	2 5 5	2 4 10	45	3 16 0	3 4 0	3 1 11
26	2 4 1	1 15 2	1 15 5	36	2 17 3	2 6 11	2 6 2	46	3 18 8	3 6 7	3 4 3
27	2 5 2	1 16 1	1 16 3	37	2 18 11	2 8 6	2 7 6	48	4 4 6	3 12 1	3 9 3
28	2 6 4	1 17 1	1 17 3	38	3 0 8	2 10 1	2 9 0	50	4 11 0	3 17 10	3 15 0
29	2 7 6	1 18 1	1 18 2	39	3 2 8	2 11 9	2 10 7	55	5 11 9	4 16 6	4 13 1
30	2 8 9	1 19 1	1 19 1	40	3 4 8	2 13 6	2 12 3	60	6 19 8	6 1 10	5 16 3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 50			Age 55			Age 60		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Abtainers Gen Alliance	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Atlas	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	17	1	
Australian Mutual	1	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	16	4	6	4	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Britannic	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4	
	1	18	3	2	2	1	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1	
British Equitable (London)	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
Canada Life	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	16	4	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	15	9
Cleric & Medical General	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Colonial Mutual	1	18	8	2	2	1	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11	
	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union (Confederation)	1	18	10	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0	
Co-operative Ins	1	18	10	2	2	1	8	2	7	4	14	4	3	3	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7	
Eagle Star & B Dom	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	17	0	3	6	3	18	2	4	13	8	5	13	7	6	19	1	
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0	
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0	

Annual Premiums for Assurance, &c—continued

365

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
General	£ 0 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0	£ 8 0
General Accident	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 16 0
Gresham	1 18 9	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 12 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
Guardian	1 18 9	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 12 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
Law Union & Rock	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
Legal & General	2 3 1	2 7 1	2 13 3	2 3 0	3 8 10	4 1 9	4 16 8	5 15 9	7 0 5
Life Assoc. of Scot	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 9 4	6 16 10
Lpool & Lond. & C	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London & Scottish	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 11 4	6 17 8
London Assurance	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 11
London Life	1 18 6	2 1 10	2 7 0	2 13 6	3 1 8	3 12 0	4 5 4	5 2 7	6 5 0
Manufacturers	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Marine & General	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
Metropolitan	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 0 0
Motor Union	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 11 6	7 0 0
Mutual and Citizens	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 10 6	7 0 10
National Mutual	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Mut. of Aust	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
National Provident	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	6 18 10
Nth Brit & Mercant	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 12 2	6 16 2
Northern	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Norwich Union	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
Pearl	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 6 2
Phoenix	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	5 10 3	6 16 6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond	2 1 8	2 5 7	2 11 7	2 19 1	3 8 5	4 0 2	4 15 7	5 17 5	7 6 4
Provident Mutual	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 11 0	2 18 8	3 8 8	3 19 8	4 15 0	5 14 8	7 0 0
Prudential	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	7 6 11
Refuge	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Royal	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 16 0	4 10 4	5 10 0	6 17 0
Royal Exchange	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Scottish Amicable	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 5	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Equitable	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 5	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 10 8	6 17 5
Scottish Insurance	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 2 3	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 3
Scottish Life	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
**Scottish Provident	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 3 6	6 9 9
Scot Temperance	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	6 16 10
Scottish Union & Nat	2 0 8	2 4 8	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 8	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 13 0	6 15 8
Scottish Widows	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 11 8	7 4 9
Standard	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	7 1 0
††Sun Life	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 8 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 10	7 0 10
††Sun Life of Canada	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
United British	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	6 17 0
United King. Temp	2 0 10	2 4 6	2 10 3	2 17 4	3 6 7	3 18 1	4 12 7	5 11 4	6 17 0
††University Life	2 2 7	2 6 6	2 12 4	2 19 8	3 8 9	4 0 2	4 14 10	5 13 7	6 17 11
†††Wesleyan & General	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11
Post Office (without profits)	1 14 0	1 17 6	2 3 0	2 9 6	2 18 0	3 9 6	4 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 6

* Clerical, Medical & General—Lower rates quoted under Discounted Bonus Scheme

† Eagle Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for Sceptre Abstainers Section

† Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 30/- per cent per annum Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued

† London Life—These rates are for age not exceeding that referred to allowances being 1/- for quarters of age and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan

† Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday

†† Scottish Provident—Non medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases

†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers—Non medical business is also transacted

†† University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent per annum for first 20 years and 35/- per cent per annum thereafter

††† Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

Endowment Assurances are very popular and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no

medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus paying life office. The selection of such an office is all important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60 or at death, if previous.

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH															
	Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45							
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d					
Abstainers & Genl aB	3	2	13	16	64	18	06	14	9				3	4	23	19	55	1	06	18	4					
Alliance	I	3	3	93	18	75	1	06	18	8	10	15	0	15	73	6	44	1	65	4	57	3				
Atlas	I	3	5	74	0	55	2	11	7	0	8		2	17	53	8	34	3	55	6	47	5				
Australian Mutual	I	3	3	43	17	94	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	15	10	3	6	44	1	25	3				
Britannic	I	3	5	94	0	75	4	37	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	93	7	94	3	15	7	27	4			
British Equitable	B	3	4	43	19	35	1	66	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	03	7	04	2	35	5	07	2			
Caledonian	I	3	3	13	17	104	19	86	15	7			2	14	73	5	64	0	65	2	96	19	10			
Canada Life	I	3	3	11	19	05	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6			3	6	44	2	05	5	97	5		
Clerical, Med & Gen B	3	7	34	4	15	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	17	43	9	44	6	95	13	37	17	8		
Colonial Mutual	I	3	3	33	17	74	18	96	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	83	6	34	1	05	2	116	18	8		
Commercial Union	I	3	6	14	2	45	7	27	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	83	8	94	5	55	10	87	13	1		
Confederation	I	3	4	53	19	115	1	16	19	4	10	16	2			3	7	04	2	105	4	67	3	8		
Co operative	3	4	23	18	95	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	94	1	65	6	17	6	0	
*Eagle Star & B D m I	3	6	114	2	55	6	17	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	14	5	15	9	37	8	1		
Edinburgh	I	3	6	14	0	45	7	27	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	83	8	94	5	55	10	87	13	1		
Equitable	I	3	6	04	0	45	3	06	18	0			2	16	03	6	04	1	05	4	07	2	30	0		
Equity and Law	I	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10			2	16	83	7	94	3	25	6	47	5	2			
Friends Prov & Cent I	3	6	24	0	75	2	06	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	73	8	24	2	115	4	107	0	6			
General	I	3	5	74	1	105	6	47	7	2			2	18	43	10	04	5	95	9	67	11	0			
General Accident	I	3	4	53	19	05	1	36	18	9			2	16	03	6	04	1	05	4	07	2	3	6		
Gresham	B	3	2	43	16	64	18	36	14	9			2	14	23	4	43	19	05	1	26	18	3			
Guardian	B	3	4	53	17	105	1	77	1	0			2	17	03	6	94	0	105	5	07	5	6			
Law Union & Rock	I	3	5	04	0	05	2	86	19	1			2	16	63	7	64	3	05	5	67	3	6			
Life Assoc of Scotlnd B	3	4	93	19	55	1	166	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	03	7	44	2	25	4	87	1	6			
Lpool & Ton & Gl I	3	7	14	1	95	3	77	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	53	9	44	4	25	7	07	4	11			
London & Scottish	I	3	6	34	1	15	3	26	18	10			2	17	33	8	44	3	65	6	27	3				
London Assurance	I	3	4	11	19	65	1	26	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	13	7	24	2	25	4	57	0			
London Life	I	3	2	63	17	24	18	86	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	63	4	53	19	65	1	56	16			
Manufacturers	I	3	4	53	19	115	1	16	19	4	10	16	2			3	7	04	2	105	4	67	3	8		
Marine and General	I	3	5	43	19	115	2	16	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	93	7	54	2	45	5	07	2	7		
Metropolitan	I	3	7	44	3	55	6	11	7	4	5		2	17	11	33	9	114	6	45	7	37	8	7		
Motor Union	I	3	5	93	19	95	0	106	16	11			2	17	43	7	84	2	05	4	67	1	8			
Mutual & Citizens B	3	1	11	3	16	84	18	96	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	83	4	43	19	35	1	66	18	2		
National Mutual	I	3	4	93	18	85	0	16	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	43	6	44	0	105	3	17	0	1		
Nat. Mutual of Aust I	3	0	10	3	15	114	18	36	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	63	3	63	18	95	1	46	18	4		
National Provident B	3	6	44	1	25	3	26	19	1				2	18	83	9	114	5	45	7	107	4	3			
North Brit & Mercan I	3	6	24	1	15	3	06	18	10				2	17	63	8	84	3	95	6	17	2	11			
Northern	I	3	5	83	19	85	1	16	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	33	7	44	1	115	4	17	0			
Norwich Union	I	3	4	43	17	54	19	46	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	73	6	74	1	35	3	07	0	6		
Pearl	I	3	6	14	1	95	5	57	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	43	8	104	5	15	9	57	9	9		
Phoenix	B	3	6	44	0	55	1	96	18	1	10	12	3	2	18	93	8	04	2	85	4	87	1	8		
Prov Assoc of Lon	I	3	9	104	5	45	8	57	6	6			3	0	83	12	04	7	115	11	57	9	11			
Provident Mutual	B	3	9	04	4	45	7	47	5	0	11	0	4	3	19	83	11	04	7	05	10	47	8	8		
Prudential	I	3	7	94	4	35	7	107	9	5			2	18	13	10	54	7	85	10	107	12	9			
Refuge	I	3	4	34	0	85	5	27	6	2			2	14	103	6	94	4	05	8	67	10	4			
Royal	I	3	5	84	0	55	1	86	17	4	10	12	0	2	17	03	7	84	2	85	4	87	0	8		
Royal Exchange	I	3	5	104	0	55	2	47	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	33	7	114	2	105	5	27	3	10		

Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued

367

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS																
	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.							
Scottish Amicable	13	7	10	2	25	3	47	0	8	10	14	5	2	19	6	3	10	4	75	6	37	3	10				
Scottish Equitable	13	6	0	4	0	05	1	66	17	6	2	17	0	3	8	0	4	65	4	07	0	6					
Scottish Insurance	13	3	10	3	18	85	1	26	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	1	15	4	07	2	0		
Scottish Life	B	3	7	3	4	1	10	5	3	27	1	2	2	18	4	3	9	2	4	15	5	10	7	4	2		
††Scottish Provident	I	3	9	0	4	3	25	4	56	19	8	3	0	53	10	11	4	5	55	7	27	2	11	2	11		
Scottish Temp	aB	3	4	11	3	19	75	1	106	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	7	3	3	35	4	11	7	3	6		
Scottish Un. & Nat	B	3	6	6	4	1	05	3	26	19	8	2	17	8	3	8	6	4	3	65	6	07	3	2	2		
Scottish Widows	I	3	6	6	4	1	15	2	107	0	0	2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	85	5	87	3	1	1		
Standard	I	3	6	4	4	1	45	3	77	0	0	2	17	8	3	8	9	4	3	15	6	27	2	10	2		
Sun Life	I	3	4	9	19	95	2	16	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	4	3	7	6	4	3	05	6	47	3	11	
††Sun of Canada	I	3	5	10	4	0	55	2	07	0	8	10	19	7	2	16	10	3	8	2	4	3	55	6	67	5	0
United British		3	5	93	19	95	0	106	16	11	2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	05	4	67	1	2	2	2	2	
United King Temp	I	3	7	10	4	2	55	4	37	0	1	2	18	9	3	9	11	4	115	7	27	3	6	6	6		
¶University Life	I	3	9	10	4	85	6	87	3	0	10	14	9	1	03	11	11	4	7	15	9	77	6	4	4		
**Wesleyan & Gen	I	3	5	34	1	45	5	87	7	1	2	16	3	3	7	10	4	35	9	07	11	1	1	1	1		
Yorkshire	I	3	5	64	0	25	2	77	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	8	3	7	34	2	55	5	67	3	10	10	
Post Office (without profits)		2	17	63	11	04	10	66	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	63	13	64	13	66	6	6	6	

Clerical Medical & General—Lower rates quoted under Discounted Bonus Scheme

† Matures on birthday of assured. † Matures on anniversary of issue

¶ Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for Sceptre Abstainers Section

† London Life see note to preceding table. † Abstainers Rates

†† Scottish Provident. Non medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases

¶ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non medical business also transacted

†† Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday

¶ University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 300 per cent 1 annuity for first ten years and 300 per cent per annum thereafter

** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073		
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	2,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,339
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716		
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	
Miscellaneous	7,631		345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,597,777	14,755,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	2,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449
	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.	
	No of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec. 31, 1925.	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645
Returns published by the Board of Trade				

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same, in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE	MALES										FEMALES									
	Age 55	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 75	Age 80	Age 85	Age 90	Age 95	Age 100	Age 55	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 75	Age 80	Age 85	Age 90	Age 95	Age 100
Alliance	7 18 6	9 1 8	10 13 0	12 15 9	15 8 5	20 5 5	28 1 5	38 1 5	50 7 8	64 4 4	7 18 6	9 1 8	10 13 0	12 15 9	15 8 5	20 5 5	28 1 5	50 7 8	64 4 4	81 11 4
Atlas	8 3 8	9 8 6	11 2 6	13 9 4	16 14 8	21 8 4	28 7 10	38 12 10	50 16 11	64 18 10	8 3 8	9 8 6	11 2 6	13 9 4	16 14 8	21 8 4	28 7 10	50 16 11	64 18 10	81 11 4
*Australian Mutual	7 9 8	8 13 4	10 5 5	12 9 8	15 19 10	20 12 9	27 11 1	37 10 17	50 16 11	64 18 10	7 9 8	8 13 4	10 5 5	12 9 8	15 19 10	20 12 9	27 11 1	37 10 17	50 16 11	64 18 10
*Britannic	7 14 4	8 17 8	10 9 9	12 12 8	15 7 8	20 0 8	27 0 8	37 0 8	50 7 8	64 4 4	7 14 4	8 17 8	10 9 9	12 12 8	15 7 8	20 0 8	27 0 8	37 0 8	50 7 8	64 4 4
Canada Life	8 9 9	9 14 7	11 8 8	13 15 1	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5	8 9 9	9 14 7	11 8 8	13 15 1	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5
Clerical Med & Gen	8 4 10	9 9 0	11 1 10	13 10 3	16 17 8	21 10 4	28 10 4	37 10 4	50 10 4	64 12 8	8 4 10	9 9 0	11 1 10	13 10 3	16 17 8	21 10 4	28 10 4	37 10 4	50 10 4	64 12 8
*Colonial Mutual	7 16 8	9 0 4	10 12 8	12 17 0	16 10 0	21 3 0	28 14 8	37 15 6	50 18 10	64 21 5	7 16 8	9 0 4	10 12 8	12 17 0	16 10 0	21 3 0	28 14 8	37 15 6	50 18 10	64 21 5
Commercial Union	7 8 8	8 11 6	10 4 2	12 9 4	16 0 4	21 4 8	28 14 8	37 15 6	50 18 10	64 21 5	7 8 8	8 11 6	10 4 2	12 9 4	16 0 4	21 4 8	28 14 8	37 15 6	50 18 10	64 21 5
Confederation	8 8 7	9 14 7	11 9 11	13 17 0	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5	8 8 7	9 14 7	11 9 11	13 17 0	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5
Co-operative Ins.	8 13 6	9 17 6	11 10 13	13 17 4	17 4 0	22 8 0	29 12 8	38 16 8	50 21 8	64 25 8	8 13 6	9 17 6	11 10 13	13 17 4	17 4 0	22 8 0	29 12 8	38 16 8	50 21 8	64 25 8
Eagle, Star & British	8 8 6	9 13 0	11 6 8	13 11 10	17 0 10	22 4 4	29 8 4	38 12 6	50 16 10	64 20 4	8 8 6	9 13 0	11 6 8	13 11 10	17 0 10	22 4 4	29 8 4	38 12 6	50 16 10	64 20 4
Dominions	7 11 6	8 15 2	10 7 6	12 11 10	16 1 10	21 5 10	28 10 10	37 14 8	50 18 10	64 21 5	7 11 6	8 15 2	10 7 6	12 11 10	16 1 10	21 5 10	28 10 10	37 14 8	50 18 10	64 21 5
Edinburgh	8 0 8	9 5 2	10 18 8	13 4 0	16 12 0	21 6 8	28 12 0	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8	8 0 8	9 5 2	10 18 8	13 4 0	16 12 0	21 6 8	28 12 0	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8
Equitable	7 19 10	9 4 2	10 17 6	13 3 8	16 12 2	21 7 5	28 12 2	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8	7 19 10	9 4 2	10 17 6	13 3 8	16 12 2	21 7 5	28 12 2	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8
Equity & Law	7 19 10	9 4 2	10 17 6	13 3 8	16 12 2	21 7 5	28 12 2	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8	7 19 10	9 4 2	10 17 6	13 3 8	16 12 2	21 7 5	28 12 2	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8
Friends Provident & Century	8 3 6	9 10 11	11 2 10	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0	8 3 6	9 10 11	11 2 10	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0
General	7 7 6	8 11 10	10 3 4	12 7 8	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 7 6	8 11 10	10 3 4	12 7 8	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Gresham	7 19 0	9 3 4	10 16 6	13 2 4	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 19 0	9 3 4	10 16 6	13 2 4	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Guardian	7 19 0	9 3 4	10 16 6	13 2 4	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 19 0	9 3 4	10 16 6	13 2 4	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Law Union and Rock	7 19 2	9 3 6	10 16 8	13 2 6	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 19 2	9 3 6	10 16 8	13 2 6	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Legal and General	8 2 9	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 12 4	16 11 4	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	8 2 9	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 12 4	16 11 4	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Life Association of Scotland	7 18 6	9 3 4	10 17 2	13 3 10	16 10 6	21 5 10	28 10 10	37 14 8	50 18 10	64 21 5	7 18 6	9 3 4	10 17 2	13 3 10	16 10 6	21 5 10	28 10 10	37 14 8	50 18 10	64 21 5
Liverpool & London & Globe	8 3 10	9 7 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0	8 3 10	9 7 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0
London Assurance	8 2 4	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0	8 2 4	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0
London and Scottish	8 2 4	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0	8 2 4	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0
†London Life	8 2 4	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0	8 2 4	9 6 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0
Marine and General	7 11 8	8 15 0	10 6 4	12 12 9	16 5 4	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 11 8	8 15 0	10 6 4	12 12 9	16 5 4	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Metropolitan	8 9 10	9 14 6	11 8 8	13 15 1	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5	8 9 10	9 14 6	11 8 8	13 15 1	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5
Motor Union	8 0 10	9 8 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0	8 0 10	9 8 10	11 0 11	13 8 6	16 18 2	21 11 0	28 16 0	37 21 0	50 26 0	64 31 0
*Mutual and Citizens	7 10 10	8 14 10	10 6 4	12 12 9	16 5 4	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 10 10	8 14 10	10 6 4	12 12 9	16 5 4	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
National Mutual	7 11 0	8 15 2	10 8 2	12 13 0	16 3 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	7 11 0	8 15 2	10 8 2	12 13 0	16 3 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Nat. Mut. of Aust	7 19 10	9 4 2	10 17 6	13 3 8	16 12 2	21 7 5	28 12 2	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8	7 19 10	9 4 2	10 17 6	13 3 8	16 12 2	21 7 5	28 12 2	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8
National Provident	8 8 6	9 11 6	11 4 11	13 5 8	16 10 8	21 5 10	28 10 10	37 14 8	50 18 10	64 21 5	8 8 6	9 11 6	11 4 11	13 5 8	16 10 8	21 5 10	28 10 10	37 14 8	50 18 10	64 21 5
N Brit & Mercantile	8 8 10	9 13 6	11 7 11	13 14 0	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5	8 8 10	9 13 6	11 7 11	13 14 0	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5
Northern	8 7 9	9 12 2	11 5 11	13 11 0	17 0 10	22 4 4	29 8 4	38 12 6	50 16 10	64 20 4	8 7 9	9 12 2	11 5 11	13 11 0	17 0 10	22 4 4	29 8 4	38 12 6	50 16 10	64 20 4
Norwich Union Life	7 12 4	8 16 4	10 9 12	13 13 0	17 2 3	22 6 3	29 11 8	38 16 11	50 21 11	64 26 11	7 12 4	8 16 4	10 9 12	13 13 0	17 2 3	22 6 3	29 11 8	38 16 11	50 21 11	64 26 11
Pearl	8 14 10	9 18 8	11 11 13	13 15 10	17 4 2	22 8 2	29 12 8	38 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8	8 14 10	9 18 8	11 11 13	13 15 10	17 4 2	22 8 2	29 12 8	38 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8
Phoenix	8 0 8	9 5 2	10 18 8	13 4 0	16 12 0	21 6 8	28 12 0	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8	8 0 8	9 5 2	10 18 8	13 4 0	16 12 0	21 6 8	28 12 0	37 16 8	50 21 8	64 26 8
Provident Assoc of London	8 10 0	9 14 4	11 7 11	13 13 8	17 2 3	22 6 3	29 11 8	38 16 11	50 21 11	64 26 11	8 10 0	9 14 4	11 7 11	13 13 8	17 2 3	22 6 3	29 11 8	38 16 11	50 21 11	64 26 11
Provident Mutual	8 0 6	9 4 6	10 16 11	13 1 5	16 13 2	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	8 0 6	9 4 6	10 16 11	13 1 5	16 13 2	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Prudential	8 4 4	9 7 6	10 18 10	13 3 2	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0	8 4 4	9 7 6	10 18 10	13 3 2	16 11 8	21 6 10	28 11 0	37 16 0	50 21 0	64 26 0
Refuge	7 5 5	8 8 2	9 18 11	12 1 0	15 19 6	20 12 9	27 11 1	37 10 17	50 16 11	64 18 10	7 5 5	8 8 2	9 18 11	12 1 0	15 19 6	20 12 9	27 11 1	37 10 17	50 16 11	64 18 10
Royal	8 10 0	9 14 0	10 17 0	13 15 8	17 1 8	22 5 8	29 10 8	38 14 8	50 18 8	64 21 8	8 10 0	9 14 0	10 17 0	13 15 8	17 1 8	22 5 8	29 10 8	38 14 8	50 18 8	64 21 8
Royal Exchange	8 4 4	9 8 4	10 11 0	13 10 2	16 19 10	21 8 4	28 10 4	37 12 4	50 16 4	64 20 4	8 4 4	9 8 4	10 11 0	13 10 2	16 19 10	21 8 4	28 10 4	37 12 4	50 16 4	64 20 4
Scottish Equitable	8 4 4	9 8 4	10 11 0	13 10 2	16 19 10	21 8 4	28 10 4	37 12 4	50 16 4	64 20 4	8 4 4	9 8 4	10 11 0	13 10 2	16 19 10	21 8 4	28 10 4	37 12 4	50 16 4	64 20 4
Scottish Insurance	7 12 8	8 17 0	10 10 12	13 16 4	17 0 4	22 4 4	29 8 4	38 12 4	50 16 4	64 20 4	7 12 8	8 17 0	10 10 12	13 16 4	17 0 4	22 4 4	29 8 4	38 12 4	50 16 4	64 20 4
Scottish Life	8 9 10	9 14 8	11 8 11	13 15 1	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5	8 9 10	9 14 8	11 8 11	13 15 1	17 1 9	22 5 5	29 10 10	38 14 10	50 18 10	64 21 5
Scottish Provident	8 3 9	9 8 7	11 1 11	13 9 4	16 15 9	21 7 9														

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

369

ABBREVIATIONS — A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims);
 Bo=Boiler Bu=Burglary Ca=Horse and Cattle, F=Fire G=Guarantee H=Hailstorm;
 L=Life Li=Licences Ma=Machinery M=Marine Mo=Motorage Mo=Motor Car P=Plate
 Glass Pu=Public Liability, Re=Reinsurances V=Various classes.
 Note.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance

Est d	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	{ I, B, Bu, P, } { Mc A, Pu }	Abstainers and General	{ 142 Edmund street Birmingham, Insurance House Kingsway, W C 2 }
1884	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew lane E C 2.
1904	{ All classes } { except Life }	Army, Navy, and General	Piccadilly, W 1
1808	{ F, I, A, Bu, G, } { M, Mc, P, Pu }	Atlas	92, Cheapside E C 2
1849	I	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney 73-76 King William street, E C 4.
1904	All classes	Autocar Fire and Accident	77 Cheapside E C 2
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St Corner, Bham 44-46 Kingsway W C 2
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5 Castle St J pool 1 Old Broad street, E C 2
1878	B V	British Eng,nc, &c	24 Funnell st Manchester 56 Kingsway, W C 2
1854	{ I, B, A, Bu, } { Mc P }	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3 Queen street place, E C 4.
1904	I, B, A, G, V, M	British General	66 Cheapside F C 2
1888	B A	British Law	5 Lothbury, E C 2
1863	L	British Legal Life	78 New Oxford street W C 1
1896	L	British Life	7 West George street Glasgow
1908	All cl ex L	British Oak	63 & 64 Gracechurch street, F C 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old street F C 1
1881	A	Builders Accident	31 & 32 Bedford street, Strand W C 2
1805	{ I, B, Bu, A, } { Mc, M }	Caledonian	19 George st, Edin, 82 King William st, F C 4
1902	I	Canada Life	15 King street E C 2
1903	{ A, Ma, Bu, } { V, Mc, F }	Car and General	83, Pall Mall S W
1899	F	Central	1, Cornhill, F C 3
1906	F	Century	18 Charlotte sq Edin 42 Kingsway, W C 2.
1885	A F G V M	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3 Sanctuary, Westminster S W 1
1844	I	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk street Strand W C 2
1886	Annuities	Clerical Medical and Cen	15 St James's square S W 1
1844	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33 Poultry E C 2
1873	F, I, V, A, V	Commercial Union	24-26 Cornhill E C 3
1861	L	Confederation	Toronto 23-25 Fleet street E C 4
1871	L & Re all cl	Consolidated	37-41, Gracechurch street, E C 3
1903	F, I, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation st Manch, 14, Red Lion sq, W C 1
1867	A, F, M, Pu	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E C 3
1807	B, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent street W 1
1906	{ A, F, P, V, } { Bu, Pu, Mc }	Drapers and General	104 and 105 Newgate street E C 1
1807	All classes	Eagle Star and British Dom	Royal Exchange avenue E C 3
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11 Norfolk street Strand, W C 2
1823	{ All classes } { ex Marine }	Edinburgh	26 George st Edin, 3, Birchin lane E C 3.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers Liability	Hamilton House Victoria Embankment E C 4.
1768	L	Equitable	Mansion House street E C 2
1844	L	Equity and Law	18 Lincoln's Inn fields W C 2
1802	B, A	Essex and Suffolk	Colchester 58-62 New Broad st, E C 2
1894	All cl ex L	Excels	25, Birchin lane E C 3
1890	A V	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside E C 2
1832	L Annuity	Friends Prov and Century	42 Kingsway, W C 2 18 Charlotte st, Edin.
1885	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	Poth Aldwych Strand W C 2
1837	L	General Life	103 Cannon street, E C
1848	L	Gresham Life	St Mildred's House, Poultry, E C 2.
1910	{ A, Bo, Bu, F, } { G, Ma, P, } { Mc & Pu, V }	Gresham Fire and Accident	St Mildred's House, Poultry, E C 2
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin lane, E C 3
1821	{ F, A, L, Bu, } { M, G, P }	Guardian	68, King William-street, E C 4.
1902	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40 Holborn viaduct E C 1
1908	F, A, G, Mc	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame st, Dublin
1878	Ca, V	Imp Acc. Live Stock & Gen	Imperial House, Cavendish square, W 1
1844	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad street E C 2

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers	82, Victoria-street, S W 1
1892	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W C 2
1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery lane, W C 2
1845	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock	7 Chancery lane W C 2
1907	{ All classes except Life }	Legal	Legal Ins building 231, Strand, W C 2
1907	{ All classes except Mar }	Legal and General	10 Fleet street E C 4
1836	{ All classes except Life }	Licences and General	24-28 Moorgate street, E C
1890	L	Life Assoc of Scotland	82 Princes st Edinb 28 Bishopsgate F C 2
1838	{ L, L, A, M }	London & Lancashire	1 Dale street Liverpool 1 Cornhill F C 3
1836	{ Bo, Bu, C, G, Ma, P, V }	London and Scottish	57 Chancery lane, W C 2 (Chief Administra- tion) 155 Leadenhall street, E C 3
1862	{ F, A, M, V }	London and Manchester	66 & 67, Cornhill F C 3
1862	{ L, F, A, Bo }	London and Provincial Marine	50 Finsbury square F C 2
1869	M, E, A	London Assurance	3 & 4 Royal Exchange buildings, E C 3
1860	F, M, I, A, V	London General	1, King William street, F C 4 7 Royal Ex- change F C 3 (Marine)
1906	L, A, F, M	London Life	158-160 City road E C 1
1806	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	81 King William street E C 4
1854	L	Manufacturers	9 Mount street Manchester
1887	M	Marine	Toronto 7 Gracechurch street E C 3
1836	M	Marine and General	20 Old Broad street E C 2
1852	M	Maritime	14 Leadenhall street E C 3
1864	M	Merchants Marine	Brown s Bldgs, Liver 11, Royal Exch E C 3
1871	M	Metropolitan Life	36 38 Cornhill E C 3
1825	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	13 Moorgate street, E C 2
1806	M, C, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	200 Wolverhampton street, Dudley
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	10 St James s street, S W 1
1886	F, A	Mutual Life and Citizens	16 & 17 Finsbury square, F C 2
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	1 Arundel street Strand W C 2
1807	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	Manchester 60 Queen Victoria street, F C 4.
1863	G	National Guarant & Suretyship	Glasgow, 81 Cannon street E C 4
1804	F, V	Natl Insurance and Guarantee	Edinburgh 1 Finsbury Pavement House, E C 2
1830	I	National Mutual	231-232 Strand, W C 2
1869	I	National Mutual of Austral	39 King street Cheapside E C 2
1835	L	National Provident	5 Cheapside E C 2
1854	P	National Prov Ins Co Ltd	48 Gracechurch street E C 3
1909	{ All classes except L & A }	North and South	66 Ludgate hill, E C 4
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	1, Tithebarn street, Liverpool
1836	F, I, A, M	Northern	64, Princes street Edinburgh, 61 Thread- needle street E C 2
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	1 Union ter, Aberdeen, 2, Moorgate, E C 2
1808	F	Norwich Union Life	Norwich 50 Fleet street, E C 4
1871	{ A, G, V, F }	Ocean Accident	Norwich 49 Fleet street, E C 4
1859	{ M, C, Bu }	Ocean Marine	Moorgate, E C 2
1864	{ I, F, Bu, A }	Pearl	2, Old Broad street, E C 2
1782	{ M, C, P, Pu }	Phoenix	252 High Holborn, W C 1
1891	F, L, A, M	Pioneer	Phoenix House, King William street, E C 4
1901	L, A	Profits and Income	67, Dale street, Liverpool
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	37-41 Gracechurch street, E C 3
1865	{ A, Bu, Ca, M }	Provident Accident and Guar- antee	25-31, Moorgate, E C 2
1877	{ Pu, F, G, P, V }	Provident Assoc of London	61-62, Coleman street E C 2
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E C 2
1848	All classes	Prudential	Kendal 32, Old Jewry, E C 2
1849	{ A, Bu, Ca, G }	Railway Passengers	Holborn bars, E C 1
1864	{ M, C, P, Pu, V }	Refuge	64, Cornhill, E C 3
1845	I, I, A, M, V	Royal	Oxford St, Manchester, 133, Strand, W C 2
1780	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Liverpool, 24-28, Lombard street, E C 3
1850	I	Royal Liver	Royal Exchange, E C 3
			Liverpool

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1861	L F, &c	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury square E C 2
1867	Pensions	Royal Nat Pension (Nurses)	15 Buckingham street, Strand W C 2
1867	I	Salvation Army	107 Queen Victoria street F C 4
1866	I	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow 17 Tottenhouse yard F C 2
1881	Bo	Scottish Boller	Glasgow 1281, Queen Victoria street F C 4
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28 St Andrew sq Fdnb 13 Cornhill F C 3
1877	A, I, F, V, M	Scottish Insurance	115 George st, Fdnb 14 Nicholas lane E C 4
1852	L (Ind)	Scottish Legal	Wilson street Glasgow, Room 22 Adelphi ter Hon C W C 2
1881	L A	Scottish Life	19 St Andrew sq Fdnb 9, King st E C 2
1876	L A F V M C M	Scottish Metropolitan	25 St Andrew sq Ldnb 67 Cornhill, E C 3
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6 St Andrew sq Ldnb 3 Lombard st, F C 3
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109 St Vincent st, Glasg 3 Chapside F C 2
1844	F, I, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35 St Andrew sq Fdnb 5 Walbrook F C 4
1815	I	Scottish Widows	9 St Andrew sq Fdnb 28 Cornhill, E C 3
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs, Liverpool 31 Cornhill E C 3
1872	F, M, A	South British	2 Cowper st Cornhill E C 3
1825	L	Standard	3 George st Fdnb 110 Cannon st, E C 4
1891	F A M	State	Liverpool 112, Cannon street E C 4
1710	F A Bu, Ca G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun	63 Lincoln street E C 2
1810	L	Sun Life	63 Lincoln street F C 2
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal Astor Ho Victoria Embankment, W C 2
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool 13 Royal Exchange F C 3
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corp Ltd	Winchester House Old Broad street, E C 2
1714	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2 Royal Exchange buildings E C 3
1807	M	Union Marine	11 Dale st Liverpool 71 Old Broad st, E C 2
1863	All classes	United British	10 St James street NW 1
1915	A G Bu V Bo	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk street Strand, W C 2
1902	A G Ma I	United Kingdom Prov	196 Strand W C 2
1840	I	University	25 Pall mall SW 1
1825	I	Victoria Insurance Co Ltd	Lombard Ho George yd Lombard st E C 3
1919	Re	Vulcan	Manchester 78 Queen Victoria street F C 4
1859	Bo, V	Warden	21 Ironmonger lane, E C 2
1868	Ca, V	Wesleyan and General	Birmingham 20 & 23 Holborn, W C
1841	I	Wesleyan Methodist Preacher	70a Basinghall street E C 2
1798	Pensions, &c	Western	14 Cornhill F C 3
1851	F M	West of Scotland	Glasgow 5 Walbrook F C 4
1885	I, Bu A	Westminster Inc	27, King street Covent garden W C 2
1717	(All classes)	World Auxil. Ins Corp Ltd	3-4, Royal Exchange buildings E C 3
1906	(except LA M)	World Marine	3-4 Royal Exchange buildings E C 3
1919	F M	Yorkshire	St Helen's square 101 Bank Bldgs, E C 2
1894	M, F		
1822	F A I V M		

ADVICE REGARDING THE ASSURANCE

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given a life or endowment assurance policy if effected in a first class bonus paying company provides exceptional opportunity for the accumulative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding, in amount one sixth of their income where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to require ments and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed

with in the case of new proposals but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to 'The Insurance Editor' 12 Warwick lane E C 4 advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required—

- (a) *Whole Life*—With and without profits
- (b) " "—With limited number of pay ments
- (c) " "—Reduced premium for first 5 years
- (d) *Endowment*—With and without profits
- (e) " "—Reduced premium for first 5 years
- (f) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
- (g) " *Non Medical* Insurances

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES

Within the British Isles including Channel Is., but not necessarily the Irish Free State area

Letters

Not exceeding 8 oz. 1½d.
For every additional 2 oz., or less ½d.
Limit 4 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft. or in the form of a roll 30 in. × 4 in. Weight unlimited
Postcards, 1d., reply postcards 2d. (p. 392)

Printed Papers

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ½d.
Limits 2 lb. in weight, in size as Letters
Printed papers bearing 1d. stamp are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
For every additional 6 oz., or less ½d.
Limits 2 lb. in weight in size as Letters

Parcels

Not exceeding 2 lb. 6d.
" " 5 lb. 9d.
" " 8 lb. 1s. 0d.
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) 1s. 3d.
Limit of size length, 3 ft. 6 in. length and breadth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters newspapers post cards*) are charged double postage on delivery
UNPAID PACKETS double the deficiency

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee
Letters post-cards, printed papers and news papers may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge within the same time limits if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area) otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence unless house be left empty or from clubs, hotels, &c.) Notice for re-direction of *letters, &c.*, must be given on printed forms to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second 1s. third, and 6s. each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked 'Registered' in bottom left hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. *Parcels* (or the string with which they are tied) and *letters*, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3d. exclusive of postage. With a further 3d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6d. late fee. *Unregistered packets* found to contain coin or jewellery, or any marked 'registered' and found in a letter box, undergo compulsory registration (3d.), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are—Fee 3d., compensation up to £5, 4d., £80, and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) *unregistered parcels* (for loss only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting) (b) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (*coin notes, orders, cheques stamps &c.*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see next page) the maximum compensation for coin is £5. Compensation for *jewellery watches &c.*, is only given on *registered packets* for *glass crockery greases, colour powders fish meat, fruit and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for damage to (1) eggs soft fruit liquids and semi liquids or exceptionally fragile articles in any case. (2) *registered packets* other than *parcels* unless "fragile, with care" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING *unregistered parcels* free other *unregistered postal packets*, ½d.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays.—(1) By special messenger all the way from most offices which deliver telegrams inclusive charge *which must be prepaid* in cash or by stamps 6d. per mile or part of a mile with 1d. on each separate packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum also a special charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Live animals liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post. (a) from the ordinary delivery office if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6d., or if so marked, (b) "Express Delivery from Head Office in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office or "from G.P.O. Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see p. 381*. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges), (*see p. 381*). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left hand top corner, for (2) may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express" with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees 10 minutes free, each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, *see p. 381*.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4d. extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, whether on week days or Sundays, a letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter box, or (except on Sundays) delivered as an Express Letter under Service 2a (or from the first Express

Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service 1.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS—Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1d or more undelivered are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address. Others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any inclosure of importance are destroyed except parcels which if not applied for are generally disposed of after 3 months or if perishable are dealt with as waste. Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage if his name and address with a request or return in case of non-delivery appear on the outside. Those without such request are disposed of. Foreign letters &c. undelivered in Britain are returned unopened after a short detention, to the countries whence received. Parcels are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address he is advised and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. British packets undelivered abroad are returned to sender here on payment of charges due but for parcels see p. 372.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only)—correspondence of any kind may be addressed as "to all Post Offices except Town St. Offices." It should have the words *Poste Restante* or to be called for in the address. If addressed to initials or fictitious names or Christian name only it is not taken in. It is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for *Poste Restante* letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper person. *Poste Restante* letters, parcels &c. from abroad or letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept two months others only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (see above) unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval or some specified shorter period.

Letters Post

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit and vegetables) (see p. 373).

Post Cards

Postage, 1d. The left hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (maximum size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ minimum $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.), like but not thinner than official cards may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply postage ad.

Printed Papers Post (see p. 372)

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books, printed commercial forms &c. Invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment, deeds and agreements, circulars, Christmas &c. cards and picture post-cards. MS. proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints (which may be on brittle or metal substance) together with the legitimate binding or mounting and anything necessary for safe transmission. The cover if any must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination. It is without breaking, tearing, ungumming or cutting, and the packet must contain no communication in the nature of a letter, any writing must refer solely to subject matter of the document or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Circulars in imitation typewriting are only admissible by this post under special conditions.

Newspaper Post (see p. 372)

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover if any must be open at both ends and easily removable and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted other than the words with compliments name and address of sender request for return if undelivered and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O. Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers or sup. journals apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper letter or parcel rate.

Parcel Post

For bulky and heavy matter (see p. 372). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle without notice on the previous day and he may refuse parcels if already loaded. A postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Channel Islands or Isle of Man are liable to customs duty. The sender must except in last case declare contents when posting. 6d. customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Islands delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

Literature for the Blind

Papers, periodicals and books printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of postmark and postage. Blind literature with name and address of sender 1 lb. 4d. 5 lb. 1d. 6 lb. (maximum) 2d. Maximum size $2 \times 1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or if a roll 50×4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES & POST CARDS &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.—for list of latter see p. 387) are sold of the respective values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 1d. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d., 10d. 1s. 2s. 6d. 5s. and 10s. Books of 15 1½d. stamps, with 6 each of 1d. and ½d. 3s. Rolls of ½d., 1d. and 1½d. stamps (480 joined sideways, 500 and 1,000 lengthwise) are also sold at 2d. and 4d. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½d., 1d., and 1½d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters with a ½d. embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F $5\frac{1}{2}$ in \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 6d. each. G 6 in \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 5½d. each. H 8 in \times 5 in 6d. each. K, 11½ in \times 6 in 6½d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½d. stamp one 2d., 2, 3½d. 5, 9d.

POST CARDS impressed with a 1d. stamp single (usable for abroad). Thin—one, 1½d. 2, 3½d. 5, 5½d. 11 1s. Stout—one, 1½d. 5 6d. 10 1s. Reply (inland pattern 3½d. stamps)—1, 2½d. 4, 5½d., 11 2s. (foreign pattern, 5 1½d. stamps)—one, 3½d. 5, 1, 4d. 10, 2s. 6d.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (a) with 1½d. stamp "A" ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in)—1, 1½d. 3 5d. 5, 8½d., 11 1s. 6d. Commercial ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 3½ in)—1 1½d. 2, 3½d. 5 8d., (b) with ½d. stamp, ungummed. Commercial ("N") 1, 1, 1½d., 3 1½d. 5 3d.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½d. stamp 1, 1½d. 2 1½d. 3, 1½d. 7 4d. with 1d. stamp 1, 1½d. 2, 3½d. 4, 5, 5½d. 8 5½d., 11, 1s.

Cut out and Spoiled Stamps

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated or defaced in

(d) PATTERNS (*bond fide*), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, keys, fresh cut flowers, &c, $\frac{1}{4}$ d per 2 oz., minimum charge of 1d.

To the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union: the limits are Size, (a), (b) and (c) $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., (d) $3 \times 1 \times 1$ ft. weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Union: Size (a) and (c) $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., (d) $1\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4$ in weight, (a) and (c) 4 lb., (d) 1 lb. If in the form of a roll the limits of size in all cases are (a) and (c) 30×4 in., (d) $1\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit (minimum, 30 centimes gold equivalent) is charged on under paid packets. Regulations as to packing writing, &c. are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad

These are subject to British Customs examination and duties (if any), with a fee of 6d, must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c, *must be*) insured for many countries but not registered. They are subject to Customs, and contents and value must be declared on special forms undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender on depositing generally one fifth to one half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial* and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited*, among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to a post office station, or custom house whence addressee who is notified of its arrival must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. From most British possessions and many foreign countries (e.g. all India) under Cash on Delivery Service p. 376 except Falklands (Iceland, Switzerland, Tobago) including also U.S.A. and Dependencies but not Italy, Spain or Portugal an *undeliverable* parcel is returned at once at sender's expense unless when posting he instructed either its abandonment or its delivery at an alternative address. Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable the return postage always.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand (lower rate) Pitcairn I., Tonga and Apia, 4 feet) for Paraguay, Portuguese Timor and St. Pierre and Miquelon the maximum length is 2 feet length and girth combined 4 feet. For Italy and Argentine maximum length 3 feet except where girth does not exceed 3 feet or 8 inches respectively when length may reach 3 feet 5 inches.

Imperial British Parcel Rates with duration and frequency	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Aden and Perim (18 days ev Wed)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ascension (14 days irregular)	1 9	3 0	5 3
Bahamas (18 days)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Barbados (about weekly)	1 6	3 0	4 3
Bermuda (18 days about weekly)	1 9	3 9	5 0
British Guiana (3 wks fortnightly)	1 9	3 0	4 3
Honduras (5 wks monthly)	1 6	3 0	4 6
Somaliand (via Aden Wed)	1 9	3 6	4 9
Tonolond and Cameroons	2 3	3 6	4 9
Brunei (5 weeks fortnightly)	2 0	3 2	4 6
Canada (10-16 days about 3 weekly)	3 0	3 6	5 0

† Afgharistan Bahrain Friendly Is (Tonga) Johore Muscat Nigeria Nyasaland N Rhodesia, Pitcairn I. Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union.

Imperial British Parcel Rates with duration and frequency	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Ceylon (27 days weekly)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cyprus (3 wks every Wednesday)	2 6	3 9	5 0
Egypt (15 d to Pt. Said every Wed)	2 3	3 0	4 3
Sudan	2 6	3 6	4 3
Falkland Is. and So. Georgia	2 0	2 9	3 9
Fanning Is. (via Australia, 6 yearly)	2 6	3 6	4 9
Fiji Islands (36 days ev Sunday)	2 3	3 6	4 9
Gambia (2 weeks 3 monthly)	1 6	2 9	3 9
Gibraltar (7 days every Wednesday)	1 6	2 9	3 9
Gold Coast (3-5 weeks 3 monthly)	3 3	4 9	5 9
Grenada (about 3 wks, about wksly)	1 9	2 9	3 9
Hong Kong (36 d fortnightly)	2 0	3 9	5 3
India (24 days to Bombay ev Wed)	1 6	3 0	4 0
Jamaica and Cayman (18 d 3 mthly)	1 9	3 6	4 9
Kenya and Uganda (Wednesday)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Leeward Islands & Tortola (U.S.A.)	1 9	2 9	3 9
Malay States (33 d to Singapore 2 mly)	1 3	2 6	3 6
Malta (11 days, about weekly)	1 6	2 9	3 9
Mauritius and Rodrigues	4 6	4 6	4 9
Newfoundland (12 d, abt. 3 weekly)	2 3	3 0	4 6
New Zealand & C (6 wks fortnightly)	2 3	3 4	4 6
via Australia (7-8 weeks)	2 3	3 4	4 6
Nigeria (24-5 weeks 3 monthly)	1 9	3 0	4 6
North Borneo (8 weeks fortnightly)	1 9	3 0	4 6
Nyasaland Prot. (6 weeks 2 monthly)	2 0	4 0	5 0
Pitcairn I. (direct every 6 weeks)	2 0	4 0	5 0
Rhodesia N. (6 wks about 2 mthly)	3 6	4 6	5 6
St. Helena (17 days irregular)	1 9	3 0	4 3
St. Lucia (23 days)	2 0	3 9	5 0
St. Vincent (3 weeks)	2 3	4 0	5 6
Samoa (Apia) (about 3 months)	1 9	3 0	4 6
Sarawak (fortnightly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Seychelles	2 0	3 9	5 0
Sierra Leone (14 days 3 monthly)	1 9	3 0	4 6
Straits Settlements (fortnightly)	1 9	2 9	4 0
Tanganika	4 6	7 0	9 6
via Lake Victoria Area	3 9	6 3	8 6
Territory elsewhere	2 9	4 6	5 6
Tonga (friendly Is. 3 months)	1 9	4 3	5 9
Trinidad and Tobago (3 wks abt wksly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Turks and Caicos Islands (monthly)	2 0	3 9	5 0
Zanzibar (Wedne days)	2 3	3 9	5 6

* Including French India, Andaman Indian P.O. Agencies at Pondicherry and others on the Persian Gulf, Bahrain, Dubai, Muscat, do do in Tibet, Gyantse, Pharijong, Yatung (Chumbi).

The charges to other parts of the Empire for the first lb. and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb. are as follow:—Australia (with Norfolk I.) 1s 4d 6d. South Africa (British) 1s 4d. Union (with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland) 1s 4d. Bechuanaland Prot. with S.W. Africa (formerly German) 1s 1s Rhodesia (every Thurs day mark via Cape Town and Southern R. or Northern, as the case may be) rates Southern R. 1s 4d. Northern R. 1s 8d. 1s 8d. (there is also a different rate and service for parcels marked via Harrismann, Rennie or Union Castle Lines. See table above) Gilbert and Ellice New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, Brit. Solomon Is. and Brit. New Guinea (Papua) also (formerly German) New Guinea, Nauru (Marshall Is.) and Bismarck Archipel 1s 4d 10d.

Foreign Parcel Rates with approximate duration and frequency of post.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
Abyssinia (over 14 days 3 towns only)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Albania	3 6	4 6	5 9
Algeria (5-8 days, daily)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Argentina (over 22 days, 6 monthly)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Austria (daily)	2 6	3 6	4 9
Azores, via Lisbon (3-3 weeks)	3 6	4 6	5 9
Baleares Is. (illy, mthly 3d. to 6d. less)	3 6	4 6	5 9
Belgium (daily)	2 6	3 6	4 9
Bolivia, via Chile (7 weeks)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Brazil (12 towns only about 3 weeks)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Bulgaria (by sea, irregular 5-6 wks)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Cameroons, French (22 days)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Canary Is. (about weekly)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	3 1	3 9	5 3
Caroline Is. via Japan	3 1	3 9	5 3
via Canada or U.S.A.	3 1	3 9	5 3
Chile (36 d.) via Valparaiso	3 1	3 9	5 3
China (Yunnan via Hong Kong)	3 1	3 9	5 3
elsewhere (via Suez 6 weeks)	3 1	3 9	5 3

Foreign Parcel Rates—continued.	s=1lb d=3lb	7 lb	11 lb
China elsewhere (incl. Amer. & W.) to Canton—same as Japan	s 4 0	s 6 9	s 9 9
Macao	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, Fl. Valle and Nariño Depts.) (over 25 days) (elsewhere) (over 35 days)	s 3 6	s 4 9	s 5 9
Congo Belgian (6-4 wks. monthly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
(Katang. & E. Prov. ex W.)	s 3 6	s 5 3	s 7 0
Corisca (incl. France) (4 days)	s 1 9	s 2 9	s 3 3
Costa Rica (18 days fortnightly)	s 2 3	s 4 0	s 5 6
Cuba (3-4 weeks)	s 2 3	s 4 0	s 4 6
Czechoslovakia (Bohemia, &c. dly.)	s 1 9	s 2 9	s 3 3
Dahomey Niger (Military Territory) (6 wks. & Ivory Coast (3 wks.) Danzig (dly.)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 3 3
Denmark (Tu. W. F. Sat.) (Greenland) Dominican Republic (incl. France)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 3 3
Dutch East Indies fortnightly	s 4 0	s 5 0	s 5 9
Guiana (about fortnightly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 5 3
West Indies (abt. ev. 10 days)	s 3 6	s 4 6	s 5 3
Ecuador (incl. Guayaquil (31 days) Ethiopia (11 d. to Reval 2 monthly) Ivory (3 days)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 5 3
Finland (incl. Sweden)	s 2 9	s 4 6	s 5 0
Fiume (daily)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 3
France (Rly. direct ex. Als. Lorr.) French Guiana (12 d.) and Congo (incl. and Angola)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
India (incl. Hong Kong) 2 m. Oceania (2 3 months) Somali Coast (2 weeks) W. Indies (15 days)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 3
Germany (daily)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 3
Greece (by sea 3 wks. about wky.) (marked) (incl. France 11 d.) (Cofin. only) (incl. Italy)	s 2 9	s 3 6	s 4 0
Guatemala (about 5 wks. monthly)	s 2 3	s 4 0	s 5 6
Havre (incl. France)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
Holland (1-3 days daily)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
Honduras Rep. (Atlantic coast) Hungary (Pacific coast)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Hungary (daily)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Iceland (freight)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Iraq and Kuwait (incl. Bom. Bay) (Wed.) Italian Somaliland (Lend. 3 wks.) Ethiopia	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Italy (daily) (incl. France)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Japan etc. (incl. Suez) 3 mthly. incl. Canada or U.S.A. (4 wks.)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Lettonia (Latvia) (weekly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Libya (2-3 weeks 2-3 monthly) Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica 11-24 d.)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Lithuania and Memel (incl. Lettonia)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Luxembourg (daily)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3-4 wks.) Madeira (every Thursday)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
Marlar Is. ex. (incl. incl. Japan)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Marshall Is. ex. (incl. incl. U.S.) Mauritania (14 days)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Mexico (direct 3½ w. 1-2 monthly) (incl. U.S.A. (12 d. 2 wks.)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Montenegro (daily)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Morocco (Lanzier only) every Wed. (Brit. Agencies) 8-12 d. (French zone)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
Ceuta, Melilla (daily)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
(about mthly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
New Caledonia (incl. Austral. a.) Nicaragua (about 4 weeks)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
(Atlantic coast 2½ weeks)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Norway & (in summer) Svalbard Palestine (incl. of Acrol) ex. Egypt	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Panama Republic (22-23 days)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Paraguay (5-6 weeks) limit 7 lb. Persia (5 weeks, Wednesdays)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Peru (4½ w. 2nd rate Loreto Dept.) Poland (about 1 week, weekly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Portugal (3 days weekly)	s 2 1	s 3 6	s 4 6
Portuguese E. Africa (fortnightly) India (Wednesdays)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Timor (fortnightly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
W. Afr. (5-6 weeks)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Rhodes (about 4 weeks)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Rumania (daily)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6

* Rate to Bushire B. Abbas. Lingah. Molammarh. Doudap.
Cassablanca. Fer. Marrakech. Ma. nagan. Mogador.
Rabat. Saffi. In French. La. uchi. Tetuan. In Spanish. Ron.

Foreign Parcel Rates—continued	s=1lb d=3lb	7 lb	11 lb
Russia in Europe (about weekly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Russia in Asia (F. Siberia only)	s 3 6	s 4 9	s 5 9
St. Pierre and Miquelon (2-4 weeks)	s 3 0	s 4 0	s 5 0
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	s 3 0	s 4 0	s 5 0
Sarre Territory (incl. France)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Senegal Upper Sen. & Niger (Civil)	s 3 6	s 4 9	s 5 9
Siam (6 weeks fortnightly)	s 3 6	s 4 9	s 5 9
Spain (incl. France) (daily)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Sweden (by sea about monthly)	s 2 0	s 3 0	s 3 3
Switzerland (direct 4 days) M. Th. Fr. Switzerland (incl. France) (daily)	s 2 0	s 3 0	s 3 3
Syria	s 3 3	s 4 0	s 5 0
Trans J. d. d. (incl. Egypt)	s 3 0	s 3 9	s 4 9
Tunis (8-10 days 4 weekly)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
Turkey in Europe (daily)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6
(H. M. Ships) (incl. Malta) incl. France (14 days 3 mthly) U.S.A. & Dependencies (twice weekly) Uruguay (over 22 days 6 monthly) Venezuela (3 wks. about weekly) Yugo Slavia (Serbs Croats &c.)	s 2 3	s 3 6	s 4 6

General Regulations Foreign and Colonial Post

DUTYABLE ARTICLES (except in certain cases) must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries free 3d. Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (see p. 375) if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates—5d. for £12 and 2d. for every additional £12 up to 5, 11d. for £600. COMPENSATION up to £1 is also given on uninsured parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India, and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries except U.S.A. if certificate of posting is produced. (Only securities etc., can be insured by letter post other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as insured boxes (see below).—

INSURED BOX POST—Jewellery and similar articles (not money bearer securities letters or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mail to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, East Afr. 2d. per box (minimum 6d.) maximum weight 2½ lb. size 12x6x4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY—A reciprocal service of cash on delivery of parcels has been established between the U.S. and the following: Algeria, Algeria, Bahamas, Bonaire, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Ceylon, Corsica, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Falkland Is. (Port Stanley only), Fiji Is., France, Guiana, (F.O.) Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, and Uganda, Iceland, Is. Fed. Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Tangier only), New Zealand, Norway, N. Borneo, Nyasaland, (F.O.) Rhodesia, N. (6 places), Rhodesia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, (F.O.) Seychelles, Str. Settlements, Sudan, (F.O.) Sweden, Sw. Zealand, Tobago, Trinidad, Zanzibar. Fees for collection 4d. for Trade (large amount to be collected) not exceeding £1 with 2d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade (large up to the maximum which is £40 free & 6d.) where not otherwise shown in above list. Addresses have generally also to pay on delivery besides customs if sent in U.S.A. to 5d. fee (not payable) if Trade (large) cannot be collected at first or one alternative address parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels

to or from certain countries (e.g. West and Central Europe (except Spain) and Union of S. Africa) or certain towns in the same has now been arranged 6d is paid by the sender the rest by addressee

Air Mail. Services change frequently latest information should therefore always be obtained from the nearest Head Office. Their general scope however may be gathered from the following notes showing services which have been in operation at one time or another during 1923 those marked * have been already discontinued at time of going to press. The hour of closing of mail at G.P.O. London is given and the latest time of delivery is shown after each destination. An unofficial note of proposed developments at the Croydon Aerodrome which should if carried out extend the facilities for Air Mails and Parcels will be found at the foot of p. 38.

(1) Every week-day 11.0 a.m. London to (a) Paris (evening) and most of France (next morn) also saving up to 24 hours for Spain Austria and Balkan Peninsula — (b) * (later altered to 6.0 a.m.) Brussels and Antwerp (aft. or even) — (c) * Rotterdam and Amsterdam (even) most of Holland (even or next morn) also saving up to 24 hours for Germany (N. and Central) Sweden Norway (exc. W.) Czechoslovakia Russia etc. — (d) Cologne (aft. or even for Rhine Army also for civilians if express) (e) Every week-day 6.0 a.m. London to (a) Rotterdam (aft. or even) (b) Cologne (even) — (b) Cologne (aft. or even) (c) (Air Fee 2d per oz.) Hamburg and Berlin (next morn same even if express) many other places in Germany (next morn) and saving up to 24 hours for Denmark Norway Sweden also (saving at present uncertain) for Czechoslovakia Austria etc. (3) Daily 7.30 a.m. Toulouse to Casablanca (morn of next day but one) and saving 2-4 days for Morocco (exc. Tangier and Spanish M.) Air Fee 4 oz. 3d 3/4 or 6d and 3d each further 3/4 or (4) Alternate Thurs. 8.0 p.m. Cairo to Bagdad (leath. day) saving up to 18 days for Iraq and Persia (N. and W.—Tehran Isfahan etc. as far as Bushire) Air Fee 6d per oz.

It should be noted that where ordinary mails are frequent and the air passage short (e.g. to France Holland and Belgium) time is saved by air mail only if packet reaches G.P.O. London before the closing of the ordinary mail (see p. 374) and that of the next following air mail. Air Mail letters which would arrive sooner if forwarded by the ordinary mail also so forwarded unless clearly marked otherwise.

The special Air Fee is 2d per oz. except where otherwise shown above. Except parcels (see below) any kind of packet can be sent by air mail registered or unregistered but cannot be insured. By Air Mail must be very prominently marked (preferably on special labels obtainable gratis) and the Air Fee prepaid as well as (if any) the express fee 6d (see preceding section). Special markings are necessary for services (3) and (4).

Air Parcels are accepted for (1) Paris only (not the rest of France) delivery by Handley Page Co. (charge, to addressee 1 2s 6d within 5 fr. without the city walls) Fee (inclusive of everything else) non-express 1s 6d to 4s 3d express 1s 6d to 6s. (2) Holland (any part) express only saving 2-3 days Fees (all inclusive) 3lb 3s 6d 7lb 6s 6d 11lb 9s

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens Holloway N 7

ADVICE OF PAYMENT 2d for inland, 3d for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries) Payment may also be stopped Fee 4d

Inland Ordinary Money Orders

The poundage charged is for sums not exceeding £3, 4d., £10, 6d. £20, 8d. £30, 10d. £40 (maximum), 1s. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Customs, Excise and Inland Revenues (including Income Tax) if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates

Inland Telegraph Money Orders

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for postage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies in Morocco (T.P. 376 except Rabat) including Tangier. They are paid (but not issued) at 53 Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender for every 6d up to 20s., and for 21s. Poundage 6d to 2s. 6d 1d., 3s. to 15s., 1 1/2d. 15s. 6d upward 2d. The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (not perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the face of an order to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence. Half pence are not paid.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These which are payable in nearly all countries should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1 6d. £2, 1s. £3, 1s. 6d. and thereafter 1 3d. per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20 or £40. Period of validity 6-12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad

Only to certain countries (e.g., to Canada, India and U.S.A., but certain towns only in Australia, New Zealand South Africa Egypt and Palestine). Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), plus supplementary fee of 6d. for Newfoundland and foreign countries 1s. for British Possessions (for Canada 6d. if the telegram is sent at full rates).

TELEGRAMS

Inland

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1s., each further word 1d. the address, which may be telephonic is charged for (an abbreviated address may be registered for £2 per annum). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or re-directed telegrams, or replies, handed in on Sundays and (except in Scotland) Good Friday, or Christmas Day are charged 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words, the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1d. Certified copy 6d., sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Telegram forms are issued gratis.

Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. larger offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (see below and p. 382). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, see above, below, and p. 382.

LATE FEES—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may perhaps be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fee 1s. for the telegraphist 1s. for the messenger and 1s. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COMPOSITION—Plain language &c. Latin or any modern European language is charged for according to the number of words. All other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per 5 letters. The following count one word—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (not of branch or sub offices or districts in towns unless in addition to street name). (2) All names of railway and coastguard stations (not in towns) with public telegraph. (3) Words ordinarily written as one or with hyphen including couldn't etc. (4) Names with prefix St. De. De la. O. Mac. but not hyphenated surnames (see each figure). (5) In initials count as two figures. (6) Each initial, except London Postal Districts (p. 374)—A—M—F—M—H—M. (in address) which are one word each group. (7) Signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c. h/l. s/s. c/o. (count as one word or three figures). (8) Names of telegraph offices abroad if and written in the form in which they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS in plain language for delivery (except on Sunday) by first morning post may be sent before midnight between towns whose *Day Telegraph Offices* are open always (see below) at 1s. for 36 words or less and 1d. per 3 words beyond 36.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN London—Central (Newgate St.) & West Strand & the following railway stations (nd) King's Cross (G.N.) London Bridge (S.E.) Liverpool Street (G.E.) St. Pancras Stratford Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham & Bradford (exc. Sun. 8.30 a.m.) Brighton (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.) Bristol & Cardiff & Derby (Midland) (exc. Sun. 8.30-8.30 10-4) Dover (for despatch) Holyhead Hull & Leeds & Liverpool & Manchester & Newcastle-on-Tyne & New Port (Monm.) Nottingham Plymouth Portsmouth Sheffield & Southampton Dock (branch office) Swansea. *Scotland*—Edinburgh & Glasgow & (for 6 despatches) Aberdeen Dundee. *Ireland*—Belfast & Cork Dublin & Queenstown. *Most Wireless Stations (nd) and Railways or Signal Stations at* Almonds Bedford (M.R.) Berwick (exc. Sun. 10.45-8.30) Bradford (M.R.) Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 8 a.m. 10 p.m.) Cambridge (G.N.) (exc. Sun. noon 1.15 1.20-4) (airline) (M.R.) (G.N.) Chester & Chevington Christian Bank Crewe & Dainington (nd) Doncaster Fly (Sun. 8.15-12.15 and 4.15-8.15 only) Exeter (G.W.) Fairy Hill & Fishguard Harbour Flam Borough Head & Folkestone Harbour (delivery only to Rly. officials on platform) Gloucester (G.W. M.R.) Godlev end (Sun. only train times) Grantham & Hereford Heysham Harbour Hitchin & Holyhead (exc. Sun. 8 p.m.-10) Hubbert's Bridge & Huddersfield (nd) Ipswich Kettering & Kildare (nd) (exc. 7 a.m. Sun. 8-8 noon-7) Killingsworth & Kingsbridge (Dublin) Leicester (M.R.) Limerick (Sun. 8-8.30 7.30-8 a.m. Sun. 8-8 12-7) Liverpool (Lime St.) Low Moor (York) Lucker Lutton (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 7 a.m.) Mallow Manchester nd (Lond. Rd. exc. Sun. 6-8) March (Sun. 10-1, 2.30 7.30 only) Newton Abbot nd Northallerton (exc. Sun. 8-8) Northampton (N.W.) (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 6 a.m.) Norwich (Thorp) Oxford (G.W.) Parkston Quay (exc. Sun. noon-8) Peterboro (G.N.) Pontypool Boat Portland (exc. 8-8 a.m. and Sun. also noon-7) Potters Bar (exc. Sun. 10 p.m. Mon. 6 a.m.) Preston

• Express Sunday Delivery Service 4 p. 382

• On Sundays accepts only urgent telegrams except from railway passengers.

• Railway &c. Station offices are purely telegraphic and unless marked &c. do not deliver outside the station &c. no delivery at all, despatch only

• Except 6 a.m. Sun. 6 a.m. Mon.

(N.W.) Reading G.W. Retford, Salisbury (S.W.) (exc. Sun. 6-8, 8.30-11.30 1-4, 8.30-8 a.m. Mon.) Scremerston nd. Seghill (exc. Sun. to 6 p.m.) Selby nd (exc. Sun. 4.35-noon 2 Mon. 6 a.m.) Shipley Gate Shrewsbury Skipton (M.R.) Slough (nd) Stannington Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.) Stokes Trent (S.E.) Swindon (G.W.) Taunton & Thirsk (exc. Sun. 6-8.30 8-8 Mon. 6 a.m.) Thurles (exc. 5-9 a.m. & Sun. 5-8, noon-7) Tilbury Dock (exc. 12-7 a.m. Sun. 12-8 a.m. 11 p.m.-12) Trent (exc. Sun. 4-8.8) Tutbury (exc. 6-8 a.m. 8 p.m.-10 and exc. Sun.) Wakefield (Kirkgate) Worcester (G.W.) York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed first by the ordinary or Full RATE per word (minimum charge 10d.) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio telegraphy (wireless). Various OTHER RATES are then given (indicated by signs referred to in footnotes).

Besides the *Imperial Cable* to Canada W. Indies, Australia New Zealand, etc., the State maintains several public wireless services to the Continent, as well as that from Oxford to Cairo (See p. 380).

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland. In address name of terminal office coming under class (6) p. 378 counts as one word. In plain language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) 18 letters in code 10 in cipher 5 is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 10d.) are allowed from most places but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this RP counting as one word must be paid for (RP) if urgent &c.

URGENT Telegrams or replies at three times Full Rates are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list except those followed by the sign *nd* and except by Marconi or North Atlantic Cable Co. Minimum charge 2s. 6d. the word. Urgent must be paid for where the Urgent Service is not available. *PREPAID* Telegrams are accepted for or to which tender which in the list the sign *p* occurs followed by the increase beyond ordinary rate.

REFERRED RATES (A) *Deferred Telegrams* in plain English (indication 100 charged one word) French (100) or sometimes language of country of destination (100) are accepted at (usually) half the Full Rate on condition that they may if necessary be deferred during transmission in favour of Full Rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions places or rates in the list except (i) Europe (ii) those marked thus &. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d* (Deferred rates are not available for radio telegrams). (B) *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday morning must reach Central Telegraph Office London by Saturday night. *Night Letter Telegrams* (NTL) may be handed in at any time of any day for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday). *Day Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not less than 48 hours after acceptance. The indication (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegrams sent. The signs *nd* & *nd* in the list below follow the full rate of the countries or to which tender which services extend the two prices following the sign denoting (i) the cost of the first 20 words or less (ii) the rate for each further word.

EUROPE Albania—1/4 Andorra—1/2 Austria—1/3 Belgium—1/2 (c-14 m), Bulgaria—1/4 (c-13 m) Czechoslovakia—1/2 Danzig Free City—1/3 (c-14 m) Denmark—1/2 (c-13 m) Estonia—1/4 (c-13) Finland—1/4 (c-13 ms) Fiume—1/2 France—1/2 (c-13) Germany—1/3 (c-14) Gibraltar—1/3 (c-16) Greece, with Fubca and Poros—1/3 or 1/4 (c-14 m), Corfu, Crete—1/6, 1/6, Chios, Icaria, Imbros, Lemnos, Mytilene, Samos, Tenedos—1/2, 1/2, 1/2 other Greek Islands—1/6, 1/6, 1/6 Holland—1/2 (c-14 m) Hungary—1/4 Italy—1/2 (c-16), Lettonia (Latvia)—1/4 (c-12 ms), Liechtenstein—1/2 Lithuania—1/2, Luxembourg—1/2, Memel Terr.—1/2, Norway—1/2 (c-13 m).

NB—For explanations of symbols in table see p. 380.

Poland -3/2 Portugal -1/3 (c-1/4), Roumania -1/4, Russia in Europe and Caucasus -1/2 (c-1/6), Sarre Terrt -1/2, Spain -1/3 or -1/6 (vm-1/2) (c-1/4) m8, Sweden -1/2 (c-1/3 m), Switzerland -1/2, Turkey in Europe -1/6 Yugo Slavia -1/2

ASIA Aden 2/- (c-1/6) Annam 13 places 3/-, elsewhere 3/6 (c-1/5 m) Arabia (see Aden Hedjaz, Muscat) Boukhara 1/5, Bruner 3/3 Burma and Ceylon (as India) China 3/- (Macao 3/2) (c-1/6), Chosen (Corea) 3/4 Cilecia -1/6 Cochun China 3/- (c-1/5 m) Hedjaz Djedda Mecca 2/6 Jambo 2/10 Medina 3/2 Hong kong 3/- (c-1/6 m) India 1/8 dlt 5/4, -1/5 (c-1/6) Iraq Abadan Mohammedar 2/3 v 1/9 elsewhere 2/6, v or w 3/- (c-1/6) Japan 3/4 (c-1/6) Kwang Tung Peninsula via Japan 3/4, via China (except Dairen) 3/- (c-1/6) Kwang chowen (see Quang) Laos 3/- Malay Peninsula Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9 elsewhere 2/10 (see also Straits Settlements) Manchuria (see China), Musca 2/8 Palestine 1/1 v Persia Abadan Mohammedar (see Iraq), Bunder Abbas 2/9 v 2/2, Bushire 2/8 v 1/10 (c-1/6), elsewhere 2/8 v 1/7 Persian Gulf 2/2 (Bahrein Lingah 2/2) (c-1/6) Quang Tchou Wan 3/6 (c-1/2 m8) Russia in Asia and Transcaspia -1/2 (c-1/6) Saghalien (Japanese) 3/4 Saranak 4/- (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong Sibn "Tele phone must precede address and be paid for) (c-1/6 m8) Sum via Mouleim 2/10, via Saigon 3/6 (c-1/4 m) Straits Settlements 2/10 dlt 14/2 -1/2 (c-1/6), Suria and Liban 1/3 u (c-1/6) Tongqui 3/6 (c-1/5 m) Trans Jordanica nu 1/3, Turkey in Asia -1/6

AFRICA EAST -Erythrea 1/6 u (c-1/6) Kenya 2/3 (Kismayu 3/3) (c-1/6) Portuguese Nyassa Co Offices 2/3, Beira and Mozambique Lowms, Quelimane Lorenzo Marques 2/1, else where 2/2 (c-1/6) Luanda Urundi 2/9 Somaliland, Brit 2/6 (c included), Kiench 2/3 (c-1/6) Ital 2/- w (c-1/6) Tanganyika Terr 2/6 (Bu koba 2/11, Dar es Salaam 2/4) Uganda 2/3 Zanzibar 2/- (Pemba 2/2) (c-1/2 m8) N O A I I -Algeria 1/3 (c-1/4) Egypt u Alexandria 1/-, Souakim 1/4 elsewhere 1st region 1/-, and 1/1, 3rd including Soudan 1/4 (c-1/6) Libya (Tripoli) 1/2 (c-1/6) Morocco 11 places -1/2, 23 places including Tangier -1/4 4 places -1/5, Spanish -1/3 vm -1/2, elsewhere -1/2 (c-1/2) Tunis -1/3 (c-1/4) SOUTH (British) -Union (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit Bech uanaland, Natal with Zululand Orange FS Transvaal) 2/- (dlt 10/-, -1/6) (c-1/6) Rhodesia N 2/5 (S to Abercorn, Ft Jameson, Kasama) Rhodesia S (with Bech Prot) 2/2 S W Africa 2/2 (c-1/6) WEST -British Gambia Ba thurst 2/6 (c-1/6), Georgetown MacCarthy 1/2, Gold Coast Accra, Second 3/- (c-1/4) elsewhere 3/2 Nigeria Bonny, Lagos 3/- (c-1/6), elsewhere 3/2 Sierra Leone S L town, Cline town, Water Street 2/6 (c-1/6), elsewhere 2/9 BULGIAN Congo 3 places 2/11, 5 places 2/7 elsewhere 2/9 (c-1/3) FRENCH Camerouns 2/11 (c-1/3 m) Dahomey 2/8 (c-1/4) Equatorial Africa, 1st zone 2/11 (c-1/3 m), 2nd 2/11 3rd 3/- Guinea 2/2 (c-1/4) Ivory Coast 2/8 (c-1/4) Senegal 1/4 (c-1/4) Tchad 1/10 1/2, Togo 2/8 LIBERIA 3/4 (c-1/4) PORTUGAL Angola 5/6 (Benguela, Loanda Mossamedes towns 5/5) (c-1/4), Cabinda 3/1 (c-1/4) Guinea Bissau (c-1/4) and Bolama 3/6, elsewhere 3/7,

Principe 1 5/- St Thomé 1 5/- SPANISH Fernando Po 3/7 (c-1/2 m) RFST (not in cluded above) Abyssinia 1/7 w Brit Central Africa (Nyassaland) 2/5

AMERICA CENTRAL 2/- Costa Rica 2/11 (San José C.R. Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7) Guatemala 2/10 (San José de G 2/7) Guana Brit 2/3 (c-1/6) Dutch 6/6 French 5/7 (c-1/4), Honduraz Republic 2/10 British 2/4 (c-1/5 m), Mecozi (p-1/3 extra) M City, Pto M, Salina Cruz Tampico Vera Cruz 1/5 12 places 1/3 elsewhere 1/10 (c-1/4 m) Nicaragua 2/10 (San Juan del Sur 2/7) Panama Republic and Canal Zone Colon, Panama 2/5 Bocas Del Toro, Amiranter 3/6 elsewhere 2/6 Salvador 2/10 (Libertad 2/7) NORTH N B N S Ont, P E I, Quebec extra) C Breton N B N S Ont, P E I, Quebec Provinces -1/9 d (1/4) (tut and dlt 4/6) (3/6) (c-1/5) Manitoba 1/2 (tut and dlt 7/-) (4/6) Alta, Sask, B C 1st zone 1/3 (tut and dlt 7/10 -1/5) (c-1/5) B C 2nd to 8th zone 1/8 to 2/11 Yukon 2/1 to 2/11 N H O U N D L A N D (p-1/3 extra) -1/9 (tut dlt 4/6, -1/3 (c Belle Isle -1/3, Cape Race -1/2) Labrador -1/1 d -1/2 U T A R S S T R A S New York City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and certain other places in the State -1/9 (p-1/3 extra) (tut and dlt 5/-, -1/3) elsewhere in N Y State, see below Conn, Mass, Maine N H, R I Vt and N J (Hoboken, Jersey City Union Hill only) -1/10 (p-1/2 extra) (tut and dlt 5/-, -1/3) District of Columbia (Washington City), Del, Md Pa and Albany, Buffalo, Rochester Syracuse and all places not already referred to in N Y or N J -1/11 (p-1/3 extra) (tut and dlt 5/10 -1/2) Ala N C, S C Ga Ill, Ind, Ky Mich, Miss, Ohio, Penn, Va W Va Wisc, with Fla (Pensacola only), Lou. New Orleans only) Minn (Duluth, Minneapolis South St Paul South St Paul Stockyards Winona only) Mo (St Louis only) 1/1 (p-1/2 extra) (tut and dlt 6/8, -1/4) Ark, Cal, N Dak, S Dak, Iowa, Kans Mont, Nebr N Mex, Okla Tex, Wyo, and all places not already named in Fla (except Key West, see below) in Lou, Minn, Mo 1/3 (p-1/3 extra) (tut and dlt 7/6, -1/2) Ariz Calif, Idaho Nev, Ore Utah, Wash (State) and Key West in Fla 1/4 (p-1/2 extra) (tut and dlt 8/4 -1/5) Alaska 2/6 (p-1/2 extra) SOUTH -Argentina 2/9 (c-1/6 m) Bolivia Riberalta and Trinidad 3/9 (vm 3/3 d 2/3), else where 2/9t Brazil Pernambuco town 1/7 Fernando Noronha 2/7, Amazon Co offices 1st zone 3/10 1/2 2nd zone 5/- 1/4 Acie District 4/7 (vm 4/4 d 2/2), elsewhere 2/7 1/2 (c through out -1/6 m) Chile 2/8 (Punta Arenas 2/9 1/2) (c-1/6 m) Colombia nu 3/8 (Cartagena (c-1/6) and Buenaventura 2/6) Ecuador nu 2/6 (c-1/6 m) Paraguay 2/9 1/2 Peru El Encanto, Iquitos Leticia Masisea, Pto Maldonado 3/2 d 1/9 1/2 (vm 2/10 d 1/8) elsewhere 2/9 (c-1/6) Uruguay 2/6 1/2 (c-1/6 m) Venezuela nu 4/10 d 2/6 do and Trinidad 3/4, via New York 2/6 (c-1/6 m)

AUSTRALASIA Australian Commonwealth Flinders I and King I 3/1** (tut 12/11, -1/2, dlt 15/6, -1/9) elsewhere 3/-** (tut 12/6 -1/2, dlt 15/-, -1/9) (c throughout -1/6), New Zealand 2/8** (tut 11/8, -1/7, dlt 13/4, -1/6) (c-1/6)

ISLANDS, ETO, not included in foregoing Ascension 2/0, Azores 1/9 (c-1/4) Bahamas nu Nassau 2/1 (c-1/3 m), Gov Hbr and Hbr I 2/4, Bimini 1/8, Inagua 2/2 (c except Nassau

N B -E or explanation of symbols in table see p 380

N B -For explanation of symbols in table see p 380.

-/3), *Bermuda* nu 2/3 (c-/6), *Bismarck Archip*
Admiralty I (Manus) & New Ireland (Kawiang)
3/11** (tut 17/1, -/10; dt 19/7, 1/-) (c-/6).
New Britain (Rabaul) 3/11** (tut 14/7, -/8½; dt
17/1, -/10) (c-/6). *Canaries* -/5 (vm -/4½;
c-/4½ m). *Capo Verde Is* St Vincent 2/3,
St. Thomas 3/1 (c-/4½ m). *Carolinian Is* Yap 3/4,
Ponape 4/7**, Iruk 4/6**, *Chatham Is* 3/3 d,
1/10** (c-/6). *Cocos* nu 2/- (c-/6). *Comoro* 2/2
(c-/6). *Cook* or *Heery* (Barotonga) 4/23**
(c-/6). *Cyprus* 1/- *Dutch E Indies* (Java
Sumatra, Borneo) D New Guinea, etc. 1 3/2
(c-/6). *Falklands* Pt Stanley 3/11 (vm 3/6)
Fox Bay 4/5 (vm 4/2) (c-/6). *Fanning* 2/6**
(tut 11/8, -/7; dt 12/6, -/7½). *Faroe* -/3
(c-/3 m). *Fiji*** Suva 2/8 (tut 11/8, -/7; dt
13/4, -/8) (c-/6). *Levuka* 2/9 (tut 12/1, -/7,
dt 13/9 -/8). *Labasa and Taveuni* (c-/6), *Savu*
savu 2/11 (tut 12/1, -/8; dt 14/7, -/9). *Ba*,
Lautoka Nausori, *Navua* 2/10 (tut 12/6, -/7½,
dt 14/2 -/8½), *Tormosa* 3/4. *Guam* 3/10.
Hawaii nu 3/- (Honolulu and Oahu 1, 2/5).
Hong kong 3/- (c-/6 m). *Iceland* -/4 (c-/4 m).
Labuan 3/10 (dt 14/2, -/8½). *Madagascar* 2/2
(vt French wireless nu 1/9) (c-/6). *Madena*
1/- (c-/4). *Malakata* (Pomoton Archip) 1 4/8**
Mallag -/4 (c-/6). *Marshall*** *Nauru* 4/6
(c-/6). *Jaluit* tr 4/7, *Nauritus* 2/- (c-/6).
Midway nu 3/- *New Caledonia* 3/8** (c-/4),
New Guinea, Bnt (Papua)** Port Moresby,
Samarai, Vailala Oilfields, 3/5 (tut 14/7 -/8½;
dt 17/1, -/10). *Misima* 3/5 (tut 13/9, -/8½;
dt 16/3, -/9½). *Eitape*, *Madang* *Morobe* 3/11 (tut
17/1, -/10½; dt 19/7, 1/-) (c-/6 throughout). *New*
Guinea Dutch, see D E Indies *New Hebrides*
3/8** (c-/6). *Norfolk* I 2/8** (tut 11/8 -/7
dt 13/4, -/8). *North Borneo* 3/2 (c-/4). *Ocean* I
(Gilbert and Ellice) 3/8** (c-/6). *Palaoa* and
Angani 4/7** *Pi* vm 2/- *Philippines*
Manila 3/- *Batani*, *Catanduanes*, *Cororidor*,
Luzon, *Marinduque* *Masbate* *Mindoro*, *Rom*
blon, *Ticao* 3/2, elsewhere 3/9 d 2/3). *Poulo*
Candore 3/2, *Ramion* 3/2 (vt French Wire
less nu 2/-), *Rhodes* -/6 (c-/6). *Rodriguez* 2/-
St Andrews nu 3/3 *St Helena* 2/- *St Pierre*
and *Miquelon* nu -/9 (p -/3 extra, tut and dt 5/-
-/3) (c-/4 m). *Saipan* tr 4/7** *Samoa* 3/4
3/7, 3/8 (vm 3/6) (c-/6). *Tutuila* nu 3/- (c-/6).
Sandwich Is see *Hawaii* *Seychelles* 2/- *Society*
Is (Tahiti) 4/6** (c-/6). *Solomon Is* Bou
gainville I (Kietia) 3/11** (tut 17/1, -/10½; dt
19/7, 1/-) (c-/6). *Tulagi* 4/6** (c-/6). *Spts*
bergen -/6 (c-/3 m). *Timon* (Portuguese) 4/2
(c-/6). *Tonga* (Friendly Is) [Nukualofa] 3/8**
(c-/6). *Vestmann* Is -/4 *Wells Isles* (Dec
to March only) 3/2** *West India* nu -
BRITISH DOMINION *Dominica* I, *Grenada*, *Mont*
serrat, *St Kitts*, *St Vincent* 2/8 *St Lucia*,

Tobago, *Trinidad* 2/8 (c-/6). *Barbadoes*,
Jamaica 2/8 (c-/6), *Turks I* 2/8 *Dutch*
Aruba, *Bonaire* 7/-, *Curaçao* 6/6 (c-/6).
FRENCH *Guadeloupe*, *Martinique* 4/2 (c-/8). *Les*
Saintes, *Marie Galante* 2/8. *INDEPENDENT* *xrc*
Cuba *Havana* (p -/3 extra), *Santiago de Cuba*
1/5, elsewhere 1/7 (c-/6) tut 9/2, -/5½ (*Havana*
3/4, -/5) dt 11/8, -/7 (*Havana* 10/-, -/6).
Dominican Republic (San Domingo) 4/1, also 3/2
2/4, 3/4 or 3/8 (c-/6). *Hayti*. Pt au Prince, Cap
Haitien, Mole St Nicolas 3/8, elsewhere 3/5 d
1/9½; also all places 2/5 or 2/10. *St Martin*
2/8. *Suan I* 2/1. *U.S.A.* *Porto Rico* 2/5.
Virgin Is (St Croix and St Thomas) 2/8, also 3/2
2/2.

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICES

The principal Radiotelegraphic Services are
—*Trans Atlantic* for all parts of America, for
Australia and New Zealand to *Cauro* (for
Egypt and beyond) to *Amsterdam*, *Berlin* and
Cologne *Berne* *Bucarest*, *Budapest* (including
the service via *Yugo Slavia* for Greece and
Greek Islands) *Hapsal* (Esthonia) *Madrid*,
Paris, *Posen* (Poland and Danzig), and *Sarajevo*
(Yugo Slavia and Bulgaria). The rates for these
are included in the foregoing table of rates for
Telegrams Abroad.

Radiotelegrams (i.e. to or from Ships at sea) §§

The Address of a radiotelegram should contain name
of addressee, of ship and of coast station to be used.
Messages for H.M. Navy must have *Warship* before
the ship's name and the name of coast station must be
given (if unknown it may be obtained from the
Secretary Admiralty London by reply paid telegram
on letter stating proposed date of sending of message).
In the case of the Mercantile Marine Steamship
must precede the name if confusion with name of some
telegraph office is otherwise possible but if name of
nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet
be got through by other means. Notes 1 and 2. *First*
payment of Replies is admissible except for messages
through Athens or St Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting*
of words etc. is subject to the rules for ordinary Tele
grams Abroad. The name of ship and if written in
standard form name of coast station count as one word
each.

The Cost of Transmission (per word) from any telegraph
office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other
message to the coast station (denoted by £ below) coast
station charge (c) and ship charge (s). The charges and
services may be classified as follows:—

A. ORDINARY DISTANCE. 1. Through Post Office coast
stations* (range about 200 miles). (i) 1 (c) 1d. Ship
charges (s) are as follows:—(i) H.M. Navy nu (ii) ships of
most nationalities including British 4d. (iii) Argen
tine Belgian Dutch Greek Norwegian Portuguese
and Swedish ships 4d. but with a minimum equal to
the charge of 10 words (6d.). (iv) Spanish ships 3d. with
a minimum equal to 10 words. 2. Through coast stations
abroad (i) = rate for full rate telegram to the country
in which coast station is situated. see list under heading
Telegrams Abroad p 378. (c) which varies from 2½d
to 3d is given in the same list at the end of each
reference to a country possessing a coast station after
the sum c (see Note 3). (s) is the same as given under
4.1.18.

B. LONG DISTANCE COMMUNICATION with ships beyond
range of ordinary stations. 1. Via P.O. station. *Devises*
radio (range about £ 500) to or from certain ocean liners
(at present about 200 rates same as under A. 1. 2. Via
P.O. station. *Ozfordradio* (which must appear in
address) at night only (range about £ 500 miles or more)
to the above-mentioned 200 liners as well as 317 others.
The ships are unable to reply to this station rates
(i) + (c) = 1s 3d. (s) = same as under A. 1. 3. Via

§1 The term Radiotelegram as used in the official
Postal Guide denotes only a message to or from a ship
at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic
message.

* (Villarocta, Fishguard Grimsby Land End Malin
Head Nilton North Foreland Forthpatrick, Seaforth,
Valencia Wick.

§ No Deferred Rate. ** Reduced Rates (A) p 378
† Via Marconi 3d (def rate 1½d) less
‡ Via Marconi 4d (def rate 2½d) less
§ Via Brazilian Land Lines 3d (def rate 1½d, less
so Via Marconi 2d less than full rate (no def rate).
c m—Coast-station charges. See Radiotelegrams
below.
d, p—See Deferred Telegrams and Preferred do
respectively (p. 378).
nu—See Urgent Telegrams p 378.
tr—TR charged as one word must appear in
address.
tut dt—Letter Telegrams. See Reduced Rates
B. p. 378.
vm, v—Denote via Marconi via Indo European
Co respectively.
w—Via P.O. Wireless -/3 (def rate where any 4/d)
less
y—Denotes rate via Yugo-Slavia

Marconi Station, Clifdenradio (which must appear in address) at night only (range 2000 miles) to ships which are beyond range of ordinary P.O. coast stations and are not fitted with apparatus capable of receiving from Oxford or Devizes. Rates as under B 2 & 74d. *Louisburgnovascotia* (which must appear in address) to those of the 303 liners mentioned under B 1 which are in the N Atlantic services when out of range of Devizes rates (i) = 9d (c) = 6d. (s) = same as under A 1 (s)

C REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS-CHANNEL AND SHORT VOYAGE SHIPS 1 Through home stations the inclusive (inland coast and ship) rates per word are as follows in each case subject to a maximum charge equal to that for 10 words (a) to 222 such ships 3½d (b) to 36 ships 5½d (c) to Mecklenburg P.I.A. Orange Nazeau PDE Prins Hendrik Princess Juliana PDE 2½d (d) to Batavia II III IV V VI 3d (e) through foreign coast stations for the same groups of vessels respectively (a) Charges calculated as under A 2, but ship charge is reduced to 1d, with minimum of 10d (Exceptions in group (a) are (i) To the 8 Dover Ostend Packets through Antwerp or Ostend $t = 2½d$, $c + s = 2d$ for 10 words or less 3d each further word (ii) To 17 cross-Channel boats through Boulogne Cherbourg or Havre $t = 3½d$, $c = 1½d$, $s = 4d$ (b) Charges calculated as under A 2 but ship charge is 1½d with a minimum of 1s 3d (c) and (d) Through Scheveningen Haven the all-inclusive charge per word is (a) 10 words or less 1d 1½ (2½d per word) over 10 words 2½d per word (d) 10 words or less (ss 9d) + (2½d per word) over 10 words 7d per word

NOTE 1—In the case of services A 1 and B 1, but not C 1 the word Wireless may be substituted for name of P.O. coast station

NOTE 2—Messages intended to pass through ordinary distance coast stations in Newfoundland or east coast of Canada (not Lehigh) may have Montreal in place of the name of any particular station similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear New York. The total inclusive charge in both cases is 1s. 11d per word.

NOTE 3—If m follow the coast station charge shown after c in but not otherwise this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words but if a number follow the m , then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus (c-7m 8d) denotes a coast station charge of 7d per word with a minimum of 10d.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post Money and Postal Order or Savings Bank business is transacted nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters etc except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. In London all but 25 post offices are closed. These open in the morning 26 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph on p 378 or on pp 24-5, also in evening (stamp telegrams). About 63 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames besides those on p 378 send telegrams, mostly at train times. There is a general collection for Mon mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. Correspondence for Sun night mails, if not posted in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra 2d stamp and be either (a) posted in special boxes at one of 24 among the 25 offices already referred to as open on Sundays or at one of 5 other offices up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. (it may

be registered at the counter of the same 24 offices not less than 5 minutes before closing of box) or (b) posted in special boxes up to 8 p.m. at Cannon St. St. Pancras Victoria (S.E.) or (c) posted at sorting carriage at the appropriate terminus (among these mentioned under London Postal Arrangements Late Fees p 374 up to times ranging from 8.25 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. [registration may be effected at the sorting carriage up to the same times on payment of an additional late fee of 1s 6d.] Outside London all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 8.30-10 a.m. for stamps telegrams (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) but all town sub-offices and usually all non telegraphic offices are closed. Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns

EXPRESS SUNDAY DELIVERY (Service 4) is available only in and to London and a few Head Offices in the Provinces. The offices marked on p 378 together with the following in London complete the list G.P.O. W and S.W. District Offices and among Branch Offices (Camberwell Green Clapham Common Hammersmith Broadway Holloway Stratford and Swiss Cottage Packets (other than parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails fee is besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—5d to 5s 6d). **EXPRESS DELIVERY** of a telephoned message (Service 5 p 374) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District, but if addressee is a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area a message reaching Central Telegraph Office London E.O. 1 on Sunday morning will be telephoned to him if the envelope be marked conspicuously. For Sunday telephonic delivery with a broad rectangular line back and front and if the usual postage be prepaid on the envelope and 3d per 30 words or part thereof be paid by stamps affixed to the enclosed paper bearing the message

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY—In London there is one morning delivery of letters parcels &c on Christmas Day none even to callers on Good Friday. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business but in some cases for shorter hours. Outside London. In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels no receipt of parcels and no express (Service 1) Offices open as Sundays

BANK HOLIDAYS—London. One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general) parcels are accepted in the morning but are not despatched. Head District Offices (pp 24-5) open for most business except Savings ordinary M.O. P. Draft and Pension Office. Outside London. In Scotland business is generally as usual. In England and Ireland only one letter and parcel delivery and generally one despatch (early in rural districts) no Savings Bank ordinary M.O. P. Draft or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed the more important open in morning (Postal orders) some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9.30 to 11 a.m. and generally at the same hours if any as on Sunday evenings

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS—In Scotland Telegraph as usual delivery only to 10 a.m. from rural sub-offices under Glasgow) other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel M.O. P. &c and hours as on Sundays

WORLD'S LARGEST AIR STATION—The largest air station in the world is to be established at Croydon by the Air Ministry, the scheme involving the diversion of the road and the building of a railway station at the aerodrome, with electric trains to run to the terminal stations of the Southern Railway at Victoria and London Bridge. Some hundreds of acres are to be added to the existing aerodrome in order to provide a clear area for several large aeroplanes to alight or take off simultaneously, and steel and concrete hangars, in which the air expresses will be housed, are to be erected, together with addi-

tional bonded warehouses and customs sheds. A new hotel for air travellers is also to be provided, and separate platforms will be built for the arrival and departure of passenger air lines from and to different parts of the Continent of Europe. It is anticipated that factories and warehouses will be erected in the vicinity of the air station, so that advantage may be taken of the rapid transport facilities provided. These extensions if carried out as at present indicated, will undoubtedly increase the facilities not only for passengers but for letter and parcel mails.

382 Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1923-1924)

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November 1923.

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
Import Duties	£ s d.	KEY INDUSTRY DUTY—<i>could</i>	£ s d.	Spirits &c.—<i>continued.</i>	£ s d.
Bees called Mum Spruce or Black Beer or Berlin White Beer or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented of a similar character where the words thereof are or were before fermentation of a specific gravity—not exceeding 2255	36 gals 20 s 0	(Goods consigned from and grown produced or manufactured in British Empire exempt.)		In bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	5 s 5
Exceeding 2255	36 gals 23 11 0	Matches 1 for every 2000 on any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 s 5	Additional in respect of immature Spirits —	
Beer of any other description where the words thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 2055	36 gals 5 0 6	Do in excess of 80	0 s 3 5	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 3 years	0 s 2 0
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity		Motor Cars including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof other than tyres except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the value of the article		Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years	0 s 2 5
CARDS LAYING doz packs	0 s 3 9	Watches at least 15 in including gramophones pianolas and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the value of the article		Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years	0 s 2 7
CHOCOLAT Raw or kiln dried	cwt. 2 6 6	Whisky (including substances of like nature or use) of	0 s 8 3	Upon payment of the difference between the full or Preferential duty as the case may be, on Imported Spirits and the Excise Duty on British Spirits Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Methylated Spirits	
Roasted or ground	lb 0 4 4	SHRUBS AND SHRUB VARIETIES			
CHLORAL HYDRATE	lb 0 4 4	For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits) including Apatha or Methylene Alcohol purified so as to be potable and mixtures and preparations containing			
CHLOROPHORM	lb 0 4 4	Spirits —			
CHROMATOPHIL FILMS		Enumerated Spirits —			
Blank film per linear foot	0 s 0 1	Brandy Rum proof gal	* 3 5 4		
Positives	0 s 0 1	Imitation Rum Geneva proof gal	* 3 5 5		
Negatives	0 s 0 5	Spirits of the above descriptions as sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby comes to be an Enumerated Spirit are if tested to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits			
CLOCKS WATCHES and component parts thereof an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the value of the article		Unenumerated Spirits —			
COALS		Sweetened (including Liqueurs Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits not sweetened when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated if tested)			
Flasks and Shells	cwt 1 8 0	Liquors Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits not sweetened when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated if tested			
Preparations of COCOA including Confectionery containing Chocolate Charged under Sec 7 Finance Act 1902	cwt 0 4 0	Additional in respect of immature Spirits —			
Cocoa Butter	lb 0 s 3	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 3 years			
COFFEES		Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years			
Kiln dried roasted or ground	0 s 0 4				
Coffee and Chicory roasted and ground mixed	lb 0 s 0 4				
COLLODION gal	1 14 11				
COMMODITIES (CURRENCY)					
DUTY					
Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1902 in addition to any other Customs Duty to which liable on certain goods if manufactured in Germany an amount equal to 3 1/2 per cent of the value of the article					
ETHER ACETIC	lb 0 s 7				
BUTYRIC	gal 1 10 6				
ETHYL BROMIDE	lb 0 s 5				
CHLORIDE	gal 1 10 6				
IODIDE	gal 0 19 0				
FATTY OILS or otherwise preserved without sugar					
Uranium	cwt 0 s 0				
Eggs and Pig Cake Plums commonly called French Plums and Pruneloes Plums dried or Preserved not otherwise described Prunes and Raisins	cwt 0 10 6				
LIQUOR liable to duty as such preserved with Sugar—see Sugar					
KEY INDUSTRY DUTY					
Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1902 on certain goods from abroad an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the value of the article					
† Fire-sixths of full rate on British Empire products		‡ Two-thirds of full rate on British Empire products			
‡ Reduced rates charged on British Empire products					

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
SUGAR &c (continued)					
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER					
If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the under mentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of 1d per lb or 1d per lb is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used at the rate of 2d per lb or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary					
†BACING Liquid containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt	£ 5 8 1	†FRUIT preserved in Sugar—contd		†TOBACCO Unmanufactured, if unstirred or unsteamed containing 20 lb or more of moisture in every 100 lb	£ 8 2
Solid containing sugar or any other sweetening matter	wt 0 5 8 1	(a) Fruit liable to duty as such—		Containing less than 20 lb of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof	0 9 0 1
†(ANDED OR DRAINED) LIQUID	wt 0 12 6 1	Crystallized Glacé, or Metz or in pulp including Jam and Fruit Jellies cwt	£ 5 8 1	WINE Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit	gal 0 2 6
†(ARAME) Solid Liquid	wt 0 12 6 1	or Tinned or Bottled in Syrup cwt	£ 5 8 1	(60 per cent of full rate on British Empire products)	
†(HITINA)	wt 0 12 8	FRUIT Imitation (crystallized or not on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 2s 2d per cwt	cwt 1 1 1	Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 40° of Proof Spirit	gal 0 6 0
†(OGAUNT) Sugared	wt 0 12 8	In all other cases cwt	£ 5 8 1	(60 per cent of full rate on British Empire products)	
(CONFECTIONERY)		†(TAMARIND) preserved in Syrup or Sugar cwt	£ 12 6 1	And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged an additional duty	gal 0 0 6
Confectionery (any) cwt	£ 27 6	†(MARMALADE) JAMS and FRUIT JELLIES if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such cwt	£ 12 6 1	1 additional—On STILL WINE imported in Bottles	gal 0 2 0
Lacquer in the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 8s 2d per cwt	cwt 0 8 3	†(MARZIPAN) cwt	£ 12 6 1	(50 per cent of full rate on British Empire products)	
A B (Gums supported in Bulk in Barrels or Cases on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and (Lucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed 2s 8d per cwt	wt 0 12 8	†(MILK—Condensed sweetened or condensed slightly sweetened if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4s 2d per cwt	cwt 0 4 7	ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles	gal 0 12 6
Other A B Gums (Caramel) Chewing Gums Jelly Beans Turkish Delight Sugared Almonds &c on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used did not exceed 2s 6d per cwt	cwt 0 12 6 1	†(MIX POWDER—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 9s 4d per cwt	cwt 0 9 4 1	(70 per cent of full rate on British Empire products)	
Other Sugared Almonds Chewing Gums Jelly Beans & Carraway Seeds and Confectionery made from Sugar and containing no other ingredients except flavouring	cwt 1 5 8	In all other cases inclining those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing	cwt 1 1 1	All Wines may be entered according to their commercial designations	
†FLOWERS and VIOLETS and Petals &c in (crystallized) Sugar as Crystallized Fruit cwt	£ 5 8 1	†(TAMARINDS in Syrup cwt	£ 5 8 1	Customs Drawbacks	
†FRUIT preserved in Sugar—(a) Fruit not liable to duty as such—		OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) (charged under Sec 7 Finance Act 1920)	cwt 1 1 1	BEAR Imported and subsequently exported of an original gravity of 1.035	5 0 3
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 3s 2d per cwt	cwt 0 3 5	TABLE WATERS containing as the result of or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with sugar or other sweetening material or which are fermented beverages	gal 0 0 4	The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act 1923	
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup in other cases cwt	0 5 8 1	Herb Beer gal	0 0 2	COFFEE Roasted Coffee exported not mixed with Chicory or other substance	£ 8 0
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup	cwt 0 12 6 1	Other Table Waters gal	0 0 8	MOVABLES Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits	cwt 0 5 8 1
Crystallized Glacé, or Metz cwt	1 5 8 1	†(T)A (b) cwt	0 0 8	SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships stores a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization	
Drained Fruit Pulp in Syrup cwt	0 12 6 1	TOBACCO Manufactured in leaves lb	0 25 7	TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid—	
In Syrup cwt	0 12 6 1	Cavendish or Negrohead lb	0 22 10 1	(a) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported or shipped for use as ships stores or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships stores	0 9 3 1
		Shuff containing more than 23 lb of moisture in every 100 lb	0 9 9 1	Cigars (igarettes) lb	0 9 2 1
		Shuff not containing more than 23 lb of moisture in every 100 lb	0 22 10 1	Cut Roll Cake or other manuf. lb	0 8 2 0
		†TOBACCO Unmanufactured if Stripped or Steamed containing 20 lb or more of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof	lb 0 8 2 1	Shuff not being cut (Shuff) lb	0 8 7
		Containing less than 20 lb of moisture in every 100 lb	0 9 2 1	(a) Shorts stalks or other refuse on being exported or deposited In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation or For abandonment in King's Warehouse lb	0 8 4 1

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products

Customs Duties and Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann	£ s d	50,000 and £10 for every further,	£ s d
U K	2 0 0	25 000	
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence U K	10 0 0	By a Beginner	10 0 0
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence)		ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY — Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment —	
BEER. —For every 36 galls of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	5 0 0	When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed	
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls is less than £2 4s a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £2 4s, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity		2½d	0 0 0†
BEER DEALERS AND BREWERS annual licences —		Exceeds 2½d and does not exceed 4d	0 0 1
Beer Dealer Wholesale	10 10 0	4d	0 0 1†
Brewer of Beer for sale according to quantity brewed in preceding year viz not exceeding 100 barrels £1, exceeding 100 £1 for first 100 and 12s 6d for every further 50		4½d	0 0 2
By a Beginner	1 0 0	7d	0 0 3
Other brewers if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then annual value of house not exceeding £10	1 5 0	1s	0 0 4
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2 10 0	2s	0 0 6
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0 4 0	3s	0 0 9
Retailers of beer (Beer house licence) —		5s	0 1 0
*For consumption on the premises		7s 6d	0 1 6
Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises subject to a minimum of from £3 10s 6d to £23 10s 6d according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer houses and "seasonal" hotels		10s 6d	0 2 0
Not to be consumed on premises from £1 10s 6d where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.		15s	0 2 0
CARD (Playing) makers to sell (U K)	1 0 0	for the first 15s	0 2 0
for every pack duty	0 0 3	and for every 5s or part of 5s over 15s	0 0 6
CHICOORY, raw or kiln dried per cwt	1 1 1	Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c	
CIDER RETAILER annual licence —		GLUCOSE Solid the cwt Five sixths of	0 16 3†
*For consumption on the premises from £2 5s 6d where annual value is under £30, up to £5 where it is £100 or over		Do Liquid, " "	0 11 8†
Not to be consumed on the premises	2 0 0	CITRUS or SACCARIN Annual Licence to Manufacture (U K)	1 0 0
*For Early Closing and Six day Licences proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q v)		HAWKERS Annual Licence U K (see Pedlars)	2 0 0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes per ½ lb	0 0 1	HOUSE AGENTS' letting, furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year annual licence United Kingdom	2 0 0
COMPENSATION FUND — Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence or grant of new licence (Monopoly Value) (4 Edw 7, c 23).		MITCHLES —	
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz not exceeding 50,000 gallons £10 exceeding 50,000, £10 for first		On any number in a box not exceed in 80 Not over 10 000	0 5 0
		On any number in a box in excess of 80 for every 10 000	0 3 4
		Manufacturers annual licence	1 0 0
		MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only	
		Not exc 1s 0 3	0 4 0
		2s 6d 0 3	0 6 0
		4s 1 0	1 0 0
		10s 2 0	2 0 0
		Exceed 50s	2 0 0
		MEDICINES (Patent) Denials &c Annual Licence (Great Britain) for each set of premises	0 5 0
		MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged —	
		If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter Per cwt Five sixths of	10 13 6
		If containing less than 70% and more than 50% Per cwt Five sixths of	10 9 8
		If containing not more than 50% Per cwt	10 4 9†
		Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock	
		OCCASIONAL LICENCES to Licensed traders, to sell at special places and times per day —	
		Any intoxicating liquor	0 10 0
		Beer or Wine only	0 5 0
		Tobacco dealers	0 0 4

† That is five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept 1 1929, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

PASSENGER VESSELS on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year	£ s d
	1 day	10 0 0
PAWN BROKERS ANNUAL LICENCE, U K trading in plate without regard to weight an additional		7 10 0
PFDLARS (Police Licence)		5 15 0
PLATE Dealers in annual licence U K Above 2 dwts and under 20 oz gold or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz silver in one article		2 6 0
20 oz gold, or 30 oz silver or upwards		5 15 0
Refiners of gold or silver annual licence, United Kingdom		5 15 0
PUBLICANS Annual licences for Spirits Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35 according to population of district There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public houses and seasonal hotels (Hotels and Restaurants) Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally 25/ of the annual licence value subject in either case to a minimum charge (Clubs) an Excise Duty of 6d in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty		
Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days pay only six sevenths of the above duty and keeping closed on Sunday and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five sevenths of the above duty		
A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions		
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares —		
Urban District traffic		2 0 0
Other traffic		5 0 0
Railway Restaurant (air) annual licence		1 0 0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES annual licence England and Ireland, under £30 rent		0 10 6
£30 or above		1 1 0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the or five sixths of		10 8 3
SPIRITS —		
Home made, per proof gal on		3 12 6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —		
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal		0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal		0 1 0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences		15 15 0
Dealers not retailers		15 15 0
(Methylated), makers of		10 10 0
retailers of		0 10 0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual see PUBLICANS		

Retailers of not to be consumed on the premises — £ s d

Annual value of licensed premises —

Not exceeding £10. — 10 0 0

Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20. 11 10 0

" 20 " " 30. 14 0 0

" 30 " " 50. 15 0 0

" 50 " " 75. 16 0 0

" 75 " " 100. 17 10 0

" 100 " " 250. 19 0 0

" 250 " " 500. 30 0 0

" 500 " " 1000. 50 0 0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning under penalty of £100 (54 & 53 Vict c 42)

STILLS or RETORTS annual, U K —

Chemists and others keeping or using 0 10 0

SWEETS (including British Wine) —

Maker's annual licence 5 5 0

Wholesale Dealer 5 5 0

*Retailers of the same as for Cider

TABLE WATERS —

(containing as the result of or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with sugar or other sweetening material or which are fermented beverages gal 0 0 2

Herb Beer " 0 0 2

Other Table Waters " 0 0 8

Annual licence to manufacture for sale 0 10 0

TOBACCO grown in Great Britain or

Ireland —

Manufactured in bond per lb

Five sixths of 10 10 4

Unmanufactured if containing 10% moisture per lb Five sixths of 10 8 0

Less than 10% moisture per lb

Five sixths of 10 8 10

Tobacco Growers Cultivators or

Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence 0 5 0

TOBACCO and Snuff, U K, annual —

Dealers in 0 5 3

Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs. 5 5 0

Ex 20,000 lbs and not exceeding 40,000 10 10 0

40,000 " 60,000 15 15 0

60,000 " 80,000 21 0 0

80,000 " 100,000 26 5 0

100,000 " 31 10 0

Businesses to pay £5 5s and a sur

charge on renewal

VINEGAR MAKERS, annual U K 1 0 0

WINE, annual licences U K —

Dealers (wine only) 10 10 0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (see only PUBLICANS) from £4 10s 0d (annual value under £30) up to £125 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off) from £2 10s 0d (annual value not exceeding £30) up to £20 (annual value exceeding £300)

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, see SWEETS.

*For Early closing and Six day Licences, proportionate reduction as for Publicans (q v).

¹ That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Proportional rate of Customs duty

Local Taration Licences

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, £ s d		Mechanically Propelled Vehicles— £ s d	
Great Britain	1 1 0	<i>continued</i>	
If used on any carriage, do	2 2 0	(5) Vehicles (including bicycles weighing more than 8 cwt unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade —	
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY PROPULSED VEHICLES—		Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt in weight	6 0 0
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules —		Other than such electrically propelled vehicles as aforesaid —	
(i) With four or more wheels —		Not exceeding 12 cwt in weight	20 0 0
(x) To be drawn by two or more horses	2 2 0	Exceeding 12 cwt but not exceeding 1 ton	26 0 0
(a) To be drawn by one horse only	1 1 0	Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21 0 0
(ii) With less than four wheels	0 15 0	Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25 0 0
(iii) Hackney Carriages	0 15 0	Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28 0 0
Mechanically Propelled Vehicles —		Exceeding 4 tons	30 0 0
(x) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt in weight unladen —		With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2 0 0
Bicycles		(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above —	
Not exceeding 200 lb unladen	1 10 0	Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6 0 0
Exceeding	3 0 0	Exceeding 6 h.p. for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1 0 0
Bicycles if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1 0 0	Fire engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted	
Tricycles	4 0 0	Dogs of any kind (annually) Great Britain	2 6
(a) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0 5 0	Dogs under 6 months of age and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty	
(3) Hackney Carriages —		LANCE LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following —	3 0 0
Framcars	15 15	After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0
Other Vehicles —		After 31st Oct. to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15 £12	Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	3 0 0
Seating 6 (but not more than) 14	£30 £24	Gamekeepers (Great Britain) to expire 31st July	2 0 0
" 14	£45 £36	Gamekeepers (Ireland) same as Game Licences	
" 20	£60 £48	Game Dealer's Licence if taken out after 31st July, annually	2 0 0
" 26	£72 £60	GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol) —	
" 32	£84 £72	Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun	
" 38 persons	£94 £70	Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt, but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant	
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver		U.K. expire 31st July	
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£ s d	MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE —	
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture —	0 5 0	Great Britain Every male servant	0 15 0
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25 0 0	*MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE	0 5 0
Exceeding 8 tons but not exceeding 12 tons	28 0 0		
Exceeding 12 tons	30 0 0		
Tractors, agricultural tractors and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture —			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6 0 0		
Exceeding 5 tons	10 0 0		
Tractors of any other description	21 0 0		

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix
 † In all other districts

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with and licences to drive obtained from the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, &c

387

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (if affixed) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are —

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand.—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births &c.—s. 64. (Charter-parties.—s. 49, 50. Lease or tack.—s. 78. 1. of a dwelling house or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding the rate of £50 per annum. 2. of any furnished dwelling house or apartments for any definite term less than a year where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Lettels of renunciation.—s. 79 (a); and 62 & 63 Vic. c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts.—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine).—s. 90. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes.—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 2d.—s. 80. Receipts.—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Coalbrook mines.—s. 110. Voting papers.—s. 80. Warrants for goods.—s. 111 (2).

	£	s	d		£	s	d
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
As solicitor or proctor or W ⁹	25	0	0	Bills of Exchange <i>Foreign</i> (i.e., drawn and expressed to be payable out of (K) not payable on demand or within 3 days—When paid or endorsed or negotiated in L ^h . Not exceeding £100	0	0	2
Any Inn of Court or Student of Kings Inn Dublin	25	0	0	For £100 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
As fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0	Every 25 100	0	0	6
As Burgess, by birth apprenticeship or marriage, England or Ireland	1	0	0	For every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
Do, on any other ground	3	0	0	[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val duties]			
Faculty as a Notary Public England	30	0	0	BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
Ditto Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0	BILL OF SALE Absolute, see CONVEYANCE ON SALE by way of Security see MORTGAGE &c			
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	BOND for payment of money see MORTGAGE BOND, &c			
AFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6	For securing an annuity —			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement under hand only not otherwise charged	0	0	6	1 Where the total amount is ascertainable Same as MORTGAGE BOND &c			
AGREEMENT for Lease, see 11 ASSES				2 Where the payments are for the term of life or other indefinite period —			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0	For every £5 and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
Ditto for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891 s. 59)				If as primary security	0	2	6
ALCALI WORKS Cert. of Registration	10	0	0	If as collateral security	0	0	6
ALLOTMENT see LETTER OF ALLOTMENT				For Customs or Excise duties same as MORTGAGE BOND &c, but not to exceed	0	5	0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property not being by a will, also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (s. 4 Edw VII c. 7)	0	10	0	On obtaining letters of administration, &c (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any property or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3	Of any kind whatever not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c, but not to exceed	0	10	0
Not exc. £10	0	0	6	Not exc. £50	0	2	6
20	0	1	0	20	0	5	0
30	0	1	6	30	0	10	0
40	0	2	0	40	0	15	0
Exceeding £500				Exceeding £500	1	0	0
ATTENTIONERS' INDEMNITIES				ATTENTIONERS' INDEMNITIES	0	0	6
ARMS, grant of stamp duty on	10	0	0	ARMS, grant of stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor in England or Ireland	80	0	0	ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts in Scotland	60	0	0	In Superior Courts in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts in Scotland	0	2	6	In Sheriff Courts in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0	AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand				BANK NOTE for money payable on demand			
Not exceeding £1	5d			Not exceeding £20	2s		
2	8d			20	3s		
5	12 3d			50	5s		
10	18 3d			100	8s 6d		
20	2s 6d						
Bankers Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0	Bankers Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers Cheques	0	0	2	Bankers Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vic. c. 9, s. 20 (a), for any amount	0	0	2	BILLS OF EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vic. c. 9, s. 20 (a), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days also	0	0	2	Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days also	0	0	2
PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £10	0	0	2	PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
For £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3	For £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
25	0	0	6	25	0	0	6
50	0	0	9	50	0	0	9
75	0	1	0	75	0	1	0

CERTIFICATE of birth baptism marriage, death or burial	£	s	d
CHARTER PARTY	0	0	1
CHEQUES or drafts payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY for every £100 Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT <i>see</i> AGREEMENT			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100	"	5	0
" 500	"	1	0
" 1,000	"	2	0
" 1,500	"	3	0
" 2,500	"	4	0
" 5,000	"	6	0
" 7,500	"	8	0
" 10,000	"	10	0
" 12,500	"	12	0
" 15,000	"	14	0
" 17,500	"	16	0
" 20,000	"	18	0
" 25,000	"	20	0
" 30,000	"	22	0
(Special adhesive stamps)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only unless the option is a double one			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER—Of Bank of England Stock	0	15	6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877 for every £100 or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	5	0
Or may be compounded for <i>see</i> Stamp Act, 1891 s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (except as <i>aforsaid</i>) shares or marketable security, where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
" 10	"	3	0
" 15	"	4	0
" 20	"	5	0
For every additional £5 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300 then for every £50	0	10	0
Promissory Note for composition for transfer duty <i>see</i> 34 & 55 Vict. c. 39 s. 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30 s. 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V, c. 17			
* CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above) where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1899-1901) Act 1901 sec. 72, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	£	s	d
" 10	"	15	0
" 15	"	20	0
" 20	"	25	0
For every additional £5 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300 then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift <i>inter vivos</i> are charged as conveyances on sale			
Exceptions for marriage settlements and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees &c			
COPIY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated) the same duty as original but not to exceed	0	1	0
COVENANT AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES—			
If on sale mortgage or demise the <i>ad valorem</i> duties under Conveyance Mortgage or Lease upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court or the memorandum thereof and Copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATED BODIES			
Upon the net annual value income or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, an amount equal to 2½% of the profits of—			
(a) A British Company carrying on any trade or business			
(b) A Foreign Company carrying on in the U.K. any trade or business so far as those profits arise in the U.K.			
COVENANTS—For repayment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE			
For original creation and sale of any annuity <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE			
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments <i>see</i> BOND			
Separate Deed of made on occasion of sale or mortgage but not being an instrument chargeable with <i>ad valorem</i> duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage but not to exceed	0	10	0
DEATH DUTIES, <i>see</i> ESTATE			
DECLARATION <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT			
DECLARATION OF TRUST not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE <i>see</i> LEASE			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART			
Same duty as original but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	0	10	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only			
For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0
ESTATE DUTY			
In the case of every person dying			

after 31 July 1919, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal Settled or Not Settled passing on the death of such person

exceeds	per cent	exceeds	per cent
£100	£1	£150,000	£17
500	2	175,000	18
1,000	3	200,000	19
5,000	4	225,000	20
10,000	5	250,000	21
15,000	6	300,000	22
20,000	7	350,000	23
25,000	8	400,000	24
30,000	9	450,000	25
40,000	10	500,000	26
50,000	11	550,000	27
60,000	12	600,000	28
70,000	13	1,000,000	30
90,000	14	1,250,000	32
110,000	15	1,500,000	35
130,000	16	2,000,000	40

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are charged unless made more than twelve months before death: other gifts are charged unless made more than three years before death. Gifts made in consideration of marriage or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may by agreement with the Commissioners be made wholly or in part in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged at the option of the accounting parties either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s and 50s and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid if desired by light yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments and 4 per cent interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACTORY OR DISPENSATION

In England, in all cases £ 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland in some cases £ 25 0 0
£ 50 in others

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps; such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of 0 10 0

HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 10 0

(Finance Act 1907 s 7)

HOUSE DUTY—On inhabited houses occupied as farm house, public house, coffee shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging house of the annual value of £30, and not exceeding £60

Exceeding £60 and not exc £90 0 0 2
Exceeding £90 0 0 4
Other houses of the annual value of £30 and not exceeding £60 0 0 6
Exceeding £60, and not exc £90 0 0 3
Exceeding £90 0 0 9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, see 3 Edw 7 c 46 s 11

INCOME TAX

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules A, B, C, D and E, and the standard rate for the year

1923-24 is

Schedule A Lands, Tenements &c 0 4 6

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Schedule A to the extent of 1/4 part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed £40 1/4
Exceeds £40 but not £100 1/2
Exceeds £100 1/2 plus 1/4 of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition five years average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one eighth of the rent or annual value.

Schedule P In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes on an amount equal to the Annual Value or by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income tax year on profits of husbandry as in case of Trades under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one third of the annual value.

Schedule C Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks &c.)

Schedule D Trades, Professions, Earnings from Abroad, Interest &c.

Schedule E Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family

DOMINION INCOME TAX—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income

SCHOLARSHIPS—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full time instruction at a university, college, school or other educational establishment is exempted from Income tax (including Super Tax)

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5 the following were the standard rates for the years mentioned—

	£	s	d
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0	6	0
1922-1923	0	6	0

SUPER TAX—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000—

In respect of the first £2,000	nil
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0 2 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 2 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0 6 0

Notes on Income Tax

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions abatements and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set

out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, viz, "assessable income" and "taxable income".

"*Assessable Income* means, in the case of "earned income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned income allowance mentioned below and in the case of other income the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes

"*Taxable Income* means that part of the 'assessable income' upon which income tax is actually charged, that is the 'assessable income' less the various deductions referred to below

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income
Earned Income Allowance—The differentiation in favour of "earned income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income but by deducting one tenth of the "earned income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given in respect of the amount of the total income but must not exceed £200 for any one individual. The assessable income of a taxpayer is therefore his total income as computed for Income Tax purposes after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any earned income

Total Exemption—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135 or in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £150 and £250 respectively. See above

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the 'taxable income'. The deductions may be claimed in respect of the amount of the taxpayer's total income

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135 or in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him £225

Wife's Earned Income—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine tenths of the amount of such earned income subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House-keeper taking Charge of Children—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (see below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c, taking Charge of Children—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an Unmarried Person who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband)

or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (see below) is given

Deduction for Children—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who if over that age, is receiving full time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £35 in respect of one child, and £7 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother whether incapacitated or not or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer with the substitution of 'husband for' wife above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the Taxable Income—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply *whatever the total amount of the income*. The first £25 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, i.e., for the year ending April 5, 1924, at 2s 3d in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, i.e., at 4s 6d in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph and calculated at following rates—one half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1926, in respect of the claimant's total income, and on policies taken out before June 22, 1926, a deduction of tax at one half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

INEBRIATES RETREATS Licences	£ s d
(10s additional is payable for every patient over 20 in number)	5 0 0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE	
For any sum not exceeding £20	0 0 1
Exc £20, and not exc £25	0 0 3
Exc £25, and not exc £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE—contd	
Exc £500, and not exc £1,000 for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 1 0
Exc £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers Liability Act, 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897

Under land	0 0 6
Under seal	0 10 0

—**ACCIDENTAL DEATH** or Personal Injury or on periodical payments during sickness or loss of damage upon Property

	0 0 6
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Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty see 52 & 53 Vict c 42 s 20 and 59 & 60 Vict c 28 s 13, and 7 Edw 7 c 13 s 8 (a)

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA
Where the premium does not exceed 2s 6d per cent

	0 0 1
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Where the premium exceeds 2s 6d per cent

For any Voyage
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250

	0 0 3
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Exceeds £250 but does not exceed

£500	£500	0 0 6
£750	£750	0 0 9
£1,000	£1,000	0 1 0

£1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500

	0 0 6
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For Time—
Where the insurance is made for any time—

(1) Not exceeding 6 months three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 24 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of

	0 0 6
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(5 Edw 7 c 7, s 11)

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty

	100 0 0
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INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY
LAND TAX—The quota payable by each Parish as fixed in the year 1793 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate the rate of Assessment not to exceed 2s in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £100 he is exempt from payment of land tax and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

***LEASES**—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum or for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments

where the rent for such term exceeds **£5 5s**, of any lands tenements, &c. at yearly rent —

Fixed.	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100 years	Exceeding 100 years
£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
30	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
40	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for **£50** or fractional

part of **£50** 0 10 0 3 0 0 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease

* Section 15 of the *Revenue Act 1911* provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money stock or security (other than rent) the amount or value of which does not exceed **£500** and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds **£500** duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading 'Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property,' &c.

The Section however does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent and that rent exceeds **£20** a year

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES — Also see 'Fate Duty'

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue or share of Residue although not of the amount or value of **£20** is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict c 12 s 42 — Except in the cases of small estates see note to Estate Duty

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to **£100** (16 & 17 Vict c 51 s 18)

Rates of duties payable on legacies annuities and residues and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July 1883 or where Estate Duty Finance Act 1894 is payable

To Husband or Wife or (children of the Deceased or their Descendants or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

Exemptions — Estates not exceeding **£15,000** — legacies and successions of less than **£1,000** — **£2,000** in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased whatever may be value of whole estate

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased or their Descendants **£5 per cent**

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased or their Descendants **£5 per cent**

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants **£5 per cent**

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased **£5 per cent**

Where deceased died on or after 1st July 1883 and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1 1/2 4 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2, and 11 1/2 respectively

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged

Penalties — Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same persons not giving notice of a succession or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION Less than **£5 1d** **£5** and upwards, **6d**

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND RAIRISAL **£5**

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF to any honour or dignity viz Duke, **£350** Marquis, **£300** Earl, **£250** Viscount, **£200** Baron, **£150** Precedence **£100** Baronet **£100** *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop **£30** any other honour dignity or franchise, **£30** (change of surname or arms in accordance with will, **£50** upon voluntary application, **£10**)

LUNACY ACT Licence for House **£ s d** 0 10 0

LUNATIC — Grant of custody of person or estate 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery —

(1) Colonial Government Securities per **£100** 0 5 0

(2) Colonial Municipal Securities for every **£10** or fractional part of **£10** 0 2 0

(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug 1885 double the duty on Mortgage Bond &c (q 1)

(4) Of any other description for every **£10** or fractional part of **£10** 0 4 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c (q 1)

MARRIAGE LICENCE special England and Ireland 5 0 0

Not special (see page 403) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves

Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals or in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lease) 1s of annually for each **£1** of rental value

Exemptions, &c — Common clay common brick clay, common brick earth sand chalk, lime one and gravel are not charged

MONETARY ENDERS Registration Fees **£ s d** 1 0 0

Failure to register involves severe penalties see 63 and 64 Vict c 51

MORTGAGE BOND &c, not exceeding **£10** 0 0 3

Not exc **£25** 0 0 8 Not exc **£200** 0 5 0

„ 25 0 1 3 „ 250 0 6 3

„ 100 0 2 6 „ 300 0 7 6

„ 150 0 3 9

Exceeding **£300** for every **£100** and fractional part of **£100** 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every **£100** 0 0 6

Reconveyance Release &c, for every **£100** 0 0 6

Collateral or auxiliary or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage) when the principal security is duly stamped, for every **£100**, or fraction of **£100**, 6d, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

	£	s	d
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except pro tests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LPTTFRS) for inventions —			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent scaled	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal —			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year	£5	0	0
6th „	6	0	0
7th „	7	0	0
8th „	8	0	0
9th „	9	0	0
10th „	10	0	0
11th year	11	0	0
12th „	12	0	0
13th „	13	0	0
14th „	14	0	0
15th „	15	0	0
16th „	16	0	0
Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury			
POWER OF ATTORNEY &c, receiving prize money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money or bill or note not exceeding £20 or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE see BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, see INCOME TAX			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—			
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s, the same duty as the Bill or Note			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping	10	0	0
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer (secs 4 (a) and 6 of Fin Act 1899) on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer —			
1. Of any Company Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K. on issue, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K. for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, see SHARE WARRANT			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, see LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX, see INCOME TAX			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Deeds Stamped after Execution
REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution —
WITHOUT PENALTY ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY
Agreements under hand only liable to the duty of 6d — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year — Appraisements — Attested copies, within 14 days of first execution
Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.
Deeds and Instruments not otherwise excepted within 30 days of first execution
NOTE—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed abroad the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here
WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY —
Articles of Clerkship
Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination
Charter parties Receipts within certain limits of time — Vide Table of Penalties
Contract notes
Letters of Allotment and Renunciation Scrip certificates
Share warrants Warrants for goods
Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies
INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION —
Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned) — Bills of lading
Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.)
PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING —
Agreements under hand only Attested copies or extracts after 14 days from their first execution
Charter parties within 7 days from their first execution
Charter parties after the expiration of 7 days but within one month
Receipts within 14 days after they have been given
Receipts, after 14 days but within one month
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)
COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908
FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS
On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2 exceeding £2,000 —
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000
Do, after first £5,000 up to £100,000
Do, after first £100,000
Maximum Fee
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar
Deed stamp fee to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association
Fees on Registration of Mortgage fee up to £500, £1 above £500.
Hours at Somerset House.
Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS

WHEN a birth takes place personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence by one of the following persons — 1. The father or mother of the child. 2. If they fail — 3. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened. 4. A person present at the birth. 5. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register the Registrar may write to any one of the above mentioned persons requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in Scotland the period is 21 days) unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born when the Registrar so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and on payment of fees amounting to five shillings to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority, and on payment of further fees amounting to ten shillings. In Scotland, after the lapse of three months it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in England and Wales could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth and is to be in addition to and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Birth Control

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples when the age of the occupied husband is below 55 years —

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
Church of England ministers	101	Carmen	207
Doctors	103	Dock labourers	211
Authors & Editors	104	Barmen	234
		Miners	258
		General labourers	436

Statistics of Births

	1919.	1920	1921
England & Wales	692,438	957,994	849,045
Scotland	106,268	136,538	123,196
Ireland	89,325	99,536	—

Total 888,031 & 194,068 —

BRITISH NATIONALITY

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of 1914—which defines a natural born British Subject—does not affect the status on any person born before Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural born British Subjects namely

1 Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance

2 Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions before Jan 1, 1915, whose father's father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject

3 Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation

4 The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage

5 The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions —

(a) in the case of a child born before January 1st, 1915

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915 and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915 and his name is included therein

(b) in the case of a child born after January 1, 1915

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein

6 Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*et c.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization, or

* See Acquisition of British Nationality p. 395

- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory, or
- (iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown, or
- (v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 22 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty &c. His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7 A person born on a British ship

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY—A British subject loses his British nationality—

- (a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country
- (b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of allegiance. These cases are—
 - (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
 - (ii) where a person is a British subject but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
 - (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status
- (c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality
- (d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien
- (N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)
- (e) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate
- (f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown, e.g., the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY—An alien may acquire British nationality—

- (a) by special Act of Parliament,
- (b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant,
- (c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
- (d) by naturalization

Naturalization—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan 1, 1915 is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown
- (b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language, and
- (c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day and is at present £20, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application is not returnable whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguae* but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS—An undesirable alien—e.g., one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (see Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION

During the year 1922 a total of 316,159 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 315,765 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals in 1922 were 294,569, and the departures 305,886. 1,997 were refused leave to land in 1922, as against 1,712 in 1921. The arrivals consisted of the following—

Residents returning from abroad	61,117
Passengers in transit to other countries	33,306
Visitors on holiday	127,380
Visitors on business	68,554
Members of foreign diplomatic and other missions	5,492
Seamen ..	11,029
Other passengers	9,381

Total 316,159

Principal Nationalities

	Arrivals	Departures	Refused leave to land
American	100,506	100,039	113
Belgian	25,314	26,432	129
Chinese	1,101	992	29
Dutch	27,531	27,204	29
French	59,122	59,544	343
German	9,615	9,122	114
Italian	13,147	13,019	312
Polish	5,107	5,162	149
Russian	6,627	7,328	49
Scandinavian	22,368	21,983	68
Spanish & Portuguese	7,021	6,777	92
Swiss	13,136	12,854	66

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 'WHITAKER'

CERTIFICATES**OF BIRTHS MARRIAGES OR DEATHS**

England and Wales—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 2s 7d viz 1s for search, 2s 6d for the certificate and 1d for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by post the charges are 5s 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896; Birth or Death in Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth 6d; Savings Banks Act, 1887; Birth, Death or Marriage, 1s; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913; Birth, 6d; Marriage, 1s; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896; and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876; death of child under 10 years of age, 1s, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Scottish Registers of Births Marriages and Deaths—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births &c (Scotland) Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s 1d for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers and 1s is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s 1d. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary; copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 'WHITAKER'.

DAYS OF GRACE

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes payable at any time after date have *three days of grace* allowed; thus a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid punctually, this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaffers' Manual* 371 L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight or on demand and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS

In England and Wales—When a death takes place personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence by one of the following persons—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fall 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death or the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail 4. An inmate of the house or the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register or must within the same time send him written notice of the death accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last

illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the registrar signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the registrar in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not however delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the funeral, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may by written application require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above mentioned periods unless on request it is effected at an informant's house or at the house where the death happened when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In Scotland the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c (Scotland) Act 1854, within 7 days (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS INQUESTS—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry and Coroners inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths such as the case of a person slain or drowned or dying suddenly and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not intrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*, and the

number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40s the fine for defaulting juriesmen being 2s.

In Scotland there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County see p. 547). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths

	1929	1930	1931
England & Wales	504,203	466,213	458,710
Scotland	75,149	68,179	66,211
Ireland	78,612	66,538	-
Total	657,964	600,930	-

DIVORCE

Preliminary—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) **Nullity of Marriage**—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity if it was bigamous if there was no consent or if one of the parties was insane but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) **Restitution of Conjugal Rights**—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*) and such desertion if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) **Judicial Separation and Divorce**—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or

desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law e.g. cruelty, adultery and unnatural offences, (2) those which are offences by statute, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro* or of adultery coupled with desertion. 'Cruelty is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Pouell v. Pouell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent, (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion) (iii) condonation, i.e. complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1921), P. 15). There are also certain discretionary bars, as e.g. where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree nisi is made absolute, the King's Proctor may

intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e. means of support) pending suit, provided *prima facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing the wife if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriate home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation, and if, having obtained an order she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales

The number of matrimonial suits in the High Court of Justice of England and Wales during the nine years 1913-1921 is shown below—

Year	Poor Persons.	Other Suit	Total
1913	—	1,267	1,267
1914	88	1,360	1,348
1915	255	1,127	1,372
1916	340	1,073	1,413
1917	494	1,214	1,708
1918	1,034	1,055	2,089
1919	2,342	3,422	5,763
1920	2,126	3,058	5,184
1921	677	2,767	3,464

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for 1,148 cases; manufactures 826, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 85, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included—

Soldiers and Naval	Accountants	26
Seamen	Civil Servants	24
Engineers, Architects	Schoolmasters	18
&c	Authors	15
Navy, Army and Air	Police	14
Officers	Students	12
Actors, musicians, &c	Municipal Offis	9
Physicians, surgeons, &c	Clergymen	6
Legal profession	Painters	3

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation including divorce was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help

given by the department the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the 'Poor's Roll' is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1244.

THE FRANCHISE

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen and lodgers but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required—

PARLIAMENTARY

MFN—21 years of age. Residence only for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for

the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age and has been admitted to a degree or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 284,570 and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922 178,451. Excluding three constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke on Trent) for which particulars are not available 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses were in the United Kingdom and 40,295 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MEN—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age, where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties the clerk to the county council, in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes who cause house to house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £50. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY

England and Wales—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish, and the Justice, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him

to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923 the putative father may be ordered to pay 20s a week instead of 10s as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enconcinate* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enconcinate* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill had not passed both Houses of Parliament at the time of going to press.

Scotland—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inflying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2s. The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births—Great Britain

	1919	1920	1921
England & Wales	41,876	44,267	38,618
Scotland	8,424	10,207	8,756
Total	50,300	54,474	47,374

Other Countries

	No.	Rate per 10,000
England & Wales (1921)	38,618	455
Scotland (1921)	8,756	711
Belgium (1913)	10,975	641
Denmark (1919)	7,170	1,043
France (1912)	65,568	879
Italy (1917)	32,933	477
Netherlands (1920)	4,122	213
Norway (1917)	4,466	699
Sweden (1917)	18,060	1,494

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided

that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street public place, shop inn or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering so exposes such sufferer or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed or (3) Gives lends sells transmits or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house &c, in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £50 or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act 1907 the Local Government Board (i.e. the Ministry of Health Act, 1909 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease, nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairy men must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that

any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby or that whitewashing &c would tend to prevent or check infectious disease they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c, the same

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899 the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease as defined by the Act is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house but the medical man gets 2s 6d for every case in his private practice and 1s for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small pox cholera diphtheria membranous croup erysipelas scarlatina or scarlet fever and the following fevers typhus typhoid enteric relapsing continued or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious measles rheumatism or German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act 1891 are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases — The total numbers of cases of the chief notifiable diseases in England and Wales, excluding cases among soldiers and sailors, are set out below —

	(cases notified)	Rate per 1,000 of population
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	61,655	1.65
Tuberculosis (other forms)	15,851	0.41
Small pox	263	0.01
Typhus fever	2	0.00
Scarlet fever	119,490	3.19
Diphtheria	69,481	1.86
Enteric fever	3,109	0.08
Continued fever	35	0.00
Relapsing fever	7	0.00
Puerperal fever	2,898	0.08
Erysipelas	15,051	0.43
Cerebro spinal fever	583	0.01
Pollomyelitis	293	0.01
Ophthalmia neonatorum	10,304	10.76*
Encephalitis lethargica	890	0.02
Polio-encephalitis	36	0.00
Trench fever	39	0.00
Dysentery	1,353	0.04
Malaria (contracted in England)	38	0.00
Pneumonia	38,899	1.04

* Rate per 1,000 births.

JURY SERVICE

Preliminary—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications—All natural born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65 (60 after March 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100, a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge or £50 in leaseholds, or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £50 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications—Aliens (subject as above) felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs, officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents etc., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption—A judge, and, by virtue of s. 3 of the Juries Act 1922, the sheriff may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill." If not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Unlawful Jurors—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoner are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—that is, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll—that is to individual jurors which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge or challenge without cause exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. 'Challenge for cause' sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, e.g., for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, e.g., the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s on each case tried in the High Court or a County Court, and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £20 while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners Juries—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful man or woman" may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES

BY Banns OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage—“Banns” formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act 26 Geo II c. 33 prescribes audible publication according to the rubric on three Sunday days preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo IV c. 76 which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will IV c. 83 and 1 Vict c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub tit. “Marriages in Scotland” post). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise the case is different and the marriage may be null and void (*Mudgeley v Wood* 4 Sw & Tr 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages, but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage or ecclesiastical parish the option ceases and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein and not in the “mother church” or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse the banns become useless and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are “forbidden.” By the Act 6 & 7 Will IV c. 83 a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar’s certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent’s consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages, (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 404). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence, and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes

a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife’s sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register, and the customary fee is *ss* 6d and a stamp duty of *sd* 3s. Searches in the register books may be made on payment of small fees viz. *ss* 1s for a single year, and 6d additional for every other year. There are small fees regulated by custom on the certificate, given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman and *ss* 2 to the clerk, and the usual fees are paid although a stranger clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office at the Vicar General’s Office and at the Bishop of London’s Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops Registrars but licences obtained at the Bishop’s Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued, those procured at the Faculty Office 23 Knight Rider Street Doctors Commons, E.C. are available for London and all England and Wales. Those procured at the Vicar-General’s Office 3 Creed Lane Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4 Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing can be received except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp *ss* 6d. No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from *£*1 15s to *£*2 12s 6d. By the 4th George IV c. 76 it is enacted in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage, and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church or

the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above mentioned affidavit may be taken and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district or at any time &c but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons F C 2 (tel. 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON CONFORMIST BUILDINGS

Marriages can take place in a District Registrar Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (a) by Certificate, (a) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar a Registrar of Births and Deaths a Registrar of Marriages or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a registrar office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar, a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act 1896 respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE

One notice only is necessary whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice book the Superintendent Registrar may provide no impediment is shown issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE

After the lapse of one week day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown issue his certificate and licence for the marriage which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE

(1) Marriage by Certificate —

a If both parties live in the same district — The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b If they live in different districts — A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(2) Marriage by Licence — The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties but there are exceptions as follows —

a Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict cap 119 provides that if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b The Act 3 and 4 Vict cap 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Gudet v Gudet*, 27 T I R 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows —

I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A B, may not be joined in matrimony to C D, and each of the parties must say to the other, 'I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A B do take thee, C D, to be my lawful wedded wife (or husband). A wedding ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1896.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the

provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an 'authorised person' (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations—

'I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A B*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C D*.

Also each of the parties must say to the other—

'I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A B*, do take thee, *C D*, to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]

or in lieu thereof—

I, *A B*, do take thee, *C D*, to be my wedded wife [or husband]

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October 1909 (*See Statutory Rules and Orders, 1909 No 1332*.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT 1908

This Act which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer seaman or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays. He can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice book	1 0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice book	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in

the same district amount to 7s, if they live in different districts to 9s.

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12s 0d.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act 1837.

If both parties are Jews they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling house at any hour. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) or if not being in membership they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer and may be married in a Friends meeting house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his divorced wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland the party there after a residence of fifteen days should apply to the session clerk to publish banns, as regards Ireland, the party there after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD

Act passed June 27, 1892, came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- (a) That both the parties are British subjects or,
- (b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country or,
- (c) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country or
- (d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- (a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs or,
- (b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs or,
- (c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intended marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars,

and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make an oath

- (a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

- (b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 28,

ages, and are payable to His Majesty's Government —

For receiving notice of an intended marriage—	£ s d
For receiving notice of a caveat	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0 10 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0 5 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. No religious ceremony is required but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is however necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremony be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects and also when only one of them is a British subject but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so. In order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Brand v Brand* 1909 25 1 L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1836" before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW

ACT OF 1906 — Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be

recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green v Rogers v Pitkin*, 1909, 25 1 L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate fee, 2s 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times. Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages, Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*), (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise *subsequente copula*). The promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought. (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), i.e., the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 98. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if

the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s 1d. The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Scotland for 22 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner or marriage of two foreigners may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 22 days.

Statistics of Marriages

	1920	1921
England & Wales	369 411	379 658
Scotland	44 137	46 838
Ireland	27,193	28 826

Total 430 741 455 322

PASSPORTS

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application) and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to 'The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1' or to 'The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool.' Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7s 6d. Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays 9.30 to 1) except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7s 6d., made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural born British subjects (2) to the wives and widows of such persons and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public, resident in the United Kingdom, the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers, (2) in the case of children under

the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B) to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent General in London of the State concerned and in the case of natives of British India and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named therein, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2s.

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s or

less 1d

On goods pledged for more than 10s 2d

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s, 1d

for every 2s or part of 2s per month 1/2d

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month

Note.—In addition to the above charge an additional charge of 1d for each 5s or part of 5s lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act, 1922*).

On pledges exceeding 40s, for every half

crown or part of half a crown per month 1/2d

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and

seven days from the date of pledging. After that

they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s if not redeemed within

twelve calendar months and seven days from the

day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the

pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time

before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawnner may

inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's

books on payment of one penny, and receive any

surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a

deficit, the pawnner, or the person producing the

ticket is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit

on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawn

broker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire

the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of

the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan

and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and 2s per

cent on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost mislaid or stolen, the pawnbroker should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is *gs* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny when the loan is above *gs*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawn in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above *40s* provided always that—

(x) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawn a special contract pawn ticket signed by the pawnbroker.

(y) The duplicate of the special contract pawn ticket shall be signed by the pawn.

The pawnbroker may also charge—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction inspection of account of sale payment of surplus produced by sale and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than *10s*.

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 was dealt with on pp 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER'S

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail &c. or to place over any footway any blind shade, covering awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground or to place any goods wares, merchandise matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway except for the purpose of crossing the footway or to throw or lay down any materials in any street or beat or shake any carpet rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private

medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties but a person who does not obtain a certificate or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898 by the Local Government Board the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases and is safer in every case to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to

express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (i.e., the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of legal terms, such as "heirs" and "issue, when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife, or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will revoking the old one or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper. Although of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will maker be a woman the testatrix.

ESTATE—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons as well as freehold land and houses while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents money leasehold property, house furniture goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATES—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons the residue of my estate and effects although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL—A form in which a will may be commenced is—This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street Reading, in the county of Berks.

TO END A WILL—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows—And I hereby appoint the said sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this — day of —, 19—

EXECUTION OF A WILL—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall

be paid but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient—

Signed by the testator (or testatrix, as the case may be), in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street Reading Tailor Henry Morgan, of North Street Reading Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him in his presence and by his direction and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded—Signed by Thomas Brown by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator who appeared fully to understand the same. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present then the attestation should be—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence, &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date, &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS—It is usual to appoint two executors although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty one, London Street Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary but it is desirable, here as else where, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees — "I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death such last mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking. Where the widow is to have a life interest use the following words "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood] and after her death [or second marriage which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child &c as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCAION—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will so that after marriage the old will must be re acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person as for instance a wife or child, the will may read—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely.

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance.

A wife may be appointed a trustee or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS—After the death of the testator the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows.—The first duty of the executor, or of one of them is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left or get it valued. Under the Finance Act 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode or to a solicitor, and prove the will to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or other wise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act; one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1898, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1897 (so & s. 11 of the Act of 1897), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district.

in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case the original will proved in the District Registry is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy he can order one to be made for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy which with a shilling stamp impressed thereon can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Probate Registries were enumerated on p. 431 of the 1921 WHITAKER

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s for the deposit, of 2s 6d for entering a minute thereof, and 2s for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (See also PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.)

PROBATE OF WILLS

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House Strand Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased or an official certificate of burial and the will if there be one and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (q.v.) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, with out the deduction of debts or funeral expenses does not exceed £500 application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will and the whole personal estate does not exceed £500 and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland—"Confirmation is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either nominate or dative. An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the court (s) in the case of intestacy or (a) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next of kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts together with an affidavit must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards the execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s 8d sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph* i.e. written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary (2) *testated*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland in Bank of England Stock Bank of Ireland Stock India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 3 per cent Stocks any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver Debenture Rent charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment any railway or Canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 100 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council 'B' Annuities, Eastern Bengal East Indian and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, C and 'D' Annuities of the East Indian Railway and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price or at more than 15 per cent premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court 1883, authorises investment in—Debenture Preference, Guaranteed or Rent charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act 1875 or under the Isle of Man Loans Act 1880 provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act 1884 (Scotland only), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in

the London and Edinburgh Gazettes but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will or as Trustee under a Settlement whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1922 was £186,229,083.

The facts of any trust new or old in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, 'I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will' or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not as such limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but like a private trustee he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation presided over by Sir George Murray GCB, was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919 to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingway, W.C. (tel. Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.*The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets***In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named**

By the Intestates Estates Act 1890, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value, if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

His representatives take in the proportions following —

Widow only	Half to widow	Half to the Crown [Widow]
Widow and child or children	One third to widow	Two thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow]
Widow and father	Half to widow	Half to father [Widow]
Widow and mother no father	Half to widow	Half to mother [Widow]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow	Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood, if a deceased brother or sister has left issue such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow	One fourth to mother One fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> [Widow]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband	[Husband]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father	[Father]
Mother, brothers and sisters	All equally	[Mother]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother	[Mother]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grand children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share [Any number of children not exceeding three]	
Brother or sister and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share [Brother or sister]	
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister	[Brother or sister]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister	[Brother or sister]
Grandfather no nearer relation	All to grandfather	[Grandfather]
Father's father and mother's mother	Equally to both	[Either or both]
Grandmother uncles and aunts	All to grandmother	[Grandmother]
Great-grandfather uncles and aunts	Equally <i>per capita</i>	[To either or any number not exceeding three]
Uncles and aunts	All equally	[To either or any number not exceeding three]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle	[Uncle]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle	[Uncle]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally	[If either not exceeding three]
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i>	[Any number not exceeding three]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	Equally <i>per capita</i>	[Any number not exceeding three]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A die leaving three brothers or sisters and no nearer kin they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.* *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived *i.e.* *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood

II.—REAL PROPERTY

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an Intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. *The Dower* (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1533 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

<i>If Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>Real Property would descend to—</i>
Wife only, no blood relations	One third to wife for life, rest to Crown, copyholds to lord of manor

<i>If Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>Real Property would descend to—</i>
Wife and child or children and children of a deceased child	One third to wife for life in any case Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue whether male or female being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female If no son, rest to daughters equally If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter) rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter
Wife and father	One third to wife for life rest to father if deceased purchased same or had it left him by will
Wife and mother	One third to wife for life, rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side
Wife brother or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	One third to wife for life in any case rest to eldest brother or his issue (See above, 'Rest to eldest son or his issue under head 'Wife and child &c') Sister and children of deceased sister rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest)
Wife mother nephews and nieces	Sisters and nieces only, children of deceased sister rest equally between sisters and nieces One third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces, if brother left no son
Wife, mother, brother sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One third to wife for life in any case rest to eldest brother Rest to nieces, equally, if children of eldest brother deceased
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first
Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue (See above 'Rest to eldest son or his issue under head 'Wife and child &c') Daughters equally Husband for life (provided the wife or the husband in her right was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate) afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son If all daughters, to them equally
Husband and child or children	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors
Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother sister, nephew, or niece or more distant descendants of father	All to eldest brother All to sisters All to father
Mother and brothers and sisters	See above 'Rest to eldest son or his issue' under head "Wife and child &c"
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to brother
Child and grandchild by deceased child	All to great nephew if eldest brother's grandson All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother
Brother and grandfather	Brother all
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	One third to wife for life rest to brother
Brother and two aunts	All to grandfather
Brother and wife	All to father's father
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
Father's father & mother's mother	Uncle unless deceased uncle was elder brother when his child takes all
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	Child of deceased uncle on father's side or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	Nephew
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Eldest brother's grandson or if granddaughters between them equally
Two aunts nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew by brother
Uncle or aunt's children and brother's grandchildren through a son	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	
Nephew by deceased brother and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	

NOTE A—By the Land Transfer Act 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate, but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir at law if not one of the next of kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of kin.

Intestates' Estates, Scotland

I—MOVABLES

[In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named]

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911 the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value. If over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

<i>If the Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>His representatives take in the proportions following —</i>
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin or if none then to the Crown
Widow and child or children	{ One third to widow Remaining two thirds to child or among children equally
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	{ One third to widow one third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children <i>per capita</i> * and issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> *
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father
Widow and mother no father	Half to widow, one half to mother
Widow, brothers or sisters	{ Half to widow half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share
Widow mother nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one half to mother
Husband with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother brothers and sisters	{ Half to father half to brothers and sisters equally
Father and mother and their grandchildren	{ Half to father half to grandchildren equally <i>per stirpes</i>
Father, brothers and sisters	{ One half to father one half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Mother brothers and sisters	Mother one half brothers and sisters one half equally
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	{ Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	{ Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	{ All to brother or sister
Grandfather no nearer relation	All to grandfather
Father's father and mother's mother	{ All to father's father
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts if paternal
Great-grandfather uncles and aunts	{ All to uncles and aunts, if paternal if not, then to paternal great grandfather
Uncles and aunts	All equally
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle
Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncle or aunt's child	{ Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i> *
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	{ All to nephew by brother

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy

NOTE B.—In Scotland a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir at law

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritable, if he is also one of the next of kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritable. He may however "collate the heritable, i.e., share it with the other next of kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate

* *Per Capita* means by the head *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived

II—HERITAGE

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors"

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

<i>If Intestate die leaving</i>	<i>Heritage would descend to —</i>
(1) Wife only no blood relations	One third to wife for life rest to Crown as <i>ultimus heres</i>
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One third to wife for life Fee to eldest son or his heir male If no son then to daughters equally The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place
(3) Wife and father	One third to wife for life, rest to father
(4) Wife and mother	One third to wife for life Fee to nearest heir male
(5) Wife brother or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	One third to wife for life Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male if none, then to immediate elder brother
(6) Wife mother, nephews and nieces	One third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son See No 2
(7) Wife, mother brother sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One third to wife for life rest to younger brother and his heirs If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband Fee to eldest son
(11) Mother, but no wife child or issue of a child father brother sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs) If none then to grandfather and his heirs
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5)
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(See No 2) "Rest to eldest son or his issue under head 'Wife and child etc'"
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother
(17) Brother's grandson and brother or sister's daughter	All to great nephew if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos 2 and 7) All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother all
(19) Brother and wife	One third to wife for life rest to brother
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
(22) Grandmother and uncle or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother then to child If both brothers older than intestate then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncles or aunts' child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece children of deceased brother	Nephew
(26) Uncle or aunts' children and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos 2 and 7)
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	Nephew by brother
(28) Nephew by deceased brother and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother

NOTE—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again

SOLICITORS CHARGES

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors Remuneration Act 1882 and the Scale thereunder—we say usually because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice most solicitors (although some old established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to skill labour and responsibility as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1882 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors to frame a Scale and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor whether under Scale or agreement is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks while it is of course exclusive of actual outlay for stamps &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000 the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent. this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable in addition by the vendor's purchasers or mortgagees (not mortgagors) solicitor the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges (except scale and certain County Court matters) are now subject to an increase of 33½ per cent.*

Scotland—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in the Parliament House Book and in 'The Scottish Law Directory'. When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	RENTALS			
	£10 to £25	£25 to £50	£50 to £100	£100 to £150
Ordinary Visit	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 12s	
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6d	3s	4s	
Detention per ½ hour	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 12s	
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit			
Attendance on servants	5s	5s	5s to 7s 6d	
Midwifery	21 4s	21 to 41 5s	41 to 71 6s	
Administering Chloroform	15s	21 4s	31 5s	
CONSULTANTS				
Advice or Visit alone	2 6s	2 6s	2 6s	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21 6s	21 to 31 6s	21 to 31 6s	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s	15s	15s	

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits &c. if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted or if any special operation has to be performed there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if he send for the doctor the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed as in certificates for lunacy insurance offices &c. when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS CHARGES

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. On Nov. 6, 1918 the Institute resolved that a substantial increase in fees is justifiable. The Incorporated Society (Jan. 15, 1920) expressed opinion that increase should be 50 per cent. on pre-war standard and the Scottish Chartered Accountants recommended a similar increase (June 1920).

Audits—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals time per day of seven hours 5 6s. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 2 6s. (not Chartered Accountants), 1½ 6s. other Clerks, 1 6s. If at a distance (a) in the U.K., Principal 5 to 22 6s. Managing Clerks (C.A.) 2 to 3 6s. (not C.A.) 1½ to 2 6s. others 1 6s. (b) outside U.K. Principal, 7 to 30 6s. Managing Clerk (C.A.) 3 to 10 6s. (not C.A.) 2 to 5 6s. others 2 to 3 6s. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.)

Arbitrations—£10 10s per day and upwards. **Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy**—usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidators—usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS

Fees on New Works—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and, in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations or complex detail or construction are main features special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order but not executed, two thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service—If the project or part of it be abandoned or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise one fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Installments—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials or where material labour or carriage is provided by the Client the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the work. Altering drawings or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the

works. Making extra drawings for the Client or Contractors use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords adjoining owners, public authorities or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire flood or tempest during the execution of the works and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee £3 3s.)

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000 1½ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000 1 Guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration—For qualifying to give evidence settling proofs conferences with Solicitors and Counsel attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling—For surveying and making a plan of a town village, street or road estate or grounds or any part thereof for taking levels setting out streets or roads and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21 the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses—The above mentioned fees are, in all cases exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION a charge per day (depend-

dent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing lithography and fair copies of accounts and in all cases travelling and other out of pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SUPERVISORS AND ESTATE AGENTS

1 Sales by Auction

Freehold Leasehold and Copyhold Properties including the preparation of particulars and advising as to reserves—On the first £300 5 per cent on the next £4,700 2½ per cent on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks* and other *Movable Effects, Timber* and *Tenant right* under the conditions of sale in addition to the purchase money of the property—5 per cent on £500 and 2½ per cent on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements the same scale as by auction.

Non Sale

Charge equivalent to one fourth of the commission in which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price to include valuation for reserves on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction the charges for non sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels on the Vendor's Premises—5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery—5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle)—2½ per cent on live stock and 5 per cent on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle—5 per cent on the amount realised.

On *Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor*—One half the commission on sale calculated on the amount of reserve or buying in price.

2 Private Treaty Sales

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses and Ground Leases—On the first £300, 5 per cent on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent on the residue, 1½ per cent, and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks* and other

Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant right of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3 Purchases.

Freehold Copyhold or Leasehold Property—One half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase money but including inspection advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected the usual scale for valuation should be charged—one guinea per cent on first £1,000 half a guinea on next £9,000 and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4 Lettings

Business Premises Unfurnished Houses Flats (i.e. on or Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise—If the annual value be £200 or less 5 per cent on one year's rent where the term is for one year or less and 7½ per cent on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £200 the above scale shall apply to the first £200 and on the excess rental over that amount where the term is for three years or less 5 per cent on one year's rent where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent on one year's rent. In the case of leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises the commission is 10 per cent on one year's rent whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent up to £1,000 and 2½ per cent on the residue and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures furniture, or effects of any kind of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell is let by him and the tenant afterwards purchases the commission for selling less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats excluding Survey or Valuation—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent—5 per cent on the first year's rental and 2½ per cent for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects—A minimum fee of two guineas per day exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease—One year's ground rent on first £50 three quarters ditto on next £50 half ditto on next £500 quarter ditto on residue.

5 Collections or Receiverships

10 per cent upon gross rental of weekly property 5 per cent upon gross rental of other property or tithes 7½ per cent upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates 2½ to 5 per cent on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6 Laying Out or Development of Estates

For Road Construction, 5 per cent upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7 Valuations
1 Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold or Leasehold Properties—A guinea per cent on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent on the next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.
2 Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers—The charge is on R.D.C. Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plan and disbursements extra.
3 Valuing for Annual Rental—(a) *Agricultural Property*— $\frac{7}{8}$ guinea per cent up to £250, 5 guineas per cent on the next £250, and 2 guineas per cent beyond. (b) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent up to £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.
4 Valuation of Immovables, Fixtures and Effects—5 per cent up to £500 and 2½ per cent on the residue.
5 Valuation of Plant, Machinery and Trade Stocks—5 per cent on first £100 and 2½ per cent on the residue.
6 Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock—5 guineas per cent on first £100 and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue.
7 Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture Fittings and Stock—5 guineas per cent up to £1,000 and £3½ per cent on the residue.
8 Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes—(a) *Freehold, Copyhold and Leasehold Property*—One guinea per cent on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent on the next

£4,000, and one quarter guinea per cent on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s on each property.

(b) *Of Furniture and Effects*—5 guineas per cent on the first £100 and 2½ guineas per cent on the next £400 and 1½ guineas per cent of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9 Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act 1910 For Survey Completion of (or on) Land

County Residential Properties, Agricultural Land and Undeveloped Land—One half guinea per cent up to a total value of £20,000 and one quarter guinea per cent on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties—One quarter guinea per cent on a total value of £20,000 and one eighth guinea per cent on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

10 Valuation of Properties on Redemption or Discharge and setting the amount if required—5 guineas per cent on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11 Valuation or Sale of Timber—5 guineas per cent on amount realised. When valuing only 5 guineas per cent on first £100 and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue.

12 Valuation of Tenant's Right—5 guineas per cent on the first £100 and 2½ guineas per cent on the next £900 and 1½ guineas per cent on the residue.

Where one value acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half divisible between both parties.

THE UNION JACK CLUB Waterloo Road S.E. 1 101 Hop 3511

Patron in Chief His Majesty the King

Patroness in Chief Her Majesty the Queen

H R H The Prince of Wales K.C. etc.
 President Colonel Sir Edward W. D. Ward, K.C.
 Vice President Colonel Sir Walter E. Lawrence, Bt.
 Hon. Treasurer Sir C. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.
 Comptroller of Club Brig General I. F. O. Gascoigne, C.B., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing, through London a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves and where they find the usual amenities of a club including Library and Writing Room, Baths, Barbers Shop and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use, from clothing to cigarettes, can be purchased under their own roof and feel really at home.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War and other campaigns and was opened on July 1st 1907 by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the

H R H The Duke of Connaught K.G. etc.

Active List of the Regular Forces below the rank of Officer but during the War all mobilised men including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries were made Honorary Members. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee which includes representatives elected by the members. Already firmly established before 1914 the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131,338 men and 3,054,809 meals were served whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment many of them straight from the trenches in France. Open day and night the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost. Work was commenced late in 1920 on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914-18 and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed. By permission of His Royal Highness, the new building will be known as The Prince of Wales Wing.

THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM



Libban Black
 The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Arc was an international confraternity for the relief of crusaders and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean from 1330 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St John's Ambulance and Brigade and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron H.M. King George V; Grand Prior H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; Secretary General Maj. Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T. Pellick; Chaplains, Knights of Grace and Esquires* There are also 'Ladies of Justice' and selected Chaplains. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette* but do not confer any rank or title.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Denomination	Standard Weight	Least Current Weight	Remedy of Weight
GOLD COINS			
*Five Pound £5	616 37239	612 500	1 00
*Two Pound £2	246 54895	245 000	0 40
Sovereign £1	123 27447	122 500	0 20
Half Sovereign 10s	61 63723	61 125	0 15
SILVER COINS			
*Crown 5	436 36363	—	2 000
*Double Florin 4	349 09090	—	1 678
Half Crown 2s 6d	218 18181	—	1 264
Florin 2s	174 54545	—	0 997
Shilling 1s	87 27272	—	0 578
Sixpence 6d	43 63636	—	0 346
*Groat or 4d	29 09090	—	0 262
Threepence 3d	21 81818	—	0 212
*Twopence 2d	14 54545	—	0 144
*Penny 1d	7 27272	—	0 087
LEADEN COINS			
Penny 1d	145 83333	—	2 916
Halfpenny ½ d	87 50000	—	1 750
Farthing ¼ d	43 75000	—	0 875

Standard Gold contains twenty two twenty months (carats) of fine gold and two twenty fourths of alloy fineness 916 66 or 22 carats. 240 Troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half sovereign, one Troy ounce is therefore worth £3 17s 10½ d and one ounce of pure gold on the same basis £4 4s 11½ d. During 1922 the mint et price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty even fortieths of fine silver and three fortieths of alloy fineness 925. Silver for coinage by an Amending Act (10 Geo V ch 3) consists of one half silver one half alloy or in millesimal fineness, 500. 12 Troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings and 1. Another Standard called the New Sterling, or Britannia of the fineness 1100 to 1000 (958 33) is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used however for high class plate.

On account of the high price of precious metals the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows—1912 28½ d 1913 27½ d 1914 25½ d 1915 23½ d 1916 31½ d 1917 40½ d 1918 47½ d 1919 57½ d 1920 61½ d 1921 36½ d. On Oct 5 1922 the price of silver was 35½ d per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per Troy ounce fine. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 1 25 to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by 0 4536.

*Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts tin 4 parts and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.

* By law a shilling weighs one sixteenth of 1200 Troy. 2000 of pure silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 120 of 500 fineness.

The legal weight of a penny is one third of the halfpenny one fifth and of the farthing one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois the halfpenny is one sixth in diameter.

Discontinued

The 'Remedy' is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins which first issued from the Mint.

Tokens—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for or as representing bronze or other money under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold—Any person to whom it is tendered may break out or deface any gold coin below the least current weight but under the provisions of the Coinage Act 1892 and an Order in Council of 16 March 1892 light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5 £10 £20 £50 also for £100 £200 £500, and £1 000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s are issued and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills drawn. They may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales in every purpose and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change (gold if above the least current weight and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount). Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds nor bronze including farthings for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics—During 1921 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 298 946 125 of which 287 500 125 were Imperial and 4 445 974 Colonial.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD

Imperial (King) Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in—

NEW ZEALAND

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSVAAL (Special coinage proposed)

ITALY AND ISLANDS

FIJI

CHIRATAI

SIERRA LEONE

WEST INDIES. See also JAMAICA below.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—Special florins shillings sixpences and three pences in silver and pence and half pence in bronze of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations but of special designs.

GUINEA GUAYANA—A special groat or four pence.

BERNESE—Eight douanes (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA—Nickel bronze pence halfpence, and farthings.

PERU—Special pence halfpence, and farthings.

MAITA—One third of a farthing (bronze).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA—Silver and also alloy metal 2s, 1s 6d, and 3d, One penny, one halfpenny, and one tenth penny (nickel bronze).

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS

423

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1922-1923 are shown on p 426

Country and Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency	* Gold Coins	Silver Coins
Abyssinia—Silver <i>Talari</i>	£ s d 0 2 0		1 1 ¼ & ½ <i>Talari</i>
Albania—(No metallic currency)			
§ Argentina—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11¼	½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 8¼		
§ Austria—Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1 2 and 5 Kronen
§ Belgium—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5¼	20 Francs	1 2 and 5 Francs
§ Congo—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5¼		50 Centimes
Bolivia—Nominal, Gold <i>Boliviano</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 Bolivianos	1 Bol 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Boliviano</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 5		50 and 20 Centavos
§ Brazil—Nominal, Gold <i>Milreis</i>	0 2 3	10 & 20 <i>Milreis</i>	1 2 <i>Milreis</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Milreis</i>	0 1 3½		500 <i>Milreis</i>
§ Bulgaria—Lev of 100 Stotinki	0 0 9 5¼	10, 20, 100 <i>Leva</i>	1 2 5 <i>Leva</i> 50 Stotinki
§ Chile—Nominal, Gold <i>Escudo</i> of 100 Centavos	0 x 6	5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> 5, 10, 20 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 8½		
§ China—Yuan (dollar) of 100 Cents	0 2 6		1 <i>Yuan</i> 10, 25, 50 Cents
Colombia—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 3 ¼		
Costa Rica—Gold <i>Colon</i> of 100 Centesimos	0 1 10 9	2 5, 10, 20 Colones	5, 10, 25, 50 Centesimos
Cuba—Silver <i>Piastre</i> of 100 Centavos		No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold <i>Dollar</i>	0 3 9½		
U.S. Gold <i>Dollar</i>	0 4 1 3½		
§ Czechoslovakia—(Franc currency proposed)			
Danzig—Danzig <i>gulden</i>	0 0 9 6		
§ Denmark—Gold <i>Krone</i> of 100 Øre	0 1 1½	10 & 20 Kroner	1 2 Kroner 10 & 25 Øre
Ecuador—Silver <i>Sucre</i> of 100 Centavos	0 2 0	10 & 20 <i>Sucre</i> s	1 <i>Sucre</i> 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
§ Egypt—Gold <i>Iound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	1 0 3 ½	Egyptian <i>Iound</i> 50 <i>Piastres</i>	2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Piastres</i>
§ Estonia—Nominal, Estonian <i>Mark</i>	0 0 11 7483		
Actual, Paper <i>Mark</i>			
§ Finland—Gold <i>Markka</i> of 100 Penni	0 0 9 5¼	10, 20 <i>Markkaa</i>	1 2, <i>Markka</i> 25, 50 Penni
§ France—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5¼	10 & 20 Francs	1 2 5 Francs 20 and 50 Centime
Algeria—Same as France			
Indo China—Dollar of 100 Cents	0 3 4½		1 <i>Piastre</i>
Madagascar—Same as France			
Tunis—Same as France			
§ German States—Mark of 100 Pfennige	0 0 11 7483	10 and 20 <i>Mark</i>	1 2 3 5 <i>Mark</i>
§ Greece—Nominal, <i>Drachma</i> of 100 <i>Lepta</i>	0 0 9 5¼	5, 10, 20 <i>Drachmae</i>	1 2 5 <i>Drachmae</i> 20, 50 <i>Lepta</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Drachma</i>	0 0 9½		
Guatemala—Nominal, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	5 and 10 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8 <i>Centavos</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3		
Haiti—Nominal, Gold <i>Gourde</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	1 2, 5, 10 <i>Gourdes</i>	1 <i>Gourde</i> 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Gourde</i>	0 0 8½		
Honduras—Silver <i>Escudo</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0		1 <i>Peso</i> 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos
§ Hungary—Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
§ Italy—Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9 5¼	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lire	1 2 5 Lire 50 Centesimi
Iripoli—Same as Italy			
§ Japan—Gold <i>Yen</i> of 100 Sen	0 2 0¼	5, 10, 20 <i>Yen</i>	10, 20, 50 Sen
Korea—Gold <i>Won</i> of 100 Chon	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 <i>Won</i>	10, 20, 50 Chon

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS

Country and Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
<i>Latvia</i> —Proposed Gold Lat of 100 <i>graschi</i>	£ ^s ^d 0 0 9 5 13	100 50 20 10 <i>Lats</i>	5 2 1 <i>Lats</i> 50 <i>graschi</i> 10 25 50 <i>Cents</i>
<i>Liberia</i> —U. S. Dollar of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 0 4 1 32		
<i>Lithuania</i> —(old <i>Litas</i>)	0 0 4 9 32		
<i>Luxemburg</i> — <i>Livre</i> = 80 <i>Pfennige</i>	0 0 9 5 13		
<i>Mexico</i> —Nominal Gold Dollar of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0 1	5 10 <i>Dollars</i>	1 <i>Dollar</i> 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual Silver Dollar	0 3 5 1 *		
<i>Monaco</i> — <i>Livre</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 9 5 13	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	1 2 5 <i>Peperia</i>
<i>Montenegro</i> — <i>Forper</i> = Austrian <i>Krone</i>	0 0 10	10 20 100 <i>Leimra</i>	1 <i>Peperia</i> 1/2 1/4 <i>Peperia</i>
<i>Morocco</i> —Silver <i>Prastie</i> = 5 <i>Francs</i>	0 3 0		1 <i>Prastie</i> 1/2 1/4 <i>Prastie</i>
<i>Netherlands</i> —Cold <i>Horn</i> of 100 <i>Gulden</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 7 8 24	5 10 <i>Horn</i>	1 1 2 1 <i>Horn</i> 10 25 <i>Cents</i>
<i>Java</i> —Gold <i>Ducat</i>	0 9 4 1		
<i>Curacao</i> —Same as <i>Netherlands</i>			
<i>Nicaragua</i> —(old <i>Cordoba</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>)	0 4 1 32		5 10 20 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Actual Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 4 1		
<i>Norway</i> —(old <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Or</i>)	0 1 1 1	5 10 20 <i>Kroner</i>	1 2 <i>Kroner</i> 10 25 50 <i>Or</i>
<i>Osman</i> — <i>Mihmandi</i> of 20 <i>Gad</i>	1 0 1 1		<i>Maria Theresa</i> Dollar and Indian <i>Ruppes</i>
<i>Panama</i> —Gold <i>Balboa</i> of 2 <i>Pesos</i>	0 4 2	1 2 1/2 5 10 20 <i>Pulbons</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> 5 10 20 50 Centavos
<i>Paraguay</i> —Nominal <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 3 11 1		1 <i>Peso</i> 5 10 20 50 Centavos
Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3 *		
<i>Persia</i> —Silver <i>Kran</i> of 20 <i>Shahs</i> of 1000 <i>Dinars</i>	0 0 7	1 1 <i>Toman</i> (10 <i>Kran</i>) 2 <i>Kran</i>	1/4 1 1 2 <i>Kran</i>
<i>Peru</i> — <i>Tibra</i> of 10 <i>Solis</i> (= 100 <i>Ducados</i> = 1000 <i>Centavos</i>)	1 0 0	1 1 <i>Tibra</i>	1/2 1 <i>Sol</i> 1 <i>Ducado</i> 5 10 20 <i>Centavos</i>
<i>Poland</i> — <i>Marka Polska</i> of 100 <i>pfennige</i> (No metallic currency)			
<i>Portugal</i> —Nominal (old <i>centilo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>)	0 4 5 1/4	1 1/2 1 1 <i>Escudo</i>	1 <i>Milreis</i> 1/2, 1, 2, 5 <i>Escudo</i>
Actual Paper <i>Escudo</i>	0 3 4		
Portuguese India—Indian <i>Rupree</i> = 400 <i>Reis</i>	0 1 4		1 <i>Rupree</i>
<i>Rumania</i> —(old <i>Leu</i> of 100 <i>Lani</i>)	0 0 9 5 13	10 12 1/2 20 25 50 100 <i>Lei</i>	1 2 5 <i>Lei</i> 50 <i>Bani</i>
<i>Russia</i> —Nominal (old 1 mill of 100 <i>Kopecks</i>)	0 2 1 1/2	5 7 1/2 10 15 <i>Koubles</i>	1 <i>Kouble</i> 5 10 15, 20, 25, 50 <i>Kopecks</i>
Actual Paper <i>Kouble</i>	†		
<i>Salvador</i> —Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 3 11	1 2 5 10 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> 5 10 20 50 Centavos
Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 1 3 1 *		
<i>Serbia</i> — <i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Laras</i>	0 0 9 5 13	10 20 <i>Dinars</i>	1 2 5 <i>Dinars</i> 50 <i>Paras</i>
<i>Siam</i> —(old <i>Tual</i> of 100 <i>Satangs</i>)	0 1 8	10 of 10 <i>Tuals</i>	1/2, 1 1 <i>Tual</i>
<i>Spain</i> —Nominal Silver <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9 5 13	5 10 20 50 100 <i>Pesetas</i>	1 2 5 <i>Pesetas</i> 20 50 Centimos
Actual Paper <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9		
<i>Sweden</i> —Gold <i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Or</i>	0 1 1 1	5 10 20 <i>Kronor</i>	1 2 <i>Kronor</i> 10 25 50 <i>Or</i>
<i>Switzerland</i> — <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 9 5 13	10 20 <i>Francs</i>	1, 2 5 <i>Francs</i> 50 Centimes
<i>Turkey</i> —Turkish <i>Lira</i> of 100 <i>Pashtes</i>	0 18 0	25 50 100 250 500 <i>Pashtes</i>	1 1 2 5 10, 20 <i>Pashtes</i>
Cold <i>Pashtie</i> of 40 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 2 165		
<i>United States</i> —(old <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>)	0 4 1 32	1 2 1/2 5 10 20 <i>Dollars</i>	1/4 1/2, 1 <i>Dollar</i> 1 <i>Dime</i>
<i>Philippines</i> — <i>Philippo</i> = 50 <i>Cent</i>	0 2 0 66		
<i>Arguana</i> —Nominal (old <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>)	0 4 3		1 <i>Peso</i> 10, 20 50 Centimos
Actual Silver <i>Peso</i>	0 4 2 *		
<i>Venezuela</i> —Gold <i>Bolivar</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 9 1/2	5 10 20 50 <i>Bolivares</i>	1 2 5 <i>Bolivares</i> 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
<i>Yugo Slavia</i> —(No metallic currency) 1 <i>dinar</i> = 1 <i>franc</i>			

* See note on p. 425

† See Exchange Rate p. 426

DOMINION	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin)	VALUE		GOLD COINS	SHAFF AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS
		In British currency	Pieces to the Pound Sterling		
ADEN	(see India)	s d			
AUSTRALIA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver—28 1 6d 3d Bronze—1d
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar	4 1'	4 867	British and United States	Silver—50 25 10 and 1 5 cents Nickel—5 cent Bronze—1 cent Nickel—5 2' and 1 cent
BRITISH NORTH BORNIO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57		Bronze—1 and 1 cent Silver—1 dollar 50 25
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1'	4 867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars	Nickel—5 cents Bronze—1 cent
CEYLON	Indian Rupee fixed rating	2 0	10		Silver—50 25 11 10 cents Nickel—5 cent Copper—5 1 1' and 1/2 cent
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1'	180	British	Silver—18 9 4' and 3 piastre Bronze—1 and 1/2 piastre
HONG KONG (and LIBUAN)	Dollar Mexican or British	2 7*	7 74*		Silver—50 20 10 and 5 cents Bronze—1 and 1/2 cent
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating)=16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pice	2 0	10	British and 15 1 pice piece	Silver—1 Rs (8 annas) Copper Nickel (round) 1 Rs (8 annas) now of silver cent (colloped) 1 Ps (4 annas) Nickel (Square) rounded corners 1/2 Rs (4 annas) (colloped) 1/2 Rs (2 annas) Iron—1 pice (1/2 anna) 1 pice or 1/2 pice (1/2 anna) 1 pice (1/2 anna) Copper—2 pice (1 anna) being with anna
KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA	Shilling	1 0	20		Silver—10 50 cents Copper—20 Nickel and Bronze (perforated)—10 5 2 and 1 cent
MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British	Silver—1 dollar 50 20 10 and 5 cent Bronze—1 and 1/2 cent
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee fixed rating	2 0	10		Silver—20 and 10 cents Bronze—5 2 and 1 cents
MESOPOTAMIA	Same as British India				
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1	4 867		Silver—50 20 10 and 5 cents Bronze—1 cent
NEW ZEALAND	British Sovereign	20 0		British	Silver—28 1 6d 3d Bronze—1d
PALESTINE	Same as Sudan				
SUDAN	Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	20 3 1/4	1 or 5	£ Ex 50 Piastres	Silver—2, 5 10 20 pias'tres
WEST AFRICA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver and Mixed Metals or Alloy—28 18 6d 3d Nickel (perforated)—1d 1/2 1d

* Variable with the price of silver—Oct. 6, 1922 35 1/2 pence per standard ounce

† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97 1/2 pias'tres

‡ The Exchange values of the Canadian Dollar, the Egyptian Pound, Indian Rupee and Malaya Dollar, and the relative value of the £ sterling will be found on p. 425.

EXCHANGE RATES 1922 and 1923

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the Method of Quoting, the maximum and minimum Rate of Exchange for 1922 and Jan to Oct 1923, and the local value of the £1 sterling, at October 8, 1923

City	Method of Quoting	Exchange Value of £				Local Value of £ (Oct 8 1923)
		1922 Average Maximum	1922 Average Minimum	Jan to Oct 1923 Average Maximum	Jan to Oct 1923 Average Minimum	
New York	Dollars to £	\$4 660	\$4 190	\$4 719	\$4 514	£ 8 d
Montevideo	Dollars to £	\$4 698	\$4 698	\$4 808	\$4 620	0 18 8½
Buenos Aires	Pence to \$	46 7/8 d	43 d	44 1/2 d	38 3/4 d	0 19 2½
Montevideo	Pence to \$	45 1/2 d	40 1/2 d	44 1/2 d	38 3/4 d	1 4 2
Mexico	Pence to \$	33 d	25 d	25 d	25 d	1 4 2
Lima	£1 to Libra (£1)	29 6 p	3 1/2 p	15 1/2 p	7 1/2 p	0 19 8
Pio	Pence to Milreis	7 1/2 d	6 1/2 d	6 1/2 d	4 3/4 d	1 2 1
Valparaiso	Dollars to £	\$46 70	\$30 60	\$39 70	\$33 20	3 2 3½
Paris	Francs to £	72 20 fr	47 40 fr	83 23 fr	62 75 fr	2 16 4½
Brussels	Francs to £	79 80 fr	50 73 fr	107 28 fr	68 38 fr	3 0 3½
Geneva	Francs to £	24 87 fr	21 61 fr	26 78 fr	24 44 fr	3 11 1
Athens	Drachmae to £	400 00 dr	95 50 dr	448 5 dr	115 0 dr	1 0 2
Rome	Lira to £	114 00 lire	81 00 lire	108 13 lire	90 13 lire	12 9 0½
Madrid	Pescetas to £	29 60 p	27 54 p	34 26 p	29 49 p	3 19 9
Belgrade	Dinar to £	450 00 din	220 00 din	600 00 din	365 00 din	1 6 8½
Sofia	Lev to £	810 0 lei	1550 0 lei	825 lei	340 lei	15 14 0½
Amsterdam	Florins to £	11 71 fl	11 29 fl	11 91 fl	11 51 fl	18 8 0½
Lisbon	Pence to Escudo	5 1/2 d	1 5 d	2 1/2 d	2 1/2 d	0 19 1½
Christiania	Kroner to £	27 30 kr	23 16 kr	29 13 kr	24 38 kr	25 1 2½
Copenhagen	Kroner to £	22 54 kr	20 20 kr	26 33 kr	22 48 kr	1 12 0
Stockholm	Kroner to £	17 39 kr	16 54 kr	17 73 kr	17 02 kr	1 8 6½
Helsingfors	F Marks to £	243 0 fm	161 0 fm	189 0 fm	164 3 fm	0 18 9½
Berlin	Marks to £	38 500 m	710 m	2 200,000,000 m	32 750 m	6 14 5½
Warsaw	P Marks to £	83,500 pm	11 500 pm	2 350 000 pm	82 000 pm	£ 150,200,000
Reval	Festonnan Mk to £	1 586	1 586	1 586	1 586	£ 167 100
Peking	Lata to £	23 86 lata	23 86 lata	23 40 lata	23 40 lata	
Shanghai	Lei to £	825 0 lei	430 lei	1 222 5 lei	787 5 lei	
Peking	Kroner to £	280 kr	120 kr	168 3 kr	149 5 kr	39 1 0
Vienna	Kronen to £	415 000 kr	11 000 kr	340 000 kr	317 500 kr	6 7 4½
Budapest	Kronen to £	11 000 kr	2 450 kr	100 000 kr	10 750 kr	13 50 0
Constantinople	Pistres to £	950 pistres	615 pistres	870 pistres	660 pistres	3 538 0 0
Alexandria	Pistres to £	97 47 pistres	97 44 pistres	97 50 pistres	97 47 pistres	7 0 0
Guayaquil	Sucres to £	21 10 sucres	16 05 sucres	18 41 sucres	14 75 sucres	0 19 11½
Caracas	Bolivares to £	24 90 bol	22 95 bol	25 00 bol	23 95 bol	1 16 10½
Barranquilla	Pesos to £	99 50 pes	91 00 pes	101 00 pes	99 00 pes	0 19 1
Managua	Cordobas to £	4 80 cord	4 00 cord	4 80 cord	4 80 cord	0 19 3
San Salvador	Colonos to £	9 40 col	8 45 col	9 60 col	9 20 col	0 19 8½
Guatemala	Escos to £	272 pes	221 pes	296 pes	264 pes	0 18 10½
Costa Rica	Colonos to £	20 45 col	17 30 col	21 85 col	20 05 col	3 3 5½
La Paz (Bolivia)	Pence to Boliviano	16 1/2 d	13 3/4 d	17 3/4 d	15 1/2 d	1 19 1
Bombay	Sterling to Rupee	1/4 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/5 1/8	1/4	1 3 9½
Calcutta	Sterling to Rupee	1/4 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/5 1/8	1/4	1 9 3½
Hong Kong	Sterling to \$	2/8 1/2	2/8 1/2	2/4 3/4	2/4 1/2	
Shanghai	Sterling to Tael	3/9	3/0	3/3 1/4	3/0 1/4	
Singapore	Sterling to S	2/4 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/4 1/8	2/4	
Yokohama	Pence to Yen	2/3 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	2/0 1/8	0 19 0½
Moscow	1923 Paper Rubles to £			3 875 1923	roubles +	

* Rate on Dec 30 1922

† Rate on Oct 6 1923

The Rate on Kobe taken after the Japanese earthquake

Notes—(a) 1923 Paper Ruble—(i) until November 1 all 1922 paper money will be exchanged by the People's Commissariat for Finance and the State Bank for money of the 1923 issue. The par of exchange of the rouble is £1 sterling, = 9 46 gold roubles.

(b) Germany—On October 16 it was announced that the paper mark was to remain legal tender but a secured currency called Rentenmark was to be issued acceptable as payment by all public offices. The Rentenmark is to be secured by first mortgage on gold marks on the entire German landed property and by gold obligations with first priority on industry, trade and the banks.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE*

Assay Office Marks—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under—

Assay Office	Distinguishing Mark
London (Goldsmiths Hall)	Leopards Head (crowned, until 1823)
Birmingham	Anchor (square frame for gold, pointed shield for silver)
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a sword)
Sheffield	Crown
Edinburgh	Castle
Glasgow	Three Fish & Pell
Dublin	Harp crowned

In addition to the above there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers Mark (instituted in 1363)—This is impressed by the maker and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the type of letter and the shape of the shield being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20 year cycles (London invariably, Chester alternately with 25 and Sheffield alternately with 25) the letters J V W X, Y Z are omitted in 25 year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter J is omitted from the alphabet. At Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26 year cycle.

The Sovereigns Mark—The lion passant introduced in the reign of Edward I (1300) for silver articles only.

The Sovereigns Head—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate charged to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890 and the Sovereigns head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown—On gold articles only in lieu of the lion passant on silver.

Britannia—A full length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz 10 dwt of fine metal to each 12 dwt of alloy) during a short period only 1697-1720, since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia with the lion's head erased and the date mark.











Sterling Silver—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 12 oz 2 dwt of fine metal to each 18 dwt of alloy.










Sterling Gold—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The relative values of the various standards is shown below—

	£	s	d
Pure gold 24 carats	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats	2	2	5¼
5th ditto, 9 carats	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANAC are indebted to the late Mr Wilfrid Cripps (author of *Old English Plate*) by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936

	Lombardic simple	1438-9	to 1457-8
	Lombardic cusps	1458-9	1477-8
	Lombardic double cusps	1478-9	1497-8
	Black letter small	1498-9	1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9	1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9	1557-8
	Black letter small	1558-9	1577-8
	Roman letter capitals	1578-9	1597-8
	Lombardic cusps	1598-9	1617-8
	Italic letter small	1618-9	1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9	1657-8
	Black letter capitals	1658-9	1677-8
	Black letter small	1678-9	1696-7
	Court hand	1697 (From March 1697 only)	1715-6
	Roman letter capitals	1716-7	1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7	to 1755-6

	Old English capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6	The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another presuming his knowledge to be sufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself <i>e g</i>
	Roman letter small	1776-7 1795-6	An article marked with the letter F 1721 a can be distinguished from letter F 1801 a by the difference in the shape of the respective shields as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case the different form of the leopard's head (which was crowned until 1823) and lastly the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp
	Roman letter capitals	1796-7 1815-6	These again can be distinguished from F 1881 a as before by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801 a) the absence of crown on leopard's head and the presence of the Queen's <i>viz</i> the King's head
	Roman letter small	1816-7 1835-6	
	Old English capitals	1836-7 1855-6	
	Old English small	1856-7 1875-6	
	Roman letter capital	1876-7 1895-6	
	Roman letter small	1896-7 1925-6	
	Old English small	1916-7 1935-6	

Imported Plate

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11 1906 under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be—*London*, the sign of the Constellation *Leo Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle *Cheshire* Acorn and two leaves *Sheffield* the sign of the Constellation *Tibna Edinburgh*, St Andrew's Cross *Glasgow* double block letter *H inverted Dublin* Bonnet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture

	Date	Style
I	Before P.C. 55	Ancient British
II	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period
III	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon
IV	1066-1189 (<i>e.g.</i> to end 12th cent.)	Norman
V	1189-1307 (<i>e.g.</i> 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet or Geometrical).
VI	1307-1377 (<i>e.g.</i> 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear)
VII	1377-1485 (<i>e.g.</i> 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear)
VIII	1485-1558 (<i>e.g.</i> first half 16th cent.)	Tudor
IX	A.D. 1558-1625	Early Renaissance
X	A.D. 1625-1830	Late Renaissance
Modern Architecture (the Age of Civilisation)		19th cent. to present time

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must however be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in a listing, to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319 Parts IX and X on p. 701 and 'Modern' on p. 764 of 'A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method' (6th ed.) by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.S.A. (Batsford)

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard wet or dry is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight

Measures of Weight

20 grains = 1 scruple (ʒ) (= 1 296 Grains)
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒ) (= 3 888 Grains)
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31 1035 Grains)

Measures of Capacity

60 minims (m) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3 552 Minims)
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2 8423 Centilitres)
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0 568 Litre)
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4 545963 Litres)

The Apothecaries grain is the Avoirdupois grain and the Apothecaries ounce is the Troy ounce of 480 grains. The Apothecaries drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437 5 grains). A fluid drachm (54 6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents —

1 sovereign = 4 drams
1 half crown = 3½ drams
1 florin = 3 drams
1 shilling = 1½ drams
1 3d piece = ½ dram
1 table spoon = ½ fluid oz
1 dessert spoon = ¼ fluid oz
1 tea spoon = ¼ fluid oz

Avoirdupois Weight

7000 grains (gr) = 1 pound (lb)
16 drams (dr) = 1 ounce (oz) (= 28 350 Grains)
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0 45359243 Kilogram)
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6 350 Kilograms)
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt) (= 12 70 Kilograms)
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45 359243 Kilograms)
4 quarters (112 lb) = 1 hundredweight (cwt) (= 50 8035 Kilograms)
20 hundredweight (2 240 lb) = 1 ton (= 1 016 Tonnes or 1016 0 Kilograms)

Troy Weight

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt) (= 1 555 Grains)
20 dwt = 1 ounce (= 31 1035 Grains)

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31 1035 Grains) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers Weight

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 8 lb only.

Measures of Capacity

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0 568 Litre).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1 136 Litres).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4 545963 Litres).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9 0919 Litres).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3 637 Dekalitres).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2 909 Hectolitres).
A chaldron is 6½ bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length

12 inches (in) = 1 foot (ft) (= 0 30480 Metre)
3 feet = 1 yard (yd) (= 0 914399 Metre).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1 8288 Metres)
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5 0826 Metres)
22 yards = 1 chain (= 20 1168 Metres)
220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201 168 Metres).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1 6093 Kilometres)
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards)
10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile

A Pole of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.
A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

Birmingham Gauge

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov 1 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 25/6 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/6 B.G. which = 0 3964 inch and from 1 B.G. (3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (0 0095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure

144 sq inches = 1 sq foot (= 9 2903 Sq Decimetres)
9 sq feet = 1 sq yard (= 0 836126 Sq Metre)
30¼ sq yards = 1 perch or rod, or pole (= 25 293 Sq Metres)
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10 117 4188 Hectares)
4 roods (4840 sq yards) = 1 acre (= 3 0468 Hectares)
10 square chains = 1 acre
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2 58995 Sq Kilometres).

Note.—The Anglo Saxon acre's length is the furlong, and the acre's breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure

1 728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0 028317 Cubic Metre)
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0 764553 Cubic Metre)

Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (')
60 minutes = 1 degree (°)
30 degrees = 1 sign
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference
Diameter of circle × 3 1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × 7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3 1416 = surface of sphere
Diameter cubed × 5236 = solidity of sphere
One degree of circumference × 57 3 = radius
Diameter of cylinder × 3 1416 product by length or height gives the surface
Diameter squared × 7854 product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Electrical Measures

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre the gramme and the second (C G S units) and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow —

As a unit of resistance the international *Ohm* which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C G S system of electro magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 145.5 grammes in mass of a constant cross sectional area and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère* which is one tenth of the unit of current of the C G S system of electro magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro motive force, the international *Volt* which is the E M F that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm will produce a current of one international ampère and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by 1.105 of the E M F between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as (Lark's cell at a temperature of 15° C) and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity the international *Coulomb* which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity the international *Farad* which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one millionth part of this or the microfarad.

As the unit of work the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C G S system and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour and equals $3,600$ joules.

As the unit of power the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C G S system and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second 746 watts = 1 horse power and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B O T U) is $1,000$ watt hours, or $3,600,000$ joules, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse power hours.

As the unit of induction the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the F M F induced in this circuit is one international volt while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements

Stock or kiln bricks	$8\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{1}{4}$
Wet fire bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{1}{4}$
Paving bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1\frac{1}{4}$
Square tiles	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 9\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1$
"	6	$\times 6$	$\times 1$
Dutch clinker bricks	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 3$	$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$
A Rod of Brickwork $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic			

yards and contains about $4,500$ bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick = very nearly 20 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb each a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd long \times 21 in wide (English), and 9 yd \times 18 in (French).

Timber and Wood

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load

42 do timber = 1 shipping ton

108 do do = 1 stack

128 do do = 1 cord

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces.

The Petrograd standard consists of 265 cubic feet or 120 pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 11 in \times 12 ft or 120 pieces 3 in \times 11 in \times 6 ft.

A battens is not more than 7 inches wide a Deal not more than 9 inches Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Staves

	in in	Ladies	in in
Princess Small	16×16		16×10
Princesses	16×14	Small	16×8
Princesses	14×14	Large	14×12
Marchnesses	14×12		14×8
Marchnesses	12×12	Plantation	13×11
Countesses Small	12×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	10×10		13×7
Countesses Wide	10×12	Small	12×8
Viscountesses	12×10	Ditto	12×6
" Small	12×9	Ditto	$11 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$

Specific Gravities

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0.79	Mercury	13.60
Aluminium	2.67	Milk	1.03
Basalt	2.86	Olive Oil	0.92
Beer	1.02	Petroleum	0.88
Blood	1.06	Platinum	21.45
Brandy	0.84	Portland Stone	2.00
Brass	8.00	Sand river	1.90
Chalk	1.08	" pit	1.80
Cider	1.02	Shingle	1.60
Clay	1.90	Silver	10.51
Coal Welch	1.60	Sodium	0.97
Newcastle	1.24	Steel	7.75
Copper	8.04	Thames ballast	1.80
Cork	0.24	Tin	7.29
Earth	1.60	Turpentine	0.87
Glass	2.80	Urine	1.01
Glycerine	1.26	WATER	1.00
Gold	19.32	Wine Bordeaux	0.99
Gravel coarse	1.85	Wood —	
Gunpowder	0.93	Ash	0.84
Honey	1.45	Beech	0.85
Ice	0.92	Cedar	0.61
Iridium	22.38	Cherry	0.72
Iron, cast	7.20	Elony	1.33
wrought	7.79	Mahogany	1.06
Ivory	1.82	Oak	1.17
Lead	11.35	Poplar	0.58
Limestone	2.50	Walnut	0.67
Marble	2.70	Zinc	7.19
Marl	1.90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot multiply 62.321 lb by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton divide 35 943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb salt water 63½ lb Timber—ash 49 lb beech 43 lb birch 49 lb, cork 15 lb elm 36 lb pine 41 lb oak 59 lb A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb of loose earth 95 lb

A cubic yard of anthracite coal solid weighs 2 160 lb bituminous 2 025 lb canal 1 400 lb A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb of hay in stack, 126 lb of compressed straw 145 lb of straw in stack, 90 lb of grain 20 bushels

Fish

In Scotland and at certain places in England and Wales at which the *Cran* Measures Act 1908, has been put into operation fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran* containing, 37½ imperial gallons or *Quarter Cran* of 9½ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Waze* which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above mentioned Act is not in force they are sold by the *Last* which contains 13 200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred 132 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand 1 320 10 Thousand = 1 Last 13 200 Cured herrings are sold in barrels the capacity of which in Scotland must always be 26½ imperial gallons or in half barrels of 13½ gallons. Herring barrels or half barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act 1913 is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland &c) is 100 lb a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb a box of fish is about 90 lb

Geographical Measures

The *North* and *South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes the surface of the earth is divided by circles called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of Latitude are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of Longitude are great circles perpendicular to the Equator and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude or Meridian which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere every minute of Latitude would be of the same length but as it is a spheroid the length of a minute increases from 6 046 feet at the Equator to 6 108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6 076½ feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6 080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7 925 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7 926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24 902 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur and Centigrade

Fahrenheit			Reaumur			Centigrade		
Cent	Fahr	Rmr	Cent	Fahr	Rmr	Cent	Fahr	Rmr
100	212	80	25	77	30	0	32	28
99	210	79	24	75	29	0	30	26
98	208	78	23	73	28	0	28	24
97	206	77	22	71	27	0	26	22
96	204	76	21	69	26	0	24	20
95	203	75	20	68	25	0	22	18
94	201	74	19	66	24	0	20	16
93	199	73	18	64	23	0	18	14
92	197	72	17	62	22	0	16	12
91	195	71	16	60	21	0	14	10
90	194	70	15	59	20	0	12	8
89	192	69	14	57	19	0	10	6
88	190	68	13	55	18	0	8	4
87	188	67	12	53	17	0	6	2
86	186	66	11	51	16	0	4	0
85	185	65	10	50	15	0	2	0
84	183	64	9	48	14	0	0	0
83	181	63	8	46	13	0	0	0
82	179	62	7	44	12	0	0	0
81	177	61	6	42	11	0	0	0
80	176	60	5	41	10	0	0	0
79	174	59	4	39	9	0	0	0
78	172	58	3	37	8	0	0	0
77	170	57	2	35	7	0	0	0
76	168	56	1	33	6	0	0	0
75	167	55	0	32	5	0	0	0
74	165	54	0	30	4	0	0	0
73	163	53	0	28	3	0	0	0
72	161	52	0	26	2	0	0	0
71	159	51	0	24	1	0	0	0
70	158	50	0	23	0	0	0	0
69	156	49	0	21	0	0	0	0
68	154	48	0	19	0	0	0	0
67	152	47	0	17	0	0	0	0
66	150	46	0	15	0	0	0	0
65	148	45	0	14	0	0	0	0
64	147	44	0	12	0	0	0	0
63	145	43	0	10	0	0	0	0
62	143	42	0	8	0	0	0	0
61	141	41	0	6	0	0	0	0
60	140	40	0	5	0	0	0	0
59	138	39	0	3	0	0	0	0
58	136	38	0	1	0	0	0	0
57	134	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	132	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	131	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	129	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	127	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	125	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	123	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	122	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	120	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	118	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	116	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	114	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	113	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	111	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	109	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	107	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	105	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	104	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	102	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	100	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	98	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	96	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	95	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	93	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	91	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	89	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	87	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	86	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	84	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	82	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	80	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	78	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONVERSION

Let F = Fahr

C = Cent

R = Réaumur

or

36° C = 96° F

or

36° C = 96° F

or

36° C = 96° F

or

36° C = 96° F

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36° C = 96° F

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36° C = 96° F

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or

36° C = 96° F

Nautical Measures

6 feet = 1 fathom
 100 fathoms = 1 cable length
 10 cables = 1 nautical mile
 60 nautical miles = 1 degree

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (= 182.87 metres), but it is strictly 606.97 feet (= 185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables assumed at 6080 feet (strictly 6069.7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement

The *Ton* measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a *fun*) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton of wheat.

The *Ton register* the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton register* used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead weight tonnage or *carrying capacity* is the number of tons (of 2240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.r.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.r.*) i.e. it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load water line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load water line marks the greatest or loaded draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage afloat is said to be *light ship* or *light* or *in ballast*.

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load water line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship

Bells—Time is kept by means of a bell which is struck every half hour except at certain times towards the end of a watch when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches—For purposes of discipline and to divide the work fairly the crew is mustered in two divisions the *Starboard* (right side looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided—

Afternoon Watch	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	8 p.m. to midnight
Middle	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	8 a.m. to noon

This makes seven Watches enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day and the men who have only four hours rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Day Watches* which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 78

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour—

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1.1515	15	17.2727	29	33.3939
2	2.3030	16	18.4242	30	34.5454
3	3.4545	17	19.5757	31	35.6969
4	4.6060	18	20.7272	32	36.8484
5	5.7575	19	21.8787	33	38.0000
6	6.9090	20	23.0303	34	39.1515
7	8.0606	21	24.1818	35	40.3030
8	9.2121	22	25.3333	36	41.4545
9	10.3636	23	26.4848	37	42.6060
10	11.5151	24	27.6363	38	43.7575
11	12.6666	25	28.7878	39	44.9090
12	13.8181	26	29.9393	40	46.0606
13	14.9696	27	31.0908	41	47.2121
14	16.1212	28	32.2424	42	48.3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dynes*, the amount that acting for one second on one grammic mass gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal* which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13.8255 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 *dynes* (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot pounds per second. An alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (1000 kilogram metres per second) = 737.59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit—The British thermal unit (B.T.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.T.U. If I = cu. ft. consumed H = declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.T.U. per cu. ft.) P = cost of them in pence B = total bill in pence then $B = I \times H \times P$ —100,000 whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. = $B \times 1,000 - I = H \times I - 100$.

Yarn Measures

Cotton and Spun Silk Count—

Thread = 1' yards.

Lea or Skein, *skn* = 120 yards.

Hank *hk* = 7 Skeins or Leas = 840 yards.

Spindle *spdl* = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count—Wrap 80 yards Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps. Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in 1 lb.

Woolen Count—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 18 hanks a Bundle is 300 hanks.

Wool of England Count—The Hank is 300 yards and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure	
Writing Paper	Printing Paper
24 sheets = 1 quire	516 sheets = 1 ream
20 quires = 1 ream	21 reams = 1 bundle
	5 bundles = 1 bale
Regular Sizes of Printing Paper	
Foolscap	= 17 × 13½ inches
Double Foolscap	= 27 × 17
Crown	= 20 × 15
Double Crown	= 30 × 20
Post	= 19¼ × 15½
Double Post	= 31¼ × 19½
Double Large Post	= 33 × 21
Sheet and ¼ Post	= 33¼ × 19¼
Demy	= 22½ × 17½
Double Demy	= 35 × 22½
Music Demy	= 30 × 15½
Medium	= 23 × 18
Royal	= 25 × 20
Super Royal	= 27½ × 20½
Elephant	= 28 × 23
Imperial	= 30 × 22

NOTE—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad). A crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. News papers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). Whitaker is printed on a rotary press, 122 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers	
Emperor	= 72 × 48 inches
Antiquarian	= 53 × 31
Double Elephant	= 40 × 28½
Grand Eagle	= 42 × 28½
Atlas	= 34 × 26
Colombier	= 34½ × 23½
Imperial	= 30 × 22
Elephant	= 28 × 23
Cartridge	= 26 × 21
Super Royal	= 27 × 19
Royal	= 24 × 19
Medium	= 22 × 17½
Large Post	= 21 × 16½
Copy or Draft	= 20 × 16
Demy	= 20 × 15½
Post	= 19 × 15¼
Pinched Post	= 18½ × 14¾
Foolscap	= 17 × 13½
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	= 22 × 13½
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	= 24½ × 13¼
Double Foolscap	= 26½ × 16½
Double Post	= 30½ × 19
Double Large Post	= 33 × 21
Double Demy	= 31 × 20
Brief	= 16½ × 13¼
Pott	= 15 × 12½

Sizes of Bound Books	
Casing	= 46 × 36 inches
Double Imperial	= 45 × 29
Elephant	= 34 × 24
Double Four Pound	= 31 × 21
Imperial Cap	= 29 × 22
Haven Cap	= 26 × 21
Bag Cap	= 24 × 19½
Kent Cap	= 21 × 18

Sizes of Bound Books	
Demy 16mo	= 5½ × 4¾ inches
Demy 18mo	= 5½ × 3½
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	= 6½ × 4½
Crown 8vo	= 7½ × 5
Large Crown 8vo	= 8 × 5½
Demy 8vo	= 8½ × 6
Medium 8vo	= 9½ × 6
Royal 8vo	= 10 × 6½
Super Royal 8vo	= 10½ × 6¾
Imperial 8vo	= 11 × 7½
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	= 8½ × 6¾
Crown 4to	= 10 × 7½
Demy 4to	= 11½ × 8¼
Royal 4to	= 12½ × 10
Imperial 4to	= 15 × 11
Crown Folio	= 15 × 10
Demy Folio	= 17½ × 11¼
Royal Folio	= 20 × 12½
Music	= 14 × 10¼

Sizes of Type

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height (type high) which is 44 inch though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in Whitaker is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines and is 12 Pica ems wide on an average; every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the point of 0.013837 inch (72 points to the inch) and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in Whitaker if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines and about 7,500 letters.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size the column would contain 107 lines and about 6,000 letters.

Pearl (5 point) 95 lines 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions from clay.

Ruby (5½ point) 87 lines 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions from clay.

Nonpareil (6 point) 75 lines 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions from

Mignon (7 point) 64 lines 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Linet (8 point) 58 lines 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point) 53 lines 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point) 47 lines 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point) 43 lines 1,220 letters—

Printing is the art of producing 1

Pica (12 point) 37 lines 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point) 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also 'Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures'

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre	= 0.39370113 inch
(mm)	(cm)
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre	= 3.9370113 inches
	(dm)
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m)	= 1.0936143 yards
10 metres = 1 dekametre	= 10.936143 yards
	(dam)
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre	= 109.36143 yards
	(hm)
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre	= 0.62137 mile
	(km)

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

10 milligrams = 1 centigram	= 0.15432 grains
(mg)	(cg)
10 centigrams = 1 decigram	= 1.5432
	(dg)
10 decigrams = 1 gramme	= 15.4323
	(gm)
10 grammes = 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams
	(dag)
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz
	(hg)
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM	= 3.2046223 lb
	(kg)
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram	= 22.046223 lb
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (q)	= 1.9684 cwt
10 quintals = 1 tonne (t)	= 0.9842 ton

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre	= 0.0704 gill
(ml)	(cl)
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (dl)	= 0.17598 pint
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (lit)	= 1.7598 pints
10 litres = 1 dekalitre	= 2.1997 gals
	(dal)
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels
	(hl)

1 cubic cm (water) = 1 gram 1 000 cubic cm (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram 1 cubic metre (1 000 litres, 1 000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton

4.—MEASURES OF LAND

100 sq metres = 1 are (a)	= 0.0988 rood
100 ares = 1 hectare (ha)	= 2.4711 acres
100 hectares = 1 sq kilometre	= 0.38611 sq mile

NOTES

1 hectolitre	= 2.75 bushels
1 hectolitre per hectare	= 1.12 bushels per acre
1 quintal	= 3.67 bushels
1 quintal per hectare	= 3.49 bushels per acre
1 franc a hectolitre	= 3.67 a bushel (par)
1 „ a quintal	= 4.3d a cental (par)
7 francs „ (duty)	= 1s 6d a quarter (par)

THE UNITED STATES

The weights and measures of the U S A are identical with those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions—

Weight—In the short ton of 2 000 lb the Cental of 100 lb takes the place of the Cwt in the long ton. There are two tons therefore the long ton of 2 240 lb the short ton of 2 000 lb.

Capacity—For grain the old bushel of a 190.48 cubic inches its gallon = 268.8 cubic inches, this is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids the old wine gallon of 231 cubic inches five sixths of the British gallon and = 58.317 8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7.689 7 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Australia and New Zealand—Same as British Canada and Newfoundland

Same as British but with short ton of 2 000 lb, as in U S A

Channel Islands

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain the cental of 100 lb being used as well as the cent of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows—

Vergée (Normandy)	Tersey	Guernsey
100d	= 44 acre	4 acre
Bushel	= 8.9 gallons	5.8 gallons
Pound	= 7.561 grains	7.623 grains
(wt)	(104 lb) = 112 3 lb	(100 lb) = 108 9 lb

British India

1 ngul	= 75 inch
Guz usually 33 inches	also the yard
Kos	= 2 000 yards
Bu-ha (Bengal)	usually = 625 acre
(awny (Madras))	= 1 33
Tola (rupee weight)	= 180 grains
(chittak)	= 2.02 av
Seer 16 chittak or 80 tolas	= 2.204 lb
Mand 40 seers	= 82.287 lb
(Madras)	= 24.68 lb
Seer (liquid)	= 1.760 pints
(and)	= 500 lb
Visham = 3 lb	Daughali = 3 pints
Parah	= 15 gallons
(atty (Singapore))	= 1.1 lb
Pikul	100 catties = 133 lb

Irish Free State—Same as British.

Malta

Pied	= 11.166 inches
(anni)	= 2.283 yards
Ibbra	= 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr
Rotolo	= 1.745 lb

Sudan—See Egypt

South Africa

Money, Weights and Measures—The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition the following old Dutch measures are still used—*liquid Measure* Loaguer = about 128 imperial gallons half aum = 15¹/₂ imperial gallons auker = 7¹/₂ imperial gallons *Capacity*—Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to a 1165402 acres 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.033 British feet. The short ton of 2 000 lb is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Metric System has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except Great Britain and Russia) and is *permissive* in all countries

China

Tael weight	=	1 33 07
Catty	=	1 33 lb
Picul	=	133 33 lb
1 s un	=	1 41 inches
1 h ih	=	1 75 feet
1 hang	=	1 75 feet
Li	=	1 15 feet

Egypt

The Metric System of Weights and Measures and the foot and pound and their multiples are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use with their British equivalents are as follows—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)	=	29 83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects)	=	29 53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)	=	11 65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat	=	209 3 sq yards
1 Feddan (= 24 qirats)	=	1 038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kela	=	454 bushel
1 Ardeb (= 12 kela)	=	5 444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl	=	99 lb
1 Oke	=	2 75 lb
1 Qantar (= 100 rotl)	=	99 05 lb
A Qantar of unginned cotton = 315 lb of ginned cotton = 100 lb an <i>Idel</i> of wheat = 150 kilogrammes of barley = 120 kilogrammes of beans = 155 kilogrammes of maize = 140 kilogrammes of whole lentils = 157 kilogrammes of split lentils = 132 kilogrammes		

Greece

1 ocque	=	2 84 lb
1 quintal	=	132 2 lb
	1 livre	= 1 1 lb
	1 drachma	= 0 11 oz

Japan and Formosa

The Metric System and

Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11 921 inches
Ken (6 Shaku)	=	1 9884 yards
Ri	=	2 4403 miles
Square ri	=	5 9553 sq miles
Cho	=	5 423 chains
Square cho	=	2 4507 acres
Isabo	=	3 9538 sq yards
Liquid koku	=	37 7033 gallons
Dry koku	=	4 9629 bushels
Koku of capacity	=	0 1 ton
1 liquid sho	=	1 5881 quarts
Dry sho	=	0 1985 pecks
Min (160 Momme)	=	1 3228 lb
Kwan (1000 Momme)	=	8 2673 lb

Russia

The standard of length is the *Sajen* which is equal to seven British feet. The standard of weight is the *Funt* = 0 60282 lb

Length

26 vershok	=	1 arshin	55
3 arshin	=	1 sajen	
500 sajen	=	1 verst	
1 verst	=	1166 66 yards (0 66288 mile).	

Surface

1 sq vershok	=	3 0625 sq inches.
1 sq arshin	=	5 4444 sq feet
1 sq sajen	=	5 4444 sq yards
1 sq verst	=	0 4394 sq miles

Weight

1 zolotnik	=	65 8206 grains
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth
32 loth	=	1 funt
40 funt	=	1 pood (36 1128 lb.)
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz

Capacity

1 tcharka	=	0 2164 pint
1 shloff (10 tcharkas)	=	1 0822 quarts
1 vedro (10 shloffs)	=	2 705 British gallons
1 chetvert (8 chetverika)	=	5 771 British bushels

Siam

Niu	=	83 inch
1 up	=	10 inches
Sen	=	44 4 yards
Roening	=	2 525 miles
1ael	=	936 25 17 gr
Chang	=	2 675 lb

Turkey

Oke	=	400 drams = 2 8264 lb
Batman	=	6 okes = 16 958 lb
Antar	=	44 okes = 124 3516 lb
Cheki	=	180 okes = 508 752 lb
Kileh	=	0 9120 bushel
Vuscal (Fss of Rose)	=	1 5 drams = 74 171 grains
Arshin (cloth)	=	26 96 inches
Fudae	=	25 555 inches
Arshin (land)	=	29 830 inches
Deunum	=	1008 765 sq yards
Djerb (hectare)	=	2 47 acres

OLD MEASURES

Old British and Irish Measures

Cubit	=	18 inches
English Ell	=	45 inches
Scottish Ell	=	37 2 inches
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches
Scottish mile	=	1 084 yards
Irish mile	=	2 240 yards
Scottish acre	=	6 150 4 sq yards
(unimproved) acre	=	6 250 sq yards
Irish acre	=	7 840 sq yards
(hectare) acre	=	10 240 sq yards
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land	=	1/4 of a hide

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet	Foot = 12 789 in
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet	= 46 77 in
League 3,000 toises = 2 6 miles	
Parch 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet	
Arpent 100 sq perches = 1 26 acres	
Pound = 7 554 grains	Setier = 34 317 gallons
Boisseau (1) = 2 86 gallons	Pinte = 1 76 pints

Old Hebrew Measures

Talmud Cubit	=	21 924 in	Egyptian Cubit	=	18 24 in
Cubit of Ezekiel	=	25 26 in	Reed	=	15 6 in
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent)	=	50 minas of 60 shekels			
Shekel	=	1/4 oz. of 8 gerah or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah			
Bath (fluid), Fpha (corn)	=	of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log			
	=	6 477 British gallons.			
Cor or Homer (10 ephas)	=	8 351 bushels			

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres
1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

Centimetres	Inches	Metres	Yards	Kilometres	Miles	Hectares	Acres	Square Kilometres	Square Miles
2540	100	0.914	1	1.609	1	0.621	1	2.471	0.386
5080	200	1.829	2	3.219	2	1.243	2	4.942	0.772
7620	300	2.743	3	4.828	3	1.864	3	7.413	1.158
10160	400	3.658	4	6.437	4	2.485	4	9.884	1.544
12700	500	4.572	5	8.047	5	3.107	5	12.355	1.930
15240	600	5.486	6	9.656	6	3.728	6	14.826	2.317
17780	700	6.401	7	11.266	7	4.350	7	17.298	2.703
20320	800	7.315	8	12.875	8	4.971	8	19.769	3.089
22860	900	8.230	9	14.484	9	5.592	9	22.240	3.475
25400	1000	9.144	10	16.094	10	6.214	10	24.711	3.861
50800	2000	18.288	20	32.187	20	12.427	20	49.422	7.722
76200	3000	27.432	30	48.281	30	18.641	30	74.133	11.583
101600	4000	36.576	40	64.375	40	24.855	40	98.844	15.444
127000	5000	45.720	50	80.468	50	31.068	50	123.554	19.304
152400	6000	54.864	60	96.562	60	37.282	60	148.265	23.165
177800	7000	64.007	70	112.655	70	43.495	70	172.976	27.026
203200	8000	73.151	80	128.750	80	49.709	80	197.686	30.887
228600	9000	82.295	90	144.844	90	55.923	90	222.397	34.747
254000	10000	91.439	100	160.936	100	62.137	100	247.108	38.608

Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards	Kilograms	Av Pounds	Short Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Short Tons
0.765	1	1.368	0.454	1	2.205	1	0.802	1.016	1
1.530	2	2.736	0.907	2	4.409	2	1.604	2.032	2
2.295	3	4.104	1.361	3	6.614	3	2.406	3.048	3
3.060	4	5.472	1.814	4	8.818	4	3.208	4.064	4
3.825	5	6.840	2.268	5	11.023	5	4.010	5.080	5
4.590	6	8.208	2.722	6	13.228	6	4.812	6.096	6
5.355	7	9.576	3.175	7	15.433	7	5.614	7.112	7
6.120	8	10.944	3.629	8	17.637	8	6.416	8.128	8
6.885	9	12.312	4.082	9	19.842	9	7.218	9.144	9
7.650	10	13.680	4.536	10	22.046	10	8.020	10.160	10
15.300	20	27.360	9.072	20	44.092	20	16.040	20.320	20
22.950	30	41.040	13.608	30	66.138	30	24.060	30.480	30
30.600	40	54.720	18.144	40	88.184	40	32.080	40.640	40
38.250	50	68.400	22.680	50	110.230	50	40.100	50.800	50
45.900	60	82.080	27.216	60	132.276	60	48.120	60.960	60
53.550	70	95.760	31.752	70	154.322	70	56.140	71.120	70
61.200	80	109.440	36.288	80	176.368	80	64.160	81.280	80
68.850	90	123.120	40.824	90	198.414	90	72.180	91.440	90
76.500	100	136.800	45.360	100	220.460	100	80.200	101.600	100

Litres	Pints	Imperial Gallons	Imperial Gallons (Liquid)	U.S. Gallons (Liquid)	U.S. Gallons (Liquid)	U.S. Bushels	English Bushels	Hecto-litres per Hectare	English Bushels per Acre
0.568	1	1.760	4.546	1	0.833	1	0.321	0.984	1
1.136	2	3.520	9.092	2	1.666	2	0.642	1.968	2
1.704	3	5.280	13.638	3	2.499	3	0.963	2.952	3
2.272	4	7.040	18.184	4	3.332	4	1.284	3.936	4
2.840	5	8.800	22.730	5	4.165	5	1.605	4.920	5
3.408	6	10.560	27.276	6	4.998	6	1.926	5.904	6
3.976	7	12.320	31.822	7	5.831	7	2.247	6.888	7
4.544	8	14.080	36.368	8	6.664	8	2.568	7.872	8
5.112	9	15.840	40.914	9	7.497	9	2.889	8.856	9
5.680	10	17.600	45.460	10	8.330	10	3.210	9.840	10
11.360	20	35.200	90.920	20	16.660	20	6.420	19.680	20
17.040	30	52.800	136.380	30	24.990	30	9.630	29.520	30
22.720	40	70.400	181.840	40	33.320	40	12.840	39.360	40
28.400	50	88.000	227.300	50	41.650	50	16.050	49.200	50
34.080	60	105.600	272.760	60	49.980	60	19.260	59.040	60
39.760	70	123.200	318.220	70	58.310	70	22.470	68.880	70
45.440	80	140.800	363.680	80	66.640	80	25.680	78.720	80
51.120	90	158.400	409.140	90	74.970	90	28.890	88.560	90
56.800	100	176.000	454.600	100	83.300	100	32.100	98.400	100

[illegible]

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s *od* look in the column headed $\frac{2}{3}\%$ Pr Ct for 57/ and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent) is $\frac{2}{3}\%$ 46 11d Similarly shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent if purchased at £105 will yield $\frac{2}{3}\%$ 5 14s 3d per cent while 5 per cent shares at £105 yield $\frac{2}{3}\%$ 4 15s 3d per cent

Return Per Cent	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr Ct	$\frac{2}{3}\%$ Pr Ct	3 Pr Ct	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr Ct	$\frac{3}{5}\%$ Pr Ct	4 Pr Ct	$\frac{4}{5}\%$ Pr Ct	5 Pr Ct	$\frac{5}{6}\%$ Pr Ct	6 Pr Ct	7 Pr Ct	$\frac{7}{8}\%$ Pr Ct	8 Pr Ct	9 Pr Ct	10 Pr Ct
£2 10	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
2 12	95	104	114	123	133	143	153	163	173	183	193	203	213	223	233
2 13	93	102	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	201	211	221	231
2 15	90	100	109	118	127	137	147	157	167	177	187	197	207	217	227
2 17	87	95	104	113	121	130	139	148	157	166	175	184	193	202	211
3 0	0	83	91	100	108	116	123	130	137	144	151	158	165	172	179
3 0	7	82	90	99	107	115	122	129	136	143	150	157	164	171	178
3 1	6	81	89	97	105	113	120	127	134	141	148	155	162	169	176
3 2	6	80	88	96	104	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175
3 3	6	78	86	94	102	110	117	124	131	138	145	152	159	166	173
3 4	5	77	85	93	101	108	115	122	129	136	143	150	157	164	171
3 5	7	76	83	91	99	106	113	120	127	134	141	148	155	162	169
3 6	8	75	82	90	97	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168
3 7	10	73	81	88	95	103	110	117	124	131	138	145	152	159	166
3 9	0	72	79	87	94	101	108	115	122	129	136	143	150	157	164
3 10	2	71	78	85	92	99	106	113	120	127	134	141	148	155	162
3 11	5	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161
3 12	9	68	75	82	89	96	103	110	117	124	131	138	145	152	159
3 14	1	67	74	81	88	95	102	109	116	123	130	137	144	151	158
3 15	6	66	73	80	87	94	101	108	115	122	129	136	143	150	157
3 16	11	65	72	79	86	93	100	107	114	121	128	135	142	149	156
3 18	5	63	70	76	83	89	96	103	110	117	124	131	138	145	152
4 0	0	61	68	75	82	89	96	103	110	117	124	131	138	145	152
4 1	7	61	67	73	79	85	91	98	104	110	117	123	130	136	143
4 3	4	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138
4 5	1	58	64	70	76	82	88	94	100	106	112	118	124	130	136
4 6	11	57	63	69	75	81	87	93	99	105	111	117	123	129	135
4 8	11	56	62	67	73	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132
4 10	11	55	60	66	71	77	82	88	94	100	106	112	118	124	130
4 13	0	53	59	64	69	75	80	86	91	97	103	109	115	121	127
4 15	3	52	57	63	68	73	78	84	89	95	101	107	113	119	125
4 17	7	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	92	98	104	110	116	122
5 0	0	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	96	102	108	114	120
5 2	7	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	99	105	111	117
5 5	3	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	98	104	110	116
5 8	1	46	51	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	96	102	108	114
5 11	1	45	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	100	106	112
5 14	3	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	99	105	111
5 17	8	42	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	97	103	109
6 0	0	41	45	50	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	100	106
6 2	5	40	44	49	53	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	98	104
6 5	0	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
6 7	8	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79	83	87	91
6 10	5	38	42	46	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81	85	89
6 13	4	37	41	45	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
6 16	4	36	40	44	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79	83	87
6 19	6	35	39	43	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86
7 2	10	35	38	42	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81	85
7 4	4	34	37	41	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
7 10	0	33	36	40	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79	83
7 13	10	32	35	39	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82
7 17	11	31	34	38	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81
8 2	2	30	33	37	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
8 6	8	30	33	36	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79
8 11	5	29	32	35	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78
8 16	6	28	31	34	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77
9 1	10	27	30	33	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76
9 7	6	26	29	32	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75
9 13	7	25	28	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74
10 0	0	25	27	30	33	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 51
2	1 97	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 43	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 30	24 00	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	100	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
						IN PERPETUITY					
						33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28	

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100 interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? ANSWER.—19 14 years purchase or £19 14

EXAMPLE 2.—A man aged 54 in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (q v) it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent is worth 12 27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £12 27 approximately

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	French Kilon	German Meil	Russian Verst	Austrian Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Meil	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stund
English Statute Mile	1 000	0 868	1 609	0 217	1 508	0 212	0 289	0 124	0 213	0 335
English Geog Mile	1 152	1 000	1 855	0 250	1 738	0 245	0 333	0 164	0 246	0 386
Kilometre	0 621	1 000	1 000	0 135	0 937	0 138	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 208
German Geog Mile	0 610	0 400	7 420	1 000	6 953	0 978	1 333	0 657	0 694	1 543
Russian Verst	0 663	0 575	1 067	1 144	1 000	0 141	0 192	0 094	0 100	0 222
Austrian Mile	0 714	0 689	7 586	1 022	7 112	1 000	1 353	0 672	0 710	1 578
Dutch Ure	3 458	3 000	5 565	0 750	5 215	0 734	1 000	0 493	0 520	1 157
Norwegian Mile	7 021	6 091	11 209	1 523	10 529	1 489	2 035	1 000	1 057	2 350
Swedish Mile	6 644	5 764	10 602	1 441	10 019	1 401	1 921	0 928	1 000	2 224
Danish Mile	4 682	4 062	7 536	1 016	7 078	0 994	1 354	0 667	0 705	1 567
Swiss Stund	2 987	2 592	4 808	0 648	4 505	0 634	0 864	0 425	0 449	1 000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

THE following table (based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891-1900) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only

AGE	OF 1,000,000 BORN THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE		MEAN AFTER-LIFE (PERCENTAGE OF LIFE)		AGE	OF 1,000,000 BORN THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE		MEAN AFTER-LIFE (PERCENTAGE OF LIFE)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44.13	47.77	53	498,987	553,208	17.01	18.58
1	828,136	859,242	52.22	54.53	54	487,621	543,384	16.40	17.91
2	784,090	816,810	54.12	56.34	55	475,849	533,108	15.79	17.24
3	767,754	800,357	54.26	56.49	56	463,629	522,219	15.19	16.59
4	757,531	789,683	53.98	56.25	57	450,898	510,950	14.61	15.95
5	750,281	782,144	53.50	55.79	58	437,623	498,950	14.04	15.32
6	744,936	776,618	52.88	55.18	59	423,814	486,304	13.48	14.71
7	741,061	772,562	52.16	54.47	60	409,518	473,037	12.93	14.10
8	738,215	769,537	51.36	53.68	61	394,793	459,185	12.39	13.51
9	737,053	767,198	50.51	52.84	62	379,995	444,782	11.87	12.94
10	734,299	765,267	49.63	51.97	63	364,255	429,844	11.35	12.37
11	732,728	763,498	48.73	51.09	64	348,478	414,361	10.84	11.81
12	731,064	761,652	47.84	50.21	65	332,344	398,299	10.34	11.27
13	729,260	759,671	46.96	49.34	66	315,830	381,624	9.86	10.74
14	727,364	757,618	46.08	48.48	67	298,956	364,339	9.38	10.22
15	725,373	755,499	45.21	47.61	68	281,760	346,471	8.93	9.72
16	723,159	753,185	44.34	46.75	69	264,295	328,062	8.48	9.24
17	720,621	750,574	43.50	45.92	70	246,630	309,168	7.95	8.78
18	717,800	747,721	42.67	45.09	71	228,844	289,866	7.44	8.33
19	714,811	744,762	41.84	44.27	72	211,034	270,247	6.94	7.90
20	711,714	741,766	41.02	43.44	73	193,310	250,424	6.46	7.48
21	708,463	738,692	40.21	42.62	74	175,792	230,523	6.00	7.08
22	705,036	735,530	39.40	41.80	75	158,608	210,688	6.55	6.70
23	701,445	732,272	38.60	40.99	76	141,891	191,071	5.81	6.34
24	697,724	728,896	37.80	40.17	77	125,775	171,836	5.49	5.99
25	693,894	725,386	37.01	39.37	78	110,392	153,148	5.19	5.67
26	689,951	721,745	36.22	38.56	79	95,863	135,173	4.90	5.35
27	685,909	717,973	35.43	37.76	80	82,298	118,068	4.62	5.05
28	681,778	714,066	34.64	36.97	81	69,789	101,980	4.36	4.77
29	677,551	710,018	33.85	36.17	82	58,405	87,034	4.11	4.51
30	673,200	705,819	33.07	35.39	83	48,192	73,333	3.88	4.26
31	668,682	701,456	32.29	34.60	84	39,168	60,949	3.66	4.02
32	663,952	696,917	31.51	33.83	85	31,323	49,925	3.45	3.80
33	658,969	692,191	30.75	33.05	86	24,621	40,267	3.23	3.59
34	653,708	687,269	29.99	32.29	87	19,000	31,949	3.07	3.39
35	648,169	682,147	29.24	31.52	88	14,377	24,915	2.89	3.21
36	642,353	676,814	28.50	30.77	89	10,655	19,078	2.73	3.04
37	636,235	671,242	27.77	30.02	90	7,724	14,370	2.58	2.87
38	629,793	665,410	27.05	29.28	91	5,470	10,550	2.43	2.73
39	623,028	659,324	26.34	28.54	92	3,779	7,606	2.30	2.59
40	615,964	653,014	25.64	27.82	93	2,543	5,365	2.17	2.46
41	608,632	646,518	24.94	27.09	94	1,665	3,700	2.06	2.34
42	601,063	639,878	24.25	26.37	95	1,059	2,494	1.95	2.23
43	593,276	633,115	23.56	25.64	96	654	1,621	1.85	2.13
44	585,266	626,227	22.88	24.92	97	391	1,054	1.75	2.04
45	577,010	619,184	22.20	24.20	98	226	661	1.67	1.96
46	568,466	611,938	21.52	23.48	99	127	404	1.58	1.88
47	559,598	604,453	20.86	22.76	100	68	241	1.51	1.81
48	550,384	596,704	20.20	22.05	101	36	141	1.44	1.74
49	540,815	588,666	19.54	21.35	102	18	80	1.36	1.66
50	530,888	580,320	18.90	20.64	103	9	45	1.28	1.58
51	520,608	571,644	18.26	19.95	104	4	24	1.18	1.50
52	509,977	562,616	17.63	19.26	105	2	13	1.08	1.42

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails)

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance e.g., (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1915 from (18) Moscow while (3) Paris is 243 miles from (18) Moscow and 1219 miles from (21) Stockholm

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Berne	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Pome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	Petrograd	Copenhagen	Stockholm
270	478	243	1119	1530	412	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1195	1397	908	1495	1804	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1610	1812	1323	1495	1804	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
270	478	243	1119	1530	412	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
657	859	587	1495	1804	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
846	1048	774	1682	1989	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
946	1148	874	1782	2089	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1046	1248	974	1882	2189	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1146	1348	1074	1982	2289	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1246	1448	1174	2082	2389	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1346	1548	1274	2182	2489	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1446	1648	1374	2282	2589	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1546	1748	1474	2382	2689	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1646	1848	1574	2482	2789	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1746	1948	1674	2582	2889	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1846	2048	1774	2682	2989	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
1946	2148	1874	2782	3089	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2046	2248	1974	2882	3189	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2146	2348	2074	2982	3289	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2246	2448	2174	3082	3389	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2346	2548	2274	3182	3489	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2446	2648	2374	3282	3589	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2546	2748	2474	3382	3689	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2646	2848	2574	3482	3789	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2746	2948	2674	3582	3889	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2846	3048	2774	3682	3989	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
2946	3148	2874	3782	4089	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3046	3248	2974	3882	4189	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3146	3348	3074	3982	4289	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3246	3448	3174	4082	4389	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3346	3548	3274	4182	4489	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3446	3648	3374	4282	4589	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3546	3748	3474	4382	4689	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3646	3848	3574	4482	4789	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3746	3948	3674	4582	4889	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3846	4048	3774	4682	4989	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
3946	4148	3874	4782	5089	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4046	4248	3974	4882	5189	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4146	4348	4074	4982	5289	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4246	4448	4174	5082	5389	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4346	4548	4274	5182	5489	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4446	4648	4374	5282	5589	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4546	4748	4474	5382	5689	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4646	4848	4574	5482	5789	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4746	4948	4674	5582	5889	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4846	5048	4774	5682	5989	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
4946	5148	4874	5782	6089	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5046	5248	4974	5882	6189	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5146	5348	5074	5982	6289	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5246	5448	5174	6082	6389	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5346	5548	5274	6182	6489	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5446	5648	5374	6282	6589	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5546	5748	5474	6382	6689	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5646	5848	5574	6482	6789	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5746	5948	5674	6582	6889	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5846	6048	5774	6682	6989	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
5946	6148	5874	6782	7089	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6046	6248	5974	6882	7189	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6146	6348	6074	6982	7289	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6246	6448	6174	7082	7389	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6346	6548	6274	7182	7489	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6446	6648	6374	7282	7589	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6546	6748	6474	7382	7689	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6646	6848	6574	7482	7789	497	178	611	337	720	266	647	510	702	1276	806	1725	1205	363	950	406
6746	6948	6674	7582	7889</																

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent	One Half Per Cent	One Per Cent	Two Per Cent	Two and a Half Per Cent	Three Per Cent	Four Per Cent	Five Per Cent	Six Per Cent
	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
1	0 164	0 329	0 658	1 315	1 644	1 973	2 630	3 288	3 945
2	0 329	0 658	1 315	2 630	3 288	3 945	5 274	6 575	7 890
3	0 493	0 986	1 973	3 945	4 932	5 918	7 890	9 863	11 835
4	0 658	1 315	2 630	5 274	6 575	7 890	10 521	13 151	15 781
5	0 822	1 644	3 288	6 575	8 219	9 863	13 151	16 438	19 726
6	0 986	1 973	3 945	7 890	9 863	11 835	15 781	19 726	23 671
7	1 151	2 301	4 603	9 205	11 507	13 808	18 411	23 014	27 616
8	1 315	2 630	5 274	10 521	13 151	15 781	21 041	26 301	31 554
9	1 479	2 959	5 918	11 835	14 795	17 523	23 671	29 889	35 507
10	1 644	3 288	6 575	13 151	16 438	19 726	26 301	32 877	39 454
20	3 288	6 575	13 151	26 301	32 877	39 454	52 603	65 753	78 904
30	4 932	9 863	19 726	39 454	49 135	59 178	78 904	98 630	118 356
40	6 575	13 151	26 301	52 603	65 753	78 904	105 205	131 507	157 808
50	8 219	16 438	32 877	65 753	82 194	98 630	131 507	164 384	197 260
60	9 863	19 726	39 454	78 904	98 630	118 356	157 808	197 260	236 714
70	11 507	23 014	46 027	92 055	115 068	138 082	184 110	230 137	276 164
80	13 151	26 301	52 603	105 205	131 507	157 808	210 411	263 014	315 616
90	14 795	29 590	59 178	118 356	147 945	177 534	236 714	295 890	355 068
100	16 438	32 877	65 753	131 507	164 384	197 260	263 014	328 767	394 541
200	32 877	65 753	131 507	263 014	328 767	394 541	526 027	657 534	789 041
300	49 315	98 630	197 260	394 541	493 151	591 781	789 041	986 301	1183 561

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH
TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

[illegible]

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES

TABLE I—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES

Yr	1 st Per Ct	2 nd Per Ct	3 rd Per Ct	4 th Per Ct	5 th Per Ct	6 th Per Ct
1	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
2	2 042	2 030	2 035	2 040	2 045	2 050
3	3 076	3 091	3 106	3 122	3 137	3 153
4	4 153	4 184	4 215	4 246	4 278	4 310
5	5 286	5 309	5 364	5 416	5 471	5 526
6	6 388	6 468	6 550	6 633	6 717	6 802
7	7 547	7 664	7 779	7 898	8 019	8 142
8	8 736	8 894	9 052	9 214	9 380	9 549
9	9 955	10 159	10 368	10 583	10 802	11 027
10	11 203	11 464	11 731	12 006	12 288	12 578
11	12 483	12 808	13 142	13 486	13 841	14 207
12	13 796	14 194	14 602	15 026	15 464	15 917
13	15 140	15 618	16 113	16 627	17 160	17 713
14	16 519	17 086	17 677	18 294	18 932	19 590
15	17 932	18 599	19 296	20 024	20 784	21 570
16	19 380	20 157	20 971	21 825	22 719	23 657
17	20 865	21 762	22 705	23 698	24 722	25 804
18	22 386	23 414	24 500	25 645	26 855	28 130
19	23 946	25 117	26 257	27 671	29 064	30 539
20	25 545	26 870	28 280	30 371	31 371	33 066
21	27 183	28 676	30 269	32 069	33 783	35 719
22	28 863	30 537	32 229	34 248	36 303	38 505
23	30 584	32 453	34 260	36 618	38 937	41 430
24	32 349	34 426	36 667	39 081	41 689	44 502
25	34 158	36 459	39 050	41 646	44 565	47 727
26	36 012	38 553	41 312	44 312	47 571	51 112
27	37 912	40 710	43 759	47 084	50 771	54 669
28	39 860	42 931	46 291	49 966	53 993	58 403
29	41 856	45 219	48 912	52 966	57 443	62 323
30	43 903	47 575	51 623	56 082	61 007	66 439
31	46 000	50 003	54 529	59 388	64 752	70 761
32	48 150	52 503	57 335	62 701	68 666	75 299
33	50 354	55 078	60 341	66 210	72 756	80 062
34	52 613	57 730	63 453	69 858	77 030	85 067
35	54 926	60 464	66 674	73 652	81 497	90 320
36	57 301	63 276	70 008	77 596	86 164	95 836
37	59 734	66 174	73 458	81 702	91 041	101 628
38	62 227	69 159	77 029	85 970	96 138	107 710
39	64 783	72 234	80 725	90 409	101 464	114 095
40	67 403	75 401	84 550	95 086	107 030	120 800
41	70 088	78 663	88 510	99 827	112 847	127 840
42	72 840	82 023	92 607	104 820	118 925	135 232
43	75 661	85 484	96 849	110 012	125 276	142 993
44	78 552	89 048	101 238	115 413	131 914	151 143
45	81 516	92 720	105 782	121 029	138 850	159 700
46	84 554	96 501	110 484	126 871	146 098	168 685
47	87 668	100 397	115 351	132 945	153 673	178 119
48	90 860	104 408	120 388	139 263	161 588	188 025
49	94 131	108 541	125 602	145 834	169 859	198 427
50	97 484	112 797	130 998	152 667	178 503	209 348

TABLE II—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES

Yr	1 st Per Ct	2 nd Per Ct	3 rd Per Ct	4 th Per Ct	5 th Per Ct	6 th Per Ct
1	1 0250	1 0300	1 0350	1 0400	1 0450	1 0500
2	1 0506	1 0509	1 0512	1 0516	1 0520	1 0525
3	1 0769	1 0767	1 0771	1 0775	1 0779	1 0783
4	1 1038	1 1036	1 1040	1 1044	1 1048	1 1052
5	1 1314	1 1313	1 1317	1 1321	1 1325	1 1329
6	1 1597	1 1597	1 1601	1 1605	1 1609	1 1613
7	1 1887	1 1887	1 1891	1 1895	1 1899	1 1903
8	1 2184	1 2184	1 2188	1 2192	1 2196	1 2200
9	2 2489	2 2489	2 2493	2 2497	2 2501	2 2505
10	2 2801	2 2801	2 2805	2 2809	2 2813	2 2817
11	2 3121	2 3121	2 3125	2 3129	2 3133	2 3137
12	2 3449	2 3449	2 3453	2 3457	2 3461	2 3465
13	2 3785	2 3785	2 3789	2 3793	2 3797	2 3801
14	2 4130	2 4130	2 4134	2 4138	2 4142	2 4146
15	2 4483	2 4483	2 4487	2 4491	2 4495	2 4499
16	2 4845	2 4845	2 4849	2 4853	2 4857	2 4861
17	2 5216	2 5216	2 5220	2 5224	2 5228	2 5232
18	2 5597	2 5597	2 5601	2 5605	2 5609	2 5613
19	2 5987	2 5987	2 5991	2 5995	2 5999	2 6003
20	2 6386	2 6386	2 6390	2 6394	2 6398	2 6402
21	2 6796	2 6796	2 6800	2 6804	2 6808	2 6812
22	2 7216	2 7216	2 7220	2 7224	2 7228	2 7232
23	2 7646	2 7646	2 7650	2 7654	2 7658	2 7662
24	2 8087	2 8087	2 8091	2 8095	2 8099	2 8103
25	2 8539	2 8539	2 8543	2 8547	2 8551	2 8555
26	2 9003	2 9003	2 9007	2 9011	2 9015	2 9019
27	2 9478	2 9478	2 9482	2 9486	2 9490	2 9494
28	2 9965	2 9965	2 9969	2 9973	2 9977	2 9981
29	3 0464	3 0464	3 0468	3 0472	3 0476	3 0480
30	3 0976	3 0976	3 0980	3 0984	3 0988	3 0992
31	3 1500	3 1500	3 1504	3 1508	3 1512	3 1516
32	3 2036	3 2036	3 2040	3 2044	3 2048	3 2052
33	3 2585	3 2585	3 2589	3 2593	3 2597	3 2601
34	3 3147	3 3147	3 3151	3 3155	3 3159	3 3163
35	3 3722	3 3722	3 3726	3 3730	3 3734	3 3738
36	3 4310	3 4310	3 4314	3 4318	3 4322	3 4326
37	3 4911	3 4911	3 4915	3 4919	3 4923	3 4927
38	3 5525	3 5525	3 5529	3 5533	3 5537	3 5541
39	3 6152	3 6152	3 6156	3 6160	3 6164	3 6168
40	3 6792	3 6792	3 6796	3 6800	3 6804	3 6808
41	3 7445	3 7445	3 7449	3 7453	3 7457	3 7461
42	3 8111	3 8111	3 8115	3 8119	3 8123	3 8127
43	3 8790	3 8790	3 8794	3 8798	3 8802	3 8806
44	3 9482	3 9482	3 9486	3 9490	3 9494	3 9498
45	4 0187	4 0187	4 0191	4 0195	4 0199	4 0203
46	4 0905	4 0905	4 0909	4 0913	4 0917	4 0921
47	4 1636	4 1636	4 1640	4 1644	4 1648	4 1652
48	4 2380	4 2380	4 2384	4 2388	4 2392	4 2396
49	4 3137	4 3137	4 3141	4 3145	4 3149	4 3153
50	4 3907	4 3907	4 3911	4 3915	4 3919	4 3923

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year the amount for the following year less £1 must be taken. Thus for £1 at 4 per cent for 25 years take 26 years £36 012 and deduct £1—£35 012

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 years. If the loan be for £100, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a municipal loan of £100 000 at 5 per cent, repayable in 50 years would cost the ratepayers £54 781 5s. annually for that period.

Years	3 rd per Ct	4 th per Ct	5 th per Ct	6 th per Ct	7 th per Ct	8 th per Ct
10	£ 8 5 d	£ 8 6 d	£ 8 7 d	£ 8 8 d	£ 8 9 d	£ 8 10 d
20	12 0 8	12 0 9	12 0 10	12 0 11	12 0 12	12 0 13
30	15 8 8	15 8 9	15 8 10	15 8 11	15 8 12	15 8 13
40	19 13 7	19 13 8	19 13 9	19 13 10	19 13 11	19 13 12
50	23 18 2	23 18 3	23 18 4	23 18 5	23 18 6	23 18 7
60	27 23 1	27 23 2	27 23 3	27 23 4	27 23 5	27 23 6
80	34 28 4	34 28 5	34 28 6	34 28 7	34 28 8	34 28 9

Retrospect of Sport.

445

THE DERBY, 1880-1923

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1879 see 1921 edition

The Distance of the Derby is 2 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teignington, Foulman, Maud and Blue down the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER	Beating	Trainer	Jockey	No of Runs
1880	Duke of Westminster s Bend Or	2 to 1	F Archer	R Peck	19
1881	Mt P Ioillard s Iroquois	11 to 2	F Archer	J Pheas	15
1882	Duke of Westminster s *Shotover	11 to 2	F Cannon	J Porter	14
1883	Sir F Johnstone s St Blaise	5 to 1	C Wood	J Porter	11
1884	(Mr J Hammond s St Gatten } dead { Sir J Willoughby s Harvester } heat	100 to 8 100 to 7	C Wood S Loates	R Sherwood Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings s Melton	75 to 40	F Archer	M Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster s *Ormonde	4 to 9	F Archer	J Porter	9
1887	Mt Abington s Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland s *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F Barrett	C Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland s *Donovan	8 to 11	J Loates	C Dawson	13
1890	Sir J Miller s Sainfoin	100 to 15	J Watts	J Porter	8
1891	Sir F Johnstone s *Common	10 to 11	G Barrett	J Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford s Sh Hugo	40 to 1	F Alkopp	J Wadlow	13
1893	Mr McAlmont s *Isinglass	4 to 9	J Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery s *Fadas	2 to 9	J Watts	M Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery s *Sh Visto	9 to 1	S Loates	M Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales s *Persimmon	5 to 1	J Watts	L Marsh	11
1897	Mr Gubbins s *Galtee More	1 to 4	C Wood	S Darlin	11
1898	Mr J Larnach s Teddah	100 to 1	O Madden	R Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster s *Flying Fox	2 to 5	M Cannon	J Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales s *Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H Jones	R Marsh	14
1901	Mr W C Whitney s Volodyovski	5 to 2	J Reiff	J Hughes	25
1902	Mr J Gubbins s Aid Patrick	100 to 14	T H Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sh J Miller s *Rock Sand	4 to 6	D Maher	C Placwell	7
1904	Mr T de Rothschild s *Amaret	5 to 1	K Cannon	A Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery s Cicero	4 to 11	D Maher	P Peck	9
1906	Majors E Todds s Spearpoint	6 to 1	D Maher	P P Gilpin	22
1907	Mr R Croker s Orib	100 to 9	J Reiff	J Allen	9
1908	Chev Ginstrell s Signoretta	100 to 1	W Bullock	Owns	18
1909	King Edward VII s *Mmon	7 to 2	H Jones	P Marsh	15
1910	Mr Patrick s Glenberg	7 to 4	B Dillon	A Taylor	13
1911	Mr J B Joel s *Sunstai	13 to 8	G Stern	C Morton	26
1912	Mt W Raphael s *Lagale	100 to 8	J Reiff	D Waugh	20
1913	Mr A P Cunliffe s Abeyem	100 to 1	E Piper	J Lewis	15
1914	Mr H B Duryea s Durban II	20 to 1	M Macfee	T Murphy	30
1915	Mr S Joel s *Pommern	11 to 10	S Donoghue	C Peck	17
1916	Mr E Hulton s *Finella	12 to 2	J Childs	R Dawson	10
1917	Mr F Farrie s *Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S Donoghue	Jaylor	12
1918	Lady J Douglas s *Gainsborough	8 to 13	J Childs	Jaylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely s Grand Parade	33 to 1	F Templeman	F Bailing	13
1920	Capt G Loder s Spion Kop	100 to 6	F O'Neill	P P Gilpin	19
1921	Mt J B Joel s Humoulet	6 to 1	S Donoghue	C Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington s Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S Donoghue	B Darlin	30
1923	Mr B Irish s Papyrus	100 to 15	S Donoghue	B Jarvis	19

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the One Thousand, and the St Leger.
 1915 - 1917 - Mr C Bower Ismay s Craganour (J Reiff) finished first but was disqualified for boring.
 1918 - Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes course (2 miles) at Newmarket.
 Record time 2 min 41 sec by Spion Kop in 1920 next best 2 min 34 sec by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

2,000 GUINEAS	1,000 GUINEAS	OAKS	ECLIPSE STAKES	ASCOT CUP	ST Leger
1916 Clarissimus	Canyon	Finella*	No race War	No race War	No race War
1917 Gay Crusader	Diadem	Sunny June*	No race War	No race War	No race War
1918 Gainsborough	Ferry	My Dear*	No race War	No race War	No race War
1919 Panther	Roseway	Bayuda	Buchan	By Jingo	Kersay
1920 Tetratema	Cinna	Charleselle	Buchan	Tangles	Calais
1921 Craig an Eran	Bettina	Love Indulgence	Craig an Fran	Periwinkle	Polemarch
1922 St Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth	Golden Myth	Toral Lancer
1923 Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhyda	Baltash	Happy Man	Tranquil

* Suffolk Stakes Course at Newmarket.

LINCOLNSH HDCP 1 mile		GRAND NATIONAL CITY & SUBURBAN 4 miles 856 yds. 2 1/2 miles		KEMPTON JUBILEE 1 mile 5 furlongs	
1909	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 5lb	Potblin 9y 12st 7lb	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 9lb	Aston 4y 6s 3lb (Hurst)	P Tangers 4y 7st 9lb
1910	Eunious 4y 7st 4lb	Portown 7y 12st 9lb	Comack 4y 7st 9lb	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb	Silver Image 4y 8st 6lb
1911	Sorbus 4y 8st 4lb	Shannon 10y 12st 7lb	No race—out Strike	Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb	
1912	Gransly 4y 7st 9lb	Muic Hall 12st 8lb	Laragon 5y 9st		
1913	White Bud 6y 6st 5lb	Sergt. Murphy 12y 12st 9lb	Dry Toast 4y 7st 12lb		
N MARKET STAKES 1 mile 2 fur		NEW STAKES (ASCOT)		ASCOT STAKES 1 mile	
1909	Domino 9st	Orpheus 8st 12lb (7)	Haki n 8st 6lb	12th 1/2 Legance 4y 9st 12lb	
1910	Allenby 9st	Alan Break 8st 12lb (16)	Happy Man 4y 9st 3lb	Square Measure 5y 8st	
1911	Lemonora 9st	Scamp 8st 12lb (12)	Spaw 4y 8st 3lb	Illuminator 4y 7st 6lb	
1912	Pondoland 9st	Town Guard 8st 12lb	D. Uble 8st 4lb 7st 12lb	Vauz 4y 7st	
1913	Top (allant) 9st	Druid 8st 12lb 5lb	Junio 5y 8st 12lb	Weathervane 4y 8st 12lb	
GOLD VASE ASCOT 1 mile		ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT)		POSS OF WALES ST Newmarket 1st July 1 mile 4 fur	
1909	Silonyx 3y 7st 8lb	St. Plot 7y 9st 7lb	Buchan 3y 8st 5lb	King Sol 5y 7st	
1910	Kentish Cob 4y 9st 4lb	Haki a 9st 12lb	Attillus 3y 7st 7lb	Western Wave 4y 8st 7lb	
1911	Copright 3y 8st 3lb	Speartort 4y 9st	Orpheus 4y 9st 3lb	Servi e Kit 4y 8st 12lb	
1912	Golden Mith 4y 9st 4lb	An Bulloo 5y 9st 6lb	Handford 3y 8st	12th 1/2 meter 5y 7st 7lb	
1913	Futenden 4y 9st 4lb	Buck Hussar 4y 9st 3lb	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	12th 1/2 3y 8st 6lb	
GOODWOOD CUP 1 mile 5 furlongs		DONCASTER CUP 1 mile 1 furlong		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS 1 mile 7 furlongs	
1909	Queen Square 4y 9st	Haki 7y 9st 3lb	Mr. A. de Rothschild's (all) 12y 12lb	Buchan 3y 8st 5lb (9)	
1910	Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	Buchan 4y 9st 12lb	M. F. de St. Alary's (Comrade)	Orpheus 3y 7st 7lb (6)	
1911	Bucks 3y 7st 8lb	Munlorant 3y 8st 4lb	M. J. Watson's (Lemonora)	Orpheus 4y 9st (3)	
1912	Flambard 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	M. Abbot's (K. Fulin)	Franklin 4y 9st (5) (4)	
1913	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Silurian 4y 9st 12lb	M. Rancurel's (Hilbert de Bayot)	12th 1/2 4y 9st 7lb	
CESAREWITCH Now 2 miles 2 fur		MIDDLE PK STAKES 6 furlongs		DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur of R M	
1909	Vanhook 6y 7st 12lb	Tetratema 9st 3lb (5)	Prince (allant) 8st 12lb (7)	Brigand 5y 8st 12lb	
1910	Bruckett 3y 7st 12lb (12)	Munro 9st 3lb (8)	No race—out Strike	12th 1/2 4y 8st 12lb	
1911	Yuti 4y 8st 3lb (7)	Golden Corn 9st (4)	Lembel 9st 3lb (4)	Milanko 5y 7st 12lb (14)	
1912	Light Drag 4y 7st 12lb (13)	Drake 9st 3lb (5)	Hurry Off 8st 6lb (9)	12th 1/2 3y 7st 12lb (14)	
1913	Ross 4y 8st 3lb (12)	Don hon 9st 3lb (12)	Silmon Trout 8st 12lb (6)	Verdik 3y 7st 12lb (12)	
CAMBRIDGE SH Now last in 2 miles 2 fur		CAMBRIDGE SH Now last in 2 miles 2 fur			
1909	Brigand 5y 8st 12lb				
1910	12th 1/2 4y 8st 12lb				
1911	Milanko 5y 7st 12lb (14)				
1912	12th 1/2 3y 7st 12lb (14)				
1913	Verdik 3y 7st 12lb (12)				

THE TURF IN 1923

(At the close of the Newmarket Hounlton Meeting)

THORNTON racing in 1923 produced no outstanding horse with the exception of Mumtaz Mahal the flying filly, a two year old, who won five races in effortless fashion and broke the five furlong record for the Bous Course at Newmarket covering the distance in 57 1/2 secs. The Aga Khan had paid 900 guineas for her as a yearling. She showed lack of stamina in her sixth attempt and was beaten. The five classic races were won by four different animals. Lord Derby's Tranquil taking the One Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger. Ellangowan winning the Two Thousand, Papyrus the Derby and Brownhylda the Oaks. Papyrus only ran second in the St. Leger in which race Ellangowan was also a failure. Brownhylda heavily penalised lost the Yorkshire Oaks to Splendid Jay but afterwards won the Park Hill Stakes run over the St. Leger course and therefore like Tranquil may be classed as a good stayer. Papyrus the Derby winner, belonged to Mr. B. Irish, a Midland farmer who in 1921 won the Ascot Gold Cup with Perlestone. These two with a moderate animal called Bar (old) are the only horses this lucky owner has possessed.

The Kings stable had some success for Weathervane won the Royal Hunt (up at Ascot for His Majesty) 10y Gallant (the previous years Galante colt) beat several classic candidates in the Newmarket Stakes but subsequently trained off. The Ascot Gold (up was taken by Mr. Hardy's Happy Man, a fine stayer) 12th 1/2 won the Goodwood (up and Lord Derby's Silurian the Doncaster (up) This was a French victory through Fipnaird in the

Stewards (up at Goodwood, and another in the Cesarewitch through Rose Prince.

Of the two year olds, Mumtaz Mahal has been mentioned. She won over £12,000 in stakes and like her sire the Tetrarch won the Champagne Stakes. Lord Derby won the old time Gimcrack Stakes with Sansovino in a field of moderate juveniles. Other good youngsters were Druid's Orb and Stratilace.

Papyrus was sent to the 1 4 to run a match with 7y the American champion but the Derby winner was easily beaten on the track at Bells. Lord Derby was an easy first in the list of winning owners, the Aga Khan and Lord Astor being next. R. (Dawson) headed the winning trainers with Elliott and Donoghue leading in jockeys list. Lord Rosbery and Lady Sykes were the most successful breeders.

Although there were no sensational prices at the Doncaster Sales if we except the filly by Gay Crusader from Lady Josephine a half sister to Mumtaz Mahal, which fetched 6,800 guineas and the colt by Phalaris from Waffles (630 guineas) the average for bloodstock was maintained. The 304 lots sold averaged 642 guineas as against 654 the previous year. At the July Sales (12th 1/2) 5,000 guineas made the highest price. The most successful sires as regards the sales were the Tetrarch, Gay Crusader, Phalaris, Buchan and Swynford.

Trotting—Fastest m in America 2 min 54 1/2 secs. by Uhlan 1912. Fastest pacing m 1 min 55 1/2 secs. Dan Patch, at St. Paul U.S.A. Sept 8 1906. At Lexington (Ky) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min 54 1/2 secs. unplaced and without wind shields which were used in China's case.

CRICKET IN 1923

Yorkshire retained the County Championship with a truly wonderful record. They met every other county and of their 34 matches they won 25. Only one defeat was sustained, by Notts, at Leeds by 3 runs only. Four of their five unfinished matches resulted in a first innings win the fifth resulting in a first innings loss to Hampshire, also at Leeds. Notts were again second in the table. Lancashire advanced from fifth place to third, above Surrey and Kent, and Essex dropped from eighth to thirteenth place. The bottom four were again Leicestershire, Northants, Glamorgan and Worcestershire, with Northants taking the 'wooden spoon'.

Middlesex scored 642 for 3 wickets against Hants the first four batsmen all making centuries. The lowest score was Glamorgan's 35 against Surrey. Frank Woolley had the highest innings of 270 for Kent against Middlesex, and Hobbs (Surrey) completed his 100 centuries.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

County	Played	Won	Lost	No Result	Points	Position	Percentage
Yorkshire (1)	26	25	1	1	123	155.85	80
Notts (2)	26	15	4	3	1	85	125.68
Lancashire (5)	30	15	6	4	1	87	145.60
Surrey (3)	26	11	6	4	3	67	115.58
Kent (4)	26	15	0	3	9	75	135.55
Essex (9)	30	15	8	1	9	79	150.54
Hampshire (6)	26	10	6	5	1	52	135.45
Middlesex (7)	22	7	5	3	7	45	110.40
Somerset (10)	24	9	1	3	11	0	47
Derbyshire (12)	22	4	6	4	7	32	105.30
Gloucester (13)	26	7	3	3	16	0	41
Warwick (15)	26	6	12	4	12	1	36
Essex (8)	26	6	12	0	11	36	120.27
Leicester (14)	26	5	4	4	13	0	33
Worcester (17)	26	5	1	4	16	0	37
Glamorgan (16)	22	2	3	3	17	0	14
Northants (18)	22	2	1	3	16	0	12

In all 222 games were played of which 159 yielded a definite result. 58 were won on the first innings and in 5 no result was arrived at.

The figures in parentheses indicate the order of finishing in the competition of 1922.

ETON AND HARROW

Year	Winner
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets
1915	1915 18 no match
1916	Eton won by 221 runs
1917	Eton won by 9 wickets
1918	Eton won by 7 wickets
1919	Match drawn
1920	Match drawn

Totals Eton 3 Harrow 35 drawn 20

An England team, visiting South Africa under the leadership of F. T. Mann was successful in a series of 5 test matches, winning 4 and drawing 1. South Africa's win Russell (Essex) equalled W. Bardsley's record of scoring two centuries in one test match.

Mr. A. C. MacLaren captained an M.C.C. team in New Zealand and Australia. Of the 3 tests in New Zealand, M.C.C. won 2 and drew 1. None of the 8 matches against Australian State teams were won, 3 being lost and 5 drawn.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1923.

Batsman	Number of Innings	Times Not Out	Total Runs	Most in an Innings	Average
Hendren (F.)	51	12	3010	200*	77.17
Mead	51	8	2504	155*	59.48
Challenor (W. Indies)	35	6	1550	155*	45.86
Makepeace	53	6	2310	203	49.14
Hearn (J. W.)	4	1	2219	232	47.46
Rawley L. G.	20	2	802	161	44.90
Payton	43	7	1570	174	43.61
Hallows	40	7	1438	177	43.57
Bryan J. L.	23	1	940	226	42.72
Sandham	52	6	1804	200	41.27
Sutcliffe	60	6	2220	139	41.11
Woolley (F. F.)	55	0	2091	270	41.00
Hopps	57	6	2048	267	40.15
Holmes	54	3	2001	199	39.33
Ducat	44	2	1666	134	38.71
Jardine D. R.	28	4	916	127	36.15
Hobbs	59	4	2087	136	37.94
Tunn (T.)	34	3	1273	110*	37.83
Tyldesley (E.)	50	6	2046	226	37.77
Hill Wood W. W.	30	0	1052	115	35.00

* Not out

Hendren heads the list for the third year in succession viz. 69.10 in 1922 and 66.83 in 1923. Challenor was the West Indian batsman of the West Indian team which toured England very successfully. Hendren joins the select list of those who have scored 3,000 runs in a season.

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1923

Bowler	Overa	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Rhodes	980	45	1547	134	11.54
Atkinson N. S.	75	3	267	12	22.25
Kilner (K.)	1269	5	2640	158	12.91
Hyndson Capt. J. S.	51	3	123	10	3.30
Macaulay	1048	4	249	126	13.85
Tyldesley	1608	5	332	202	13.97
Matthews	575	5	125	126	15.30
White J. C.	111	4	365	240	15.20
Tyldesley (W.)	945	4	303	214	14.59
Francis G. (W. Indies)	506	5	219	127	15.58
Robinson	748	3	228	149	15.31
Horsley	447	148	1019	63	16.17
Parkin	1256	2	3543	209	16.94
Bestwick	660	2	1263	91	16.29
Bettington R. H.	393	4	60	120	16.55
Freeman (Kent)	990	261	2648	157	16.82
Robertson C. Glasgow R.	670	4	126	108	17.40
Cilligan A. P.	1075	4	235	163	17.50
Garv	983	308	2121	122	17.55
Waddington	484	4	126	128	18.23

Wilfrid Rhodes, Yorkshire, is on top for the second year in succession a great feat considering his age. He also scored his 1,000 runs. Tate and Parkin exceeded 200 wickets. Twenty-four bowlers took 100 wickets or more.

MISC. LLANFOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores—A. E. Stoddart, 428, for Hampshire at St. Ives, 1886, in first class cricket in England. A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset at Taunton July 1896, in Australia W. H. Ponsford, 429, for Victoria v. Tasmania Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals—In England Yorkshire 887 v. Warwickshire 1896. In Australia, New South Wales 928 v. South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria 1059 v. Tasmania Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest totals—Oxford University (one man absent) 22 v. M. C. at Oxford May 1877. Northants 22 v. Gloucestershire June 21, 1897.

Most runs made in a year—T. Hayward (Surrey) 1,258 in 1900. T. Hayward (1906) 1,181 v. 1901 and E. Hendren (1923) hold the record of 13 centuries in one season. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 20 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward R. Abel, Mead K. B. Ranjitsingh C. B. Fry J. Tyldesley and E. Hendren.

ATHLETICS IN 1923

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Event	Winner	Time	Event	Winner	Time
100 Yards	F H Liddell	0 9 10	High Jump	P Lewden	4 ft 6 in
200 Yards	F H Liddell	0 21	Long Jump	H M Abrahams	23 ft 8 in
440 Yards	V F Stevenage	0 49 1/2	Hop Step and Jump	J Odde	45 ft 4 in
880 Yards	C R Griffiths	1 50 1/2	Pole Jump	P Lewden	10 ft
1 Mile	H B Stallard	4 21 1/2	Weight	J Barrett	30 2 1/2
4 Miles	F Blewitt	19 53 1/2	Hammer	M C Nokes	161 ft 3 in
10 Miles	F Harper	53 34 1/2	Pileus	G T Mitchell	120 ft
8 Miles Walk	G H Watts	24 24	Javelin	J Dalrymple	128 ft 9 in
7 Miles Walk	G H Watts	54 35 1/2	Tug of War (200 ft)	R Div Met Police	—
120 Yards Hurdles	F R Caley	0 25 1/2	Tug of War (Catcl Weight)	City Police	—
440 Yards Hurdles	J H Phillips	0 58			
2 Miles Steeplechase	P Lodge	11 13 1/2			
1 Mile Relay	Surrey A C	3 35 1/2			

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *)

RUNNING

Instance	Time	Name	Place	Year
Yards	H M			
100	0 0 9 1/2	D J Kelly	Spokane U S A	1906
100	0 0 9 1/2	C W Paddock	Berkeley Cal	1914
100	0 0 9 1/2	W R Applegarth	Pasadena Cal	1921
120	0 0 11 1/2	R F Walker	Stamford Bridge	1921
120	0 0 11 1/2	H P Drew	Johannesburg	1908
130	0 0 12 1/2	C W Paddock	Rhode Island	1914
150	0 0 14 1/2	C W Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C W Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19 1/2	W R Applegarth	Pasadena	1921
220	0 0 20 1/2	C W Paddock	Oral Lond n	1912
280	0 0 21 1/2	W R Applegarth	Berkeley Cal	1921
300	0 0 23 1/2	D J Kelly	Stamford Bridge	1914
300	0 0 23 1/2	B J Waters	New York	1896
440 (struglit)	0 0 25 1/2	W Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440	0 0 27 1/2	M W Long	Guttenberg N J	1900
440	0 0 27 1/2	F F Meredith	Cambridge U S A	1916
440	0 0 27 1/2	W Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 37 1/2	M W Sheppard	New York	1910
500	0 0 37 1/2	M W Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 0 1 11 1/2	F H Montague	Stamford Bridge	1908
880	0 0 1 52 1/2	F F Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 0 1 54	M W Sheppard	Stadium London	1908
1000	0 0 1 52 1/2	L Brown	Philadelphia	1921
1000	0 0 1 54 1/2	M W Sheppard	New York	1910
1200	0 0 2 14 1/2	W P Lutyns	Stamford Bridge	1908
1200	0 0 2 27	T P Connell	New York	1905
1320	0 0 3 5 1/2	A G Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles				
1	0 4 10 1/2	P Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 12 1/2	A S Taler	Cambridge U S A	1915
1	0 4 13 1/2	A G Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2	0 9 9	A Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
3	0 14 5 1/2	P Nurmi	Stockholm	1921
3	0 14 17 1/2	A Shrubbs	Stamford Bridge	1903
4	0 19 23 1/2	A Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
5	0 24 7 1/2	A Shrubbs	London	1904
6	0 29 11 1/2	P Nurmi	Stockholm	1921
10	0 50 40 1/2	A Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
15	0 50 40 1/2	F Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1908
20	1 51 14	C Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1908
25	2 29 20 1/2	H Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 35 1/2	J A Aguires	Betham	1886
40	4 45 24	J P Dixon	Birmingham	1886
50	6 13 58	E W Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913
Miles				
1	0 6 25 1/2	G Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 26	E Lerner	Brighton	1904
2	0 13 11 1/2	G Lerner	Manchester	1904
3	0 20 25 1/2	G Lerner	Brighton	1905
4	0 27 24	F Lerner	Brighton	1905
5	0 35 11 1/2	G Lerner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6	0 43 20 1/2	G Lerner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7	0 50 40 1/2	G Goulding	New Jersey	1915
8	0 50 50 1/2	G Lerner	Stamford Bridge	1905
10	1 15 57 1/2	G Lerner	Stadium London	1908
15	1 50 41 1/2	R Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
20	2 49 26	J Butler	Putney	1897
25	3 37 0 1/2	H V L Row	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	7 53 0 1/2	B C H Schofield	Horne Hill	1913
50	7 53 0 1/2	J Butler	Putney	1905
75	11 09 23 1/2	E G Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
100	18 4 30	T E Hammond	Stadium London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

Oxford beat Cambridge 7 events to 4.

England beat France 6 points to 4.

Triangular International - Scot

land 124 pts x England 22 pts s

Ireland 84 pts 3

National Cross Country Champion

ship - Birchfield Harriers (C &

Blewitt (Birchfield H) first man

home

International Cross Country Race -

France 43 pts 1 England 76 pts 1

Belgium 124 pts 3 Scotland 213

pts 4 (C & B. Blewitt (England) first

man home

Marathon Race - A Jensen (Den

mark) (24.40m 459)

CROQUET IN 1923

Champions - Capt H W J Snell

(Mans) Mrs O W (Strickland

Ladies)

Champion Cup - Miss D D Steel

Gold Medal - P D Matthews (Mans)

Gulley Cup - Capt L S E. Boothby

HOCKEY IN 1923

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England 4 Ireland 1

England 5 Wales 1

England 9 Scotland 1

England 2 France 1

Scotland 2 Ireland 0

Ireland 4 Wales 0

Scotland 4 Wales 0

OTHER RESULTS

Cambridge 4 Oxford 1

R Navy 3 R A F 2

Army 3 R Navy 3

Army 2 R A F 3

Army Tournament - Army Education

Office

Hospital Cup - Guys 5 Kings Col

lege 1

WRESTLING

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS 1923

CATCH AS CATCH CAN

Bantam - B Sansom

Light - E A Bacon

Middle - G W Wilson

Heavy - W G Wilson

CUMBERLAND AND WEST

MORLAND

Feather - J T Eaton

Light - G Bell

Heavy - J Shepherd

HURDLE RACING

Distance	Time	Name	Place	Year
100 yds.				
100*	0 0 24½	F T Thomson	Philadelphia	1900
100	0 0 24½	E J Thomson	Queen's Club	1900
200 (aft 6in hurdles)	0 0 23½	A O Kraenstein	New York	1906
		J I Wendell	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1913
		R Simpson	Columbia, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 53½	A G Beach	Philadelphia	1911

RELAY RACING RECORDS

Distance	Time	Name	Place	Year
440 yards (4×110)	1 m 8 s			
880 yards (4×220)	0 42½	New York A.C.	Pasadena (Cal)	1911
1 mile (4×440 1/4)	1 27½	New York A.C.	Pasadena (Cal)	1911
2 miles (4×880 1/4)	3 16½	American Legion	Philadelphia	1911
4 miles (4×1100)	7 46½	Pennsylvania Univ.	Philadelphia	1912
	7 45	Univ. of Illinois	Iowa	1912

RECORDS BY TIME

Event	Distance	Name	Place	Year
100 yds				
1 0 Running	12 44½	J Bouin	Stockholm	1913
2 0 Walking	8 43½	G F Larner	Stamford Bridge	1906
3 0 Running	20 52½	H Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
4 0 Walking	15 50½	R Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
5 0 Walking	21 47½	H V L Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
6 0 Walking	28 19½	J Butler	Putney	1906
7 0 Walking	33 75	J Butler	Putney	1906
8 0 Walking	39 15½	J Butler	Putney	1906
10 0 Walking	47 23	F C Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24 0 Walking	1 58	T F Hammond	Stadium	1908

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS (FIELD EVENTS)
 Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *

Event	Distance	Name	Place	Year
High Jump	6 ft 7½	E Beeson	Berkeley Cal	1914
	6 5	B H Baker	Huddersfield	1911
Long Jump	25 3	F O Courdin	Cambridge U.S.A.	1901
	24 11½	P O Connor	Dublin	1901
Pole Jump	13 6½	C Hoff	Norway	1912
	13 9½	C Hoff	Norway	1913
Hop Step and Jump	58 11½	D F Ahearn	New York	1901
	58 11½	T J Ahearn	Stadium London	1908
Hammer Throw	109 6½	P Ryan	New York	1913
Weight Putting	51 0	R Eose	San Francisco	1909
	158 4½	A Tappale	Copenhagen	1913
Discus Throw	126 12	J Duncan	New York	1912
Javelin Throw	126 2½	J Myrta	Stockholm	1911

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS

(British Records marked *)

Yds	Time	Name	Year
100	0 0 9½	J Donaldson	1910
200	0 0 9½	J Donaldson	1911
300	0 0 11½	J Donaldson	1909
400	0 0 11½	H Gent	1897
500	0 0 12	J Donaldson	1911
600	0 0 14½	H Hutchens	1881
700	0 0 17½	L C McLachlan	1901
800	0 0 17½	H Hutchens	1885
900	0 0 18½	H Hutchens	1887
1000	0 0 30	H Hutchens	1884
1100	0 0 47½	B R Day	1907
1200	0 0 59	E C Bredin	1898
1300	0 0 59	E C Bredin	1897
1400	0 0 53½	F S Hewitt	1871
1500	0 0 3 7	W Richards	1866
1 mile	0 4 12½	W G George	1886
2	0 9 11½	W Lang	1863
3	0 14 18½	G McCrae	1918
4	0 19 25½	P Cannon	1888
5	0 24 40	J White	1863
6	0 30 55	G McCrae	1918
7	0 37 29	H Holmer	1911
8	0 44 30	W Kohlmannen	1912
9	0 53 4	G Cartwright	1887
10	1 3 26 30	C Rowell	1881

BADMINTON IN 1923

England beat Scotland, 10 matches to 0.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Men's Singles), Sir G A Thomas (Men's Doubles), F J Devlin and G S B Mack (Ladies Singles), Miss L C Rudelgin (Ladies Doubles), Mrs Tragett and Miss Hogarth (Mixed Doubles), G S B Mack and Mrs Tragett

FENCING CHAMPIONS

IN 1923

Epee M V D Holt
 Sabre P Seligman
 Foils Major F Stenson Cooke.
 Ladies Foils Miss G Davis
 (Cambridge beat Oxford 7 wins to 6
 England beat America 2 events to 1)

GOLF
AMATEUR CHAMPION

1911 H H Hilton
 1912 John Ball
 1913 H H Hilton
 1914 J L C Jenkins.
 1915-19 No competition.
 1920 C J H Tolley
 1921 W I Hunter
 1922 W E Holderness.
 1923 R H Wethered.
OPEN CHAMPION
 1911 H Vardon
 1912 E Ray
 1913 J H Taylor
 1914 H Vardon.
 1915-19 No competition.
 1920 George Duncan.
 1921 J Hutchison (U.S.A.)
 1922 W Hagen (U.S.A.)
 1923 A G Havers

PROFESSIONAL WALKING

Miles	Time	Name	Year
1	0 6 28	G Cummings	1913
2	0 13 14	J W Raby	1893
3	0 20 21½	J W Raby	1893
4	0 27 38	J W Raby	1893
5	0 35 10	J W Raby	1893
6	0 43 1	J W Raby	1893
7	0 51 4	J W Raby	1893
10	1 14 45	J W Raby	1893
20	3 39 57	W Perkins	1877
50	7 54 16	J Hibberd	1888
100	18 8 15	W Howes	1880

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS
RUNNING

Hours	Distance	Name	Year
	Miles Yds		
1	11 1286	H Watkins	1899
2	21 1100	H Holmer	1911
3	26 300	G Mason	1881
6	50 1200	G Cartwright	1887
12	89 1540	C Rowell	1881
		WALKING	
1	8 302	J Meagher	1881
2	15 844	W Perkins	1877
3	22 428½	H Thatcher	1881
6	38 290	W Howes	1878
12	70 677	J Hibberd	1881
24	127 1210	W Howes	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

ENGLAND v SCOT	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
1914-9 No match—War	No match—War
1920 England 2 1-3dg	GloUCEstershire
1921 England 2 1-0	GloUCEstershire
1922 England 2 1-0	GloUCEstershire
1923 England 2 1-0	Somerset

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ENGLAND v SCOT	ASSOCIATION CUP
1914-9 No match—War	1914 Sheffield United 2-0 No match
1920 England 2 1-0	1920 Aston Villa 5 Huddersfield 1-0
1921 England 2 1-0	1921 Tottenham 2 Wolverhampton 1-0
1922 England 2 1-0	1922 Huddersfield 5 Preston 1-0
1923 England 2 1-0	1923 Bolton Wanderers 5 West Ham 1-0

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307 at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1924. The largest gate receipts were £57,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium April 26, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1923.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1922-23

For the third year in succession Scotland won the championship beating Ireland and Wales and drawing with England 2 goals each. Wales was at the bottom though they drew with England. Results—

Oct. 22 at West Bromwich England beat Ireland 2-0
Mar. 3 at Belfast Scotland beat Ireland 1-0
Mar. 5 at Cardiff Wales drew with England 2-2
Mar. 17 at Paisley Scotland beat Wales, 2-0
April 14 at Glasgow Scotland drew with England 2-2
April 14 at Wrexham, Ireland beat Wales 3-0
Totals (including ties) Scotland 7, England 2, Wales 2, Ireland 2. This series started in 1883-84.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS

Three Amateur Internationals were played the fixture with Belgium having been resumed. Results—
Nov. 22 at Preston England beat Ireland, 4-0.
Jan. 27 at Middlesbrough England drew with Wales 4-4.
May 5 at Brussels Belgium beat England 3-0.

INTER LEAGUE MATCHES

The English Football League won both their matches with the Irish and Scottish Leagues. Results—
Oct. 4 at Bolton English 1, beat Irish 1, 5-1
Oct. 18 at Glasgow Scottish 1, beat Irish 1, 3-0
Feb. 17 at Newcastle English 1, beat Scottish 1, 2-1

PRINCIPAL CUPS

FRESHMAN—Bolton Wanderers beat West Ham United, 2-0 at Wembley Stadium on April 28, where the crowd broke the barriers and 126,047 passed the turnstiles receipts £57,776 but a large amount was returned to ticket-holders who failed to gain admission.

AMATEUR—London Caledonians beat Freshman 2-1.

AMATEUR F.A.—Aquarians beat Eastbourne 3-2.

SCOTTISH—Celtic beat Edinburgh Hibernians 1-0.

WELSH—Cardiff (City) beat Aberdare Athletic 3-0.

IRISH—Lindfield beat Lenton 2-0.

LEONOV—Charlton Athletic beat Crystal Palace 2-1.

LONDON AMATEUR—Nunhead beat Bromley 1-0.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS

LEAGUE I—Liverpool, 66 pts.

LEAGUE II—Notre County, 53 pts.

LEAGUE III (Southern Section)—Bristol City, 59 pts.

LEAGUE III (Northern Section)—Nelson, 51 pts.

SCOTTISH—Glasgow Rangers, 55 pts.

WELSH—Cardiff (City), 74 pts.

LONDON—Millwall United, 43 pts. (First Division).

LONDON COMBINATION—Arsenal, 49 pts.

SOUTHERN—Bristol (City) Res. (English section).

Philw Vale (Welsh section).

CENTRAL—West Bromwich Albion, 63 pts.

MIDLAND—The Wednesday Res., 63 pts.

BIRMINGHAM—Shrewsbury Town, 59 pts.

IRISHMAN—Clapton, 37 pts.

ATHLETIC—Bromley, 40 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1923

England wrested the International Championship from Wales by winning all four matches against Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France. Scotland was second with 3 wins and 1 lost game. Ireland, Wales and France each won 1 match. There were no drawn games. Results—

Jan. 20 Twickenham—England beat Wales 10 to 3
Jan. 26 Edinburgh—Scotland beat France 16 to 8
Feb. 8 Cardiff—Scotland beat Wales 11 to 8
Feb. 20 Leicester—England beat Ireland 23 to 5
Feb. 24 Dublin—Scotland beat Ireland 13 to 3
Feb. 24 Swansea—Wales beat France 16 to 8
Mar. 20 Dublin—Ireland beat Wales 8 to 6
Mar. 27 Edinburgh—England beat Scotland 8 to 6
Apr. 3 Paris—England beat France 28 to 3
Apr. 14 Paris—France beat Ireland 14 to 8
At Twickenham Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 3 goals 6 tries (42 points) to 2 goal 1 try

(5 points). Oxford have in the series won 20 games Cambridge 16 and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Somerset who beat Leicestershire in the final by 1 goal 1 try (6 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1922-23

Formerly the Northern Union the Rugby League held its many competitions having no rivaling team from overseas. The four top clubs in the League Table were Hull Huddersfield Swinton and Hull Kingston Rovers. These met for the championship. Huddersfield and Hull Kingston Rovers met in the final and the Rovers won by 25 points to 5. Leeds won the Challenge Cup. York beat Batley for the Yorkshire Cup and Wigan beat Leigh for the Lancashire Cup. Yorkshire and Lancashire jointly held the County Championship.

AVIATION

Aerial Derby (1914-23).

1914 W. L. Brock	Morane 80 h p	72 m p h
1919 G. G. Atherton	Aircro 40 h p	123 5
1920 F. T. Courtney	Martinsyde	153
1921 J. H. James	Bamel	163 34
1922 J. H. James	Napier Lion 450 h p	178
1923 L. L. Carter	Napier Lion 450 h p	192 4

The King's Prize (1923) over a course from Hendon to Glasgow was won by Birmingham and Newcastle and back via Manchester and Bristol (about 80 miles) was won by F. T. Courtney with a 300 h p. Jaguar air-cooled engine (Biddle's Siskin aeroplane) in 5 hrs 24 min. 51 secs flying time average speed 109 miles an hour.

The Schneider Cup for flying boats in the Solent was won by the United States (Lieut. Rittenhouse) another American seaplane being second, with Great Britain third. The distance was 28½ miles, which the winner covered in 1 hr 12 min 26 secs a speed of 175 miles per hour which is a seaplane record.

Gordon Bennett Aerial Cup (1910-30)

Place	Won by	Pilot	M p h	Machine
1910 New York	St. Britain	G. White	60	Bleriot
1912 Eastchurch	America	Weyman	79	Nieuport
1913 Chicago	France	Vedrine	104	Dupont-Dumas
1913 Reims	France	Prost	124	Dupont-Dumas
1920 Le Havre	France	Leconte	75	Nieuport

* The Cup was won outright by France.

Ballooning

Gordon Bennett (cup) in 1923 was won by Belgium (E. Demuyter pilot) distance covered about 620 miles. The event was accompanied by tragic incidents four out of fifteen balloons being struck by lightning and brought down. Five persons were killed. An English balloon fell into the Cattegat but the passengers were rescued. The Ballooning Record is 286 miles held by German. British record is 127 miles French record (Blenheim 1912) is 375 miles.

A new airship record was made in 1923 by the French dirigible Dixmude with a non-stop flight of 128 hrs 41 min covering 4,600 miles. The previous record was held by the R. 34 (British) which crossed the Atlantic

BOXING IN 1923

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 2, 1923) —

Fly Weight—Pancho Villa.

Bantam—Joe Lynch.

Feathers—Johnny Dundee.

Light—Benny Leonard.

Welter—M. Walker.

Middle—Harry Greb.

Light Heavy—Mike McTigue.

Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

POLO IN 1923

Whitney Cup—Clarendon beat Purvis
Coronation Cup—Indian Tigers beat XVII XXI Lancers
Rockhampton Cup—Freebooters beat Indian Tigers
County Cup—Cheltenham beat Rugby
Champion Cup—Robots beat Indian Tigers
Inter Regimental—XVII-XXI Lancers beat XV-XIX Hussars
Universities—Cambridge beat Oxford
Madrid Cup—Welch Guards beat Coldstream Guards
Patrician Cup—England beat Ireland
Harrington Cup—Commons beat Lords
Public Schools—Old Rugbians beat Old Etonians

BILLIARDS IN 1923

The Professional Championship of Billiards changed hands. W. Smith, of Darlington, wresting the title from T. Newman of London. The match was 16,000 up and Smith won by 800 points. Smith held the title in 1920 but had stood down till this occasion on account of a quarrel with the ruling body. There was a representative entry for the contest those beaten in preliminary heats being: T. Reece, A. F. Peall, M. Inman and C. Falkner.

Apart from the championship the most interesting event during the year was a match between Smith and Newman. This consisted of a series of 7 games (each 16,000 up) the winner to receive £2,000 and the maker of the highest break £500. Smith won 4 games out of 7 and aggregated 250 points, Newman 8,200. Newman won the best prize with a break of 972. Smith's highest being 732.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—W. P. McLeod (Middlebrough) beat in the final J. Graham Symes (the holder) by 333 points in 3,000 up. This was a reversal of the previous year's result.

BREAKS—On Feb. 27, 1920, Falkner made 870 with ivory balls. On May 6, 1920, T. Newman scored an all round break of 1,024 with ivory balls, this being the largest apart from George Gray's (red ball) and anchor cannon break. T. Reece also made a break of 872. Best spot-barred break (exhibition match), 3,396, by W. J. Peall. 1820, match for money, 2,032, by W. J. Peall. 1820. Best spot-barred breaks 1,324, by John Roberts 1824, and 1,467, by T. Taylor 1821. With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,190 (1924) and 2,600 (off the red), by George Gray 1823, 2,600, by H. W. Stevenson (under R.C.C. Rules) Oct. 1922. Other large breaks with ivory balls under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules are 1,324 by G. Gray 1924, by H. W. Stevenson 1922, by T. Newman (October, 1922) and 822, by John Roberts in 1902. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook in June 1907 scored 42,796. The highest freak break was 499,133, by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907. In 1904, with composition balls Walter Lindrum made a break in 1922 of 1,427.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1923

British Open—A. G. Havers (Coombe Hill)
British Amateur—R. H. Wethered (Worplesdon)
Ladies Open—Miss Doris Chambers
French Open—J. Ockendon (Raynes Park)
French Amateur—G. D. Hannay (Addington)
American Open—R. T. Jones
American Amateur—Max Marston (Philadelphia)
Welch—J. W. Milner
Irish—Major Martin
British Girls—Miss Mackay
British Boys—A. D. Mathieson
Walker Trophy—America beat England 6-5
Tournament—(Glengles 2,000 gns.) A. G. Havers
Tournament—(Walton £570) R. Wilson.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1923

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mens Singles Challenge Round—W. M. Johnston (U.S.A.) beat F. T. Hunter (U.S.A.)
Mens Doubles—R. Lycett and L. A. Godfree beat Conde de Gomar and E. Flanquer
Ladies Singles—Mildie Lengien (holder) beat Miss McKane
Ladies Doubles—Mildie Lengien and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Miss Austin and Miss Olyer
Mixed Doubles—R. Lycett and Miss Ryan beat L. S. Deane and W. Shepherd Barron
All England Plate—J. Washer beat M. J. G. Ritchie.

Davis Cup—America (holders) beat Australia.
American Championship—W. T. Tilden (holder) won for the fourth year in succession, beating W. Johnston

CYCLING

N U C CHAMPIONSHIPS 1923

Mile	Winner	M	S
1	A. White	3	31
2	H. H. Fuller	1	44
3	H. H. Fuller	11	57
5	A. White	1	34
10 (paced)	S. G. Owen	2	49
1 (tandem)	(H. H. Fuller) (C. A. Alden)	1	33

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS 1923

1 Kilometre (Amateur)—L. Michard (France)
 1 Kilometre (Professional)—J. Moeskops (Holland)
 100 Miles (Amateur)—Errario (Zurich)

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS

Kil.	M	S	Holder
1	1:09.3	53	Gombault.
2	1:47.7	37.1	A. F. Willis.
3	1:25.0	27	A. F. Willis.
4	1:54	25	A. F. Willis.
5	3:25.8	33.5	A. F. Willis.
10	6:39.6	6.44	P. Guignard.
20	12:75.2	12.04	P. Guignard.
30	19:12.0	29.23	P. Guignard.
100	68:24.0	59.2	P. Guignard.

1 Hour—63 m. 25.5 yds. P. Guignard
 6 Hours—220 m. 14.10 yds. T. Kobb
 12 Hours—349 m. 24.47 yds. A. L. Walters
 24 Hours—624 m. 77.4 yds. A. E. Walters
 Best Official time for 1 mile flying start 61.2 secs.
 W. F. Hall. No mile times taken in Guignard's record race.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS

London-Brighton and back (206 miles) 5 h. 9 m. 41 s.
 F. H. (rubb) 1912
 London-Bath and back (222 miles) 11 h. 47 m. 52 s.
 C. P. Trevelyan 1923.
 London-York (188 miles) 10 h. 19 m. H. Green 1909.
 London-Edinburgh (392 miles) 23 h. 43 m. R. Shirley 1905.
 London-Lands End (300 miles) 27 h. 28 m. C. F. Darby 1923.
 Lands End-London or Groat (300 miles) 2 days 19 h. 50 m.
 H. Green 1902.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Year	Winner
1910	R. Arnet beat E. Barry (on Zambesi)
1912	F. Barry
1913	E. Barry
1914	F. Barry
1915	E. Barry
1916	E. Barry
1917	E. Barry
1918	E. Barry
1919	E. Barry
1920	E. Barry
1921	E. Barry
1922	E. Barry
1923	E. Barry

HENLEY REGATTA, 1923

Grand Challenge Cup—Thames R.C. 6m. 45s.
Thames Cup—First Trinity (Camber) 7m. 12s.
Ladies Plate—Trinity College (Oxon) 6m. 55s.
Durand Sculls—M. K. Morris (London) 8m. 33s.
Goblets—Trinity Coll (Oxon) 8m. 12s.
Visitors Cup—Magdalen (Oxford) 7m. 44s.
Wyfold Cup—Imperial Coll B.C. 7m. 50s.
Stewards Cup—Third Trinity (Camber) 7m. 30s.
Inter-school Match—St. Paul's beat Beaumont, 7m. 29s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1923

Wingfield Sculls—J. Beresford, jun. (4th year in race)
Doggett's Coat and Badge—R. W. Phelps (Putney)

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP

Year	Nominator	Winner
1924	Mr. A. F. Pope	Dilwyn
1925	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number
1926	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon
1927	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force
1928	Countess of Sefton	Shortcoming
1929	Lord Woodmouth	Guarda Brigade
1930	Lord Londale	Latto.

In 1927 28 and 29, not decided. War

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m	s	Won by
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths
1906	Cambridge	20	44	3 lengths
1907	Cambridge	20	46	4 lengths
1908	Cambridge	19	29	3 lengths
1909	Oxford	19	59	3 lengths
1910	Oxford	20	14	3 lengths a
1911	Oxford	18	30	4 lengths p
1912	Oxford	20	5	6 lengths a
1913	Oxford	20	53	1 of a length
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4 lengths
1915-19	No race—War			
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4 lengths
1923	Oxford	20	54	1 length

a Rowed on a Wednesday p Best on record a Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Heston which Oxford won easily in 14 min 30 secs but the race was not then an annual event.

1926, Putney to Mortlake Cambridge beat Harvard 18 min. 28 secs. 2 lengths.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS

Boat Race—Oxford 40 Cambridge 34 dead heat in 1877
Cricket—Cambridge 40 Oxford 36 drawn 9
Rugby Football—Oxford 20 Cambridge 16 drawn 9
Association Football—Cambridge 21 Oxford 20 drawn 4
Sports—Cambridge 26 Oxford 24 ties 5.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS

MEN—FREE STYLE.		m	s	DATE
100 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		0 52	May 27	1922
100 metres—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		0 58	Jul 10	1922
150 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		1 27	Sept 27	1921
200 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		2 15	May 26	1922
300 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		3 24	Mar 25	1922
400 metres—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		5 04	Jun 22	1922
440 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		5 71	Jun 22	1922
500 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		5 52	Jun 13	1922
500 metres—J Weissmuller U.S.A.		6 24	Sept 30	1922
800 yards—Arne Borg Sweden		11 41	Aug 25	1922
1 000 yards—Arne Borg Sweden		12 47	Aug 30	1923
1 000 metres—Arne Borg Sweden		14 07	Aug 30	1923
1 200 yards—Arne Borg Sweden		21 35	Aug	1923
1 mile—G R Hodgson Canada		23 34	Jul 10	1912

MEN—BACK STROKE			
100 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.	1 41	May 27 1922	
100 metres—W Koskela, U.S.A.	1 52	Oct 27 1922	
150 yards—J Weissmuller U.S.A.	1 45	Apr 20 1922	
200 metres—Otto Fahr (erman)	2 48	Apr 30 1912	
400 metres—G Blits, Belgium	5 59	Oct 16 1921	

MEN—BASKET STROKE			
100 metres—W Lutzwog Germany	1 16	May 24	1914
200 yards—E Toldi Hungary	2 39	Aug 20	1911
100 metres—P Courtman Gt Britain	2 56	Jul 28	1914
400 metres—P Courtman Gt Britain	6 24	Dec 11	1912
500 metres—P Courtman Gt Britain	7 51	Dec 11	1912

WOMEN—FREE STYLE			
30 yards—Miss E Bleibrey U.S.A.	1 31	Aug 8 1921	
100 metres—Miss E Bleibrey U.S.A.	1 31	Aug 25 1920	
150 yards—Miss H James, Gt Britain	1 48	Sept 20 1922	
200 yards—Miss H Wainwright U.S.A.	2 44	Jul 27 1922	
300 yards—Miss G Ederle U.S.A.	3 48	Sept 4 1922	
400 metres—Miss G Ederle U.S.A.	5 53	Sept 4 1922	
440 yards—Miss G Ederle U.S.A.	5 54	Sept 4 1922	
500 yards—Miss G Ederle U.S.A.	6 45	Sept 4 1922	
500 metres—Miss G Ederle U.S.A.	7 28	Sept 4 1922	
800 yards—Miss C Galligan U.S.A.	13 31	Aug 27 1918	
1 mile—Miss F Durack Australia	26 8	Feb 23 1914	

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE			
200 yards—Miss I Gilbert Gt. Britain	3	21	May 26 1922
WOMEN—BACK STROKE			
150 yards—Miss C Boyle	1	59	Oct 1 1921

TENNIS IN 1922.

Amateur Championship—F M. Baerlein
University Matches—(Cambridge W D) Macpherson
First string, L. Lees second string) won first and
second string Slings and Loobles
M.C.C. Priests—(Gold) E. M. Baerlein (Silver) Hon C N. Bruce.
World's Championship—G F Corry (England) beat
W Kincaid (U.S.A.) by 7 sets to 2.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS 1922.

Front	Winner	m	s
100 yards	A. M. van Schelle	0 57	7
150 yards back	A. Rawlinson	0 1 58	1
200 yards, breast	W. Stonoy	0 52	1
200 yards	A. Borg	0 2 30	1
400 yards Salt Water—F. P. Peter		0 5 56	1
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		0 6 18	1
Half mile—J. G. Hatfield		0 23 23	1
Mile—J. G. Hatfield		24 54	1
Long Distance (5 m 60 yds)—J. G. Hatfield		2 7 33	1
Plunging—H. Well			
Plunging—A. Beaumont 75 ft 11 in			
Club Team—Northumberland S.C.		0 15 18	1

LADIES CHAMPIONSHIPS	m	s
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans	0 1 71	1
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss M. Spencer	0 2 28	1
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss D. B. Hart	0 4 31	1
200 yards—Miss G. M. Jeans	0 2 54	1
Long Distance—Miss H. M. James	1 9 42	1

WATER POLO

England beat Wales 4 goals to 2
Ireland beat Scotland 4 goals to 2
Ireland beat Wales 3 goals to 2
County (Championship) Final—Middlesex 4 goals Lan-
cashire 2 goals
Club Championship—Blackburn beat Arundale 2 goals
to 1

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

Men	m	s
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku U.S.A.	0 54	1
150 yards—C. M. Daniels New York	1 30	1
200 yards—Norman Ross U.S.A.	1 24	1
300 yards—Norman Ross U.S.A.	3 24	1
400 yards—Arne Borg Sweden	5 28	1
500 yards—Arne Borg Sweden	6 1	1
800 yards—H. Taylor (Hudderton)	11 45	1
1 000 yards—D. Billington Racup	13 24	1
Mile—T. B. Batterby Southport	24 1	1
150 yards Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1 50	1
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Perry Courtman Old Traford	2 42	1
Plunging—W. Taylor Bootle 2 ft 7 ins.		

Women	m	s
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans Bencombe	1 01	1
150 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	1 48	1
200 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	4 61	1
400 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	6 35	1
500 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	7 13	1
800 yards—Miss Vera Neave Pinfild	14 31	1
1 000 yards—Miss Vera Neave Pinfild	20 25	1
Mile—Miss C. M. Jeans Nottingham	29 48	1

Garston	m	s
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3 21	1

Plunging—Miss Hilda David Liverpool 6 ft 11 in	m	s

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais

in 22 hrs 45 mins. August 24 and 25, 1875.

THOMAS WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais

on Sept 5 and 6 1921 in 22 hrs 35 mins.

HENRY SULLIVAN U.S.A. swam from Dover to Calais

on Aug 5 and 6 1923 in 27 hrs 23 mins.

H. BARTON THORNTON U.S.A. swam from Calais to

Dover on Aug. 21 and 22 1922 in 26 hrs 23 mins.

CHARLES TOTH U.S.A. swam from Calais to Dover on

Sept 8 and 9 1923 in 26 hrs 54 mins.

Longest time under water Georges Pouliquen 6 mins

29 sec Piscine de la Gare Paris Nov 2 1922.

INTERNATIONAL POLO

ENGLAND v AMERICA

In 1886 the Westchester Club of America

invited the Hurlingham Club to send a team

to the U.S.A. to compete for a challenge cup

and the following matches have been played—

1886 *England beat America 2 matches to 0

1890 *England beat America 2 matches to 0

1909 *America beat England 2 matches to 0

1912 *America beat England 2 matches to 0

1921 *America beat England 2 matches to 0

1922 *England beat America 2 matches to 0

1922 *America beat England 2 matches to 0

1923 *America beat England 2 matches to 0

In 1922 Played in America. 1 Played in England.

In 1922 Both the British and American Championships

were won by Argentina.

In 1923 Meadowbrook (U.S.A.) beat British Army for

the Waterbury Cup and also in the International

Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish. 453

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive) —

GAME.	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND
Black Game or Heath Fowl	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon and New Forest)	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None
Deer Male	None	None
" Fallow Male	None	None
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None	None
*Heath or Moor Game	None	As 'Muir fowl
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Brds.	As "Wild Brds.
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	1 Feb. to 1 Aug.	1 Feb. to 1 Aug.
*Pheasant	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day

In *England and Wales*, hares rabbits wood cock, snipe, quail, landrail and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts 1880 to 1908, from 1 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and £2 and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or in the case of the undermentioned birds £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or eggs, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted

Auk	Dotterel	‡Guillemot.
Avocet.	Dunbird	Gull (except black backed)
Bee eater	Dunlin	Hoopoe
Bittern	Elder duck	Kingsfisher
Bonxie	Fern-owl	Kittiwake.
Colin.	‡Fulmar	Lapwing
Cornish chough	‡Gannet.	Lark.
Cooterneb.	Goatsucker	Loon
Cuckoo.	Godwit.	Mallard.
Curlew	Goldfinch.	Marrot.
Diver	Grebe.	‡Merganser
	Greenshank.	

Murre.	Redshank	Spoonbill
Night hawk.	Reeve or Ruff	Stint
Night jar	Roller	Stone curlew
Nightingale.	Sanderling	Stonehatch.
Oriole	Sandpiper	Summer snipe
Owl	Scout.	Tarrock.
Ox bird	Sealark.	Teal
Oyster catcher	Seamew	Tern
Peewit	Sea parrot	Thicknee.
Petrel	Sea swallow	Tystey
Phalarope	Shearwater	Whaup
Plover	Sheldrake	Widgeon.
Ploverspage	Shoveller	Wild duck.
Pochard	Skua	Willcock.
‡Puffin	Smew	Wimbrel
Purie	Snipe	Woodcock
‡Razorbill	Solan goose	Woodpecker

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 20s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list

On the application of the local authorities the Secretary of State in England and Wales or the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland has power to vary or abolish the close time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs guns &c., on poles, trees mounds &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close time for fox hunting or rabbit shooting, nor for deer or hares but there is an unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox hunting season, which continues till the following April. Other hunting lasts from mid April to mid September. The period for deer hunting, or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 20 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1824 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923—This new Act comes into force on 1 Jan. 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [26 July, 1921]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements

The new Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to fishery boards, riparian owners, anglers and to the inland fisheries generally. The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections —

Section 3 enables police court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the fishery boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a fishing board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables fishery boards to regulate by bye law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given fishery boards to acquire fisheries, by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one third of the total number of members of the fishery board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish i.e. coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse fish as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

WEEKLY CLOSE TIME

In England and Wales net fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod fishing on Sundays.

1. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Fek in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the genus salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 1 Nov. for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close time may also be varied by bye law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov. with a minimum of 134 days, and for rods not

later than 1 Dec. with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows —

Close time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 1 Feb.	1 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Hampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	1 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Governor	16 Aug. to " "	" "
Wye	" "	16 Oct. to " "
Taff and Fly	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Tidly	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ayrn	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Bre	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	30 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Scient	" "	1 Nov. to " "
Tamar & Plym	" "	" "
Urk Kibble	" "	" "
Wear†	" "	1 Nov. to " "
Teltn	" to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	" to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dce	1031 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymny	" to "	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	1028 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	" to 1 May	1 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	101 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Eden†	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Law & T. ridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	" to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	" "
Dwyfach	" to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Dwnt. (Cum.)	" to 1 Mar.	1030 Mar.
Leddy	1035 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Loquet	1025 Mar.	1031 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	1031 Mar.	14 Nov. to 1030 Mar.
Ogmore	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	1035 May	1015 May
Axe	30 Aug. to 31 Mar.	30 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	130 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	1 Sept. to 4 Apr.	" "
Fowey	11 Nov. to " "	" "

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing, for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal if in the United Kingdom. The onus probandi lies on the person exporting. The

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sept. to 15 April. † Above H. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandfield. For nets, these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. ¶ Except E. F. 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 28 Aug. to 28 April for putts and putchers. †† Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Light-house the dates are — For nets, 1 Sept. to 1 Feb.; for rods, 15 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close time must not be less than 158 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug to 30 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov to 30 Feb., except as follows —

Close time for	Nets.	Rods
Tay*	21 Aug to 4 Feb	16 Oct to 14 Jan*
Add. Aray, Eckkaig N & 9. Esk, Fyne Ruel, Shira Rivers of Bute	1 Sept to 15 Feb	1 Nov to 15 Feb
Conon	ditto	16 Oct to 15 Feb
Awe, Beaully, Spey Dunbeath, Lossie Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland Halladale, Strathly, Naver, Borgeic, Hope Polla	—	16 Oct to 10 Feb
Forss	—	1 Oct to 10 Jan
Porth	—	1 Oct to 11 Jan
Bervie, Carradale Fleet, Garnock Ghrvan, Howmore, Inner Forss, Ir vine, Luce & rivers of Islay Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb	1 Nov to 24 Jan
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov to 20 Feb
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov to 24 Feb
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov to 24 Feb
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov to 31 Jan
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb
Urr	ditto	30 Nov to 24 Feb
Thurso	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb
Findhorn	—	12 Oct. to 10 Feb
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb
Tweed	15 Sept to 14 Feb	1 Dec. to 31 Jan

CLOSE TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR

In Scotland there is a close time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollan the close time is from 14 Nov to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb. except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 21 Sept. to 31 March, and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug and

1 March, unless for fish propagation stocking or re-stocking of waters or for some scientific purpose —

*Eden	1 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Urk	1 Sept. to 24 Feb ¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taaf & Elj	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	20 Sept. to 1 Mar
*Ogmores	30 Sept. to 28 Feb
*Elgh	1 Oct. to 2 Mar
*Exe	15 Sept to 28 Feb.
*Selont†	22 Sept to 21 Feb (except Anglesey, 13 Feb)
Derwent (Cumb)	15 Sept to 10 Mar
W Cumberland	1 Sept to 10 Mar
Teiffy *Avon (Devon) *Counwa	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
*Norfolk ††	1 Oct. to 28 Feb
Adur, Cuckmere, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar
*Hampshire†	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Clwyd and Elwy	1 Oct. to 15 Mar
*Dart	1 Oct to 2 Apr
Camel, Rowey ¶¶	1 Oct to 15 Mar
*Esk, *Tees,	1 Oct to 2 Apr
*Ayron	1 Oct to 2 Apr
*Severn	1 Oct to 2 Apr
Towy, †	1 Oct to 2 Apr
*Lune, Ribble Wear, Rhymney Tamar & Plym Kent & Bela ¶	1 Oct to 2 Apr
Trent	1 Oct. to 3 Mar
*Ouse and Nene	1 Oct. to 15 Mar
Yorks	1 Oct. to 15 Mar
*Suffolk & Essex	1 Oct. to 1 Apr **
*Dee ¶¶	1 Oct. to 10 Apr
*Coquet	14 Oct. to 14 Feb (rods only). 1 Nov to 3 Mar (ditto).

CLOSE TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act 1876, a close time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish other than pollen trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk under a penalty of £5 for a first and £15 for a subsequent conviction. The close season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The

- 1 River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar
- 1 Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov to 1 Mar
- 1 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb for R. Bela.
- 11 April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Wunnow.
- 1 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwith to G. W. R. Bridge.
- 1 2 Oct. to 15 Mar in certain reservoirs.
- ** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday whichever date is the earlier.
- 11 In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 28 Sept. to 10 Jan.
- 11 Bela Lake 14 Sept. to 24 Jan

* Except Ears, rods, 1 Nov to 31 Jan

Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted, also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike, the Usk as regards eels and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan to 24 June in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan to 30 June. In the Severn, eel fry are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 25 April and 25 June both inclusive. Certain other local close times exist for fresh water fish, under local Acts or bye laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back or lobsters under 8 inches measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*) the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in

some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug. and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act is ratified until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1899, which prohibits oyster fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

Licences for Fishing and Shooting

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £50 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £3 to £5. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district) —

*Dee, 40/- *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Itak 30/- Taw and Torridge, 24/- *Lune, *Ribbles Cwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, *Trome, *Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/- *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/- *Seilont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Yowey, 15/- Cledy, Taff & Ely, Ogmone, W. Cumberland, 10/6. *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayrton, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/- *Eak (Yorkshire), 7/6 Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Bother, Adur, 5/-

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes, proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits, persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds, owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land, beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so,

without a licence but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows —

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	£3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Game-Dealers' Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2 0 0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0 10 0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt, but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

457

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903 in the hands of local boards with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority

qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing, in public waters. In certain cases there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts

NAME OF DISTRICT	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT	ADDRESS OF CLERK
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F W Soal, Carlisle
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W H Chapman, Whitehaven
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	H Jackson, Ulverston
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J I Sanderson, Lancaster
*Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	I Reveley, Preston
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	C W Grimsley, St. Asaph
*Conwy	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	T T Allard, Llanrwst
Selont	{ Garth Point to Llanellhaearn Point, and to Llyn y Parc Point in Anglesey }	R. W Roberts, Carnarvon
Dwyfach	Llanellhaearn Point to Cricieth	David Jones, Portmadoc
Dovey	Cricieth to Cynvelin	D O Davies, Dolgelly
Ayrôn	Craig Tipog, to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron
Telfy	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J Angus, Ponttewelly Llandysul
†Gledydd	Dinas Head to St. Gwyn's Head	R I P Williams, Haverfordwest
Towy, Loughor & Taf	St. Gwyn's Head to Worm's Head	C H M Griffiths, Carmarthen
Ogmore and Fwenny	Portcawl to Cold Knap	S H Stockwood, Pridgend
Taff and Fly	Cold Knap to Butte Dock	A Waldron, Cardiff
Rhymney	Butte Dock to Tyton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon)
*Usk	Tyton y Pill to Collister Pill	Major Phillips, D. S. O. Warrimidge House, Hereford
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	J Stallard, Worcester
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	T K Barham, Bridgewater
†Avon, Bue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	E H Balsdon, Banstead
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	G J L Ellis, Watchbridge
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	W Pease, Lostwithiel
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W W Matthews, Tavistock
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W Beer, Kingsbridge
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	E. Windeatt, Totnes
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	H Michelmores, Newton Abbot
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H Ford, Exeter
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	W G Forward, Axminster
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	F E L Budge, Wareham
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	C W Haydon, Bournemouth
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	E W Osbrow, Brighton
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	F Holman, Tewkes
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	H T Woodhams, Berwick Polegate
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	T J Smith, Ryde
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	—
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	A T Cobbold, Ipswich
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	A. J. Rudd, Norwich
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe	—
*Norfolk and Suffolk	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe	H Snaith, Boston.
Ouse and Nene	W Boundary of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	Geo. Edgewood, Derby
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	C Y Moses, Ouse Bridge Chambers, York
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	C E Brown, Whitby
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Albert W Smith, Darlington.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	W E Raine, Sunderland
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	J A Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	C Percy, Alnwick.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	—
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	—
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	—

ity Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow, ex-officio members,

where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries e.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888 to 1894 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales and to constitute local Fisheries Committees either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These committees have power to make bye laws to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries regulating or prohibiting the use of

instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Penmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Penmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Park Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are in season and out of season.

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful, the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best, the letter *a* signifies that it is "close time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Bass	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
(sea)	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Brill	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	-	-
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	x	p	p	x	x	-	-
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Cockle	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Conger	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-
Crab	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	-	-
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-
Dab	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Dory	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	p	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	p	p	p	-	-	p	p	p	x	-	-
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
(grey)	x	p	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Hallibut	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Herring	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p
NAME OF FISH	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lobster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mackerel	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mullet (red)	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-
(grey)	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	-
Mussel	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	x	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Periwinkle	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Plaice	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Salmon & Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (e)	p	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Sole	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Thornback	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
TROUT	c	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	c	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-
Whiting	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Wrasse	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh water cray fish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from Holland and also from certain British rivers where hot fishing is permitted later in the year than usual are largely sold.

(e) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English which are plentiful from July to December.

Hunts and Hounds.

459

Staghounds —England 9 packs (200 couples) Ireland 2 packs (40 couples)
 Foxhounds —England and Wales 265 packs (over 4,800 couples) Scotland 20 packs (260 couples) Ireland 22 packs (260 couples)
 Harriers —England and Wales, 45 packs (646 couples) Ireland 25 packs (269 couples)
 Beagles —England and Wales 43 packs (538 couples) Scotland and Ireland 4 packs (52 couples)

PACK	COUNTRIES	MASTERS	KENNELS
Staghounds (20 couples or more)			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major F. W. Shackel	Beenhams Waltham St Lawrence Berks
Devon and Somerset	38	Col. W. Wiggins	Exford Tiverton
Lincoln and Glenholme	35	Mr. T. R. Heaton	Indeavor Kent
Norwich	20	Mr. J. F. Cooke	The Lodge Brooke Norwich
New Forest	20	Sir G. Thurstley	New Park Brockenhurst Hants
Ward Union	20	Mr. T. L. Moore	Ashbourne county Meath
Foxhounds (40 couples or more)			
Atherstone	50	Major W. F. Lyon	Wetherley Atherstone Warwickshire
Beaufort's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton (Jos)
Bedale	40	Lady M. Ham	How St. Bedale Yorks
Belvoir	67	Major T. Bouch	Woolthorpe Grantham Lincoln
Berkley (Old)	50	Mr. F. T. Tyrwhitt Drake	Berkley Close
Bicester	40	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley Bicester Oxon
Blackmore Vale	42	Major W. H. D. D. S. O.	Chilton Horsham Sherborne Dorset
Blankney	40	Col. Willey M. O. M. I.	Blankney Lincoln
Bramham W. R.	40	Col. Lane Fox M. P. and Viscount Lascelles K. D. S. O.	Bramham Park Boston
Brockley	40	Earl of Yarborough and Sir Chas. Wiggins	Brockley Park Kent
Cambridgeshire	40	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. R. C. Foster	Caxton Cambridgeshire
Cattistock	40	Rev. F. A. Milne and Capt. C. D. D. V. I.	Cattistock Dorchester
Chester	60	Mr. W. M. Midwood	Sanctuary Northwich
Cotswold	59	Major A. J. Jackson	Wharfedale Lane Cheltenham
Cotswold North	43	Mr. B. Kidd	Wharfedale Wiltshire
Cottonmore (room)	47	Mr. As. Burt	Raileythorpe Oakham Rutland
Essex	40	Mr. W. J. Crossan	Roomes Severn Stoke Worcester
Fernie's	40	Col. S. E. Gosling	Harlow Essex
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Mrs. C. W. Fernie and Mrs. Thatcher	Medbourne Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam The Fuller's Major (W. H. H.)	40	Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam	Howe Kennels Barns Mor Retford
Garth	44	Major W. E. Fuller	Milton near Peterborough
Glammorgan	45	Major H. R. Cayzer M. I. and Capt. H. C. Chinnock	Bracknell
Grafton	50	Mr. H. W. Williams	Landough Cowbridge S. Wales.
Heythrop	40	Lord Hillington	Paulers Pury Tewkesbury
Holmwood	55	Messrs. Biren Hley and Graine	Chipping Norton Oxon
Leconfield's (Lord)	40	Capt. H. Broadley	Etton near Hull
Mayne	45	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park Sussex
Middleton's (Lord)	40	Sir J. L. Nutting	Sudbury Derby
Nottingham	40	Lord Granthorpe and Lord Borwick	Birdsall, Malton York
Oakley	40	Capt. M. O. Roberts	Celling Notts
Portman	40	Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds
Puckeridge	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston Blandford
Pyrliey	50	Messrs. M. and L. Barclay	Brent Felham Buntingford.
Quorn	50	Sir C. Lowther and Maj. J. Lowther	Frixworth Northampton
Rufford	45	Maj. A. Burnaby and Maj. K. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	45	Col. F. Hardy	Wellow Newark
Southwold	45	Col. Sir F. Bolos Bart. C. B. I.	Carhampton Taunton
Staffordshire (North)	40	Mr. J. Ramsden and Capt. Ramsden	Bechford Horncastle
Tynedale	40	Col. W. Dobson	Trenton Stoke-on-Trent
Warwickshire	40	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Barns Cheshire
Worcestershire	40	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton Warwick
York and Ainsty	40	Mr. A. Jones, M. P. and Major W. H. Wiggins	Fernhill Heath Worcester
		Capt. H. Whitworth	Acorn York
Scotland			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch & T.	St. Bowells Roxburghshire.
Edlington's (Earl of)	40	Earl of Edlington	Edlington Kilwinning Ayr
Linlithgow and Stirling	40	Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Guthall Corstonphine
Ireland			
Dubhallo	45	Mr. J. S. Shepherd	Blackrock Mallow county Cork.
Galway County	40	A Committee	Craughwell county Galway
Kildare	40	Baron de Roebuck	Jigginstown Nass county Kildare.
Kilkenny	45	Maj. D. McCallmont	Brownstown, Kilkenny
Limerick	40	A Committee	Oonahire, Adare, county Limerick.
Meath	45	Lord Holmpatrick	Eugentown, Kells.
Tipperary	45	A Committee	Tullamaine, Fethard, Tipperary.
United Hunt	40	Mr. J. Rohan	Knockgriffin Middleton, county Cork.
West Meath	40	Mr. E. W. Hope Johnstone	Cullen, Mullingar

NOTE.—Dates of several important events cannot be given as they are not fixed until the New Year. The University Cricket Match generally takes place early in July at Lord's, as also does the Eton and Harrow match.

January

1. Dog licences renewable.—France
2. Scotland (Rugby) in Paris
3. Manchester Chases.
4. Gatwick N.H. Meeting
5. Hurst Park and Haydock
6. Yorkshire (Rugby)
7. Birmingham Steeplechase
8. Alcar Coursing.—Tenby N.H. Meeting
11. Lingfield Park Meeting
12. Lance v. Northumberland (Rugby)
13. Somerset v. Devon (Rugby)
14. Derby N.H. Meeting
15. Newbury N.H. Meeting
16. Windsor N.H. Meeting
17. Wales v. Ireland (Rugby)
18. Leicester N.H. Meeting
19. Plumpton N.H. Meeting
20. Kempton Park N.H. Meeting
21. Ireland v. France (Rugby)
22. Nottingham N.H. Meeting
23. Gatwick N.H. Meeting

February

1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends—Sandown Park and Haydock Meetings
2. Scotland v. Wales (Rugby)
4. Warwick Meeting
5. Chelmsford and Mill v. Metcines
6. Manchester Steeplechase Meeting
7. Lingfield Park a day
9. Army F.A. v. Corinthians at Shorncliffe, Ireland v. England (Rugby)
11. Birmingham Chases.
17. Waterloo Cup Coursing (3 days)—Army v. R.A.F. (hockey)—Windsor Chases
18. Hurst Park Steeplechase.
19. British Army v. French Army in Paris—Wales v. Scotland (Rugby)
20. Leicester N.H. Meeting
21. Oxford v. Cambridge (Hockey) at Beckenham—Army v. Navy (hockey)—Newmarket Chases
22. Kempton Park Chases
23. Scotland v. Ireland (Rugby)
24. Edinburgh—England v. France (Rugby)
25. Twickenham—Ireland v. Wales (hockey)
27. Derby N.H. Meeting
28. R.A.F. v. Navy (hockey)—Plumpton Meeting
29. Met P. H. v. Eborac (hockey)
30. Gatwick N.H. Meeting

March

1. Wild Bird shooting ends—Scotland v. Ireland (Hockey)
3. Hawthorn Hill Chases
5. Sussex County Coursing (3 days)—Manchester Chases
7. Lingfield Park N.H. Meeting
8. Wales v. Ireland (Rugby) (Cardiff)
9. England v. Wales (hockey)
11. National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham (3 days)
12. Army v. R.A.F. (Football)
15. England v. Scotland (Rugby)
16. Twickenham—England v. Scotland (hockey)—Hurst Park Chases
17. Welverhampton Chases
20. Sandown Park Meeting
21. Grand Military Meeting—Sandown
22. England v. Ireland (hockey)
24. Flat racing opens at Lincoln
25. Oxford and Cambridge (Hockey)
27. Liverpool races (3 days)—France v. Wales (Rugby)
29. Lingfield races
31. Warwick flat races.

April.

1. Derby flat races—Household Brigade Meeting—Hawthorn Hill
2. British v. Belgium Army (Football) at Woolwich
4. Windsor and Ayr races.

April (continued).

5. University Boat Race
5. Final F.A. Amateur Cup
7. Leicester races
9. Army v. Navy (Football) at Alder shot—Amateur Boxing (Champion ships)—Gatwick races
11. Newbury races—Eglington Hunt races (a day)
14. Nottingham races
16. Folkestone Utoxeter and United Border Hunts Meetings
19. England v. France (hockey)
21. Kempton Birmingham and New castle flat races—Ireland v. France (hockey)—Manchester Chases
22. Aldershot Chases (a day)
23. Newmarket Craven Meeting
25. Catterick Bridge races
26. Alexandra Park races—Final F. H. Cup at Wemley
28. Edinburgh flat races
29. Epsom Spring Meeting
30. Pontefract races

May

1. Sandown Park races
2. St. Albans races.
3. United Hunts at Lingfield
4. Newmarket First Spring Meeting
7. Hexham and Newton Abbot Meetings (a day)
8. Worcester N.H. Meeting
9. Thirsk races
10. Hurst Park races
12. Lower races—Southwell Hunt
13. Chester races
14. Wye N.H. Meeting
16. Kempton Jubilee Meeting—Ripon
19. Utoxeter N.H. Meeting (a day)
20. Newmarket and Spring Meeting
21. Gatwick and Haydock races
23. York races
25. Bath races
26. Salisbury and Doncaster races
30. Ayr races
31. Lingfield Second Spring Meeting

June

1. Shirley Hunt races
3. Epsom Summer Meeting opens
4. Derby Day
6. Oaks Day
7. Kempton races
9. Hurst Park Redcar and Wolveshampton races
11. Manchester and Yarmouth races
12. Folkestone races
17. Ascot Meeting opens
18. Royal Hunt Cup
19. Ascot Gold Cup
21. Windsor races
23. Birmingham and Brighton races
25. Newbury and Newcastle races
27. Sandown Park races

July

1. Newmarket and Carlisle races
3. Worcester races
4. Harrod Park races
5. Alexandra Park
7. Nottingham races
8. Ribury Club races at Salisbury
9. Pontefract races
11. Lingfield races
12. Ayr races
15. Newmarket Second July Meeting
16. Llanwrthwl races
18. Sandown Park (Eclipse) Meeting
21. Leicester races
23. Liverpool Summer Meeting
25. Hurst Park Summer Meeting
29. Goodwood races (a day)

August.

1. Catterick races
3. Alexandra Park races
4. Bank Holiday—racing at Sandown, Birmingham and Ripon.
5. Brighton races.

August (continued)

8. Lewes races
11. Nottingham and Folkestone races
12. Grouse shooting begins
13. Kempton and Redcar races
15. Windsor races
16. Wolverhampton races
19. Stockton races
20. Bath Summer Meeting
21. Hurst Park races.
25. York August Meeting
26. Devon and Exeter Chases (a day)
29. Gatwick and Haydock Meetings

September

1. Partridge Shooting begins—Lewes races—Southwell Hunt
2. Derby Summer Meeting
3. Plymouth Chases (a day)
5. Manchester September Meeting
8. Folkestone September Meeting
9. Doncaster September Meeting
10. Race for the St. Leger
13. Alexandra Park races
15. Warwick Autumn Meeting
16. Wye Chases
17. Yarmouth and Ayr races
19. Lingfield Park races
20. Windsor September Meeting
22. Leicester and Llanwrthwl races.
24. Edinburg and Gatwick races.
25. Newbury and Catterick races
26. Birmingham races—Wye Chases
29. Newmarket St. October Meeting

October

1. Pheasant Shooting begins.
2. Thirsk races (a day)
4. Alexandra Park races
6. Nottingham races (a day)
8. Bath and Pontefract (a day)
10. Kempton Park and Haydock races (a day)
13. Wolverhampton races (a day)
14. Newmarket St. and October Meeting (a day)
16. Endulow N.H. Meeting (a day)
19. Lingfield Park races (a day)
21. Newbury and Newcastle (a day)
23. Doncaster Meeting (a day)
24. Sandown Park races
25. Stockton races
27. Nottingham Chases (a day)
29. Newmarket Houghton Meeting
30. Worcester races
31. Wetherby Chases (a day)

November

1. Alexandra Park races
1. Lincoln Autumn Meeting (a day)
3. Wolverhampton N.H. Meeting
5. Liverpool Meeting (a day)
7. Windsor races (a day)
10. Leicester races (a day)
12. Derby races (3 days)—Cheltenham Chases (a day)
15. Hurst Park races
17. Warwick Meeting (3 days)
19. Worcester New Meeting
22. Flat racing ends
24. Birmingham N.H. Meeting
26. Newbury Chases (a day)
27. Kempton Park Chases (a day)

December

1. Leicester N.H. Meeting (a day)
2. Gatwick N.H. Meeting (a day)
5. Haydock Park and Sandown Park Chases (a day)
8. Nottingham Chases (a day)
10. Plumpton Steeplechase
11. Carlisle and Chelmsford Chases
12. Lingfield Steeplechases (a day)
15. Derby Steeplechases (a day)
17. Windsor Steeplechases (a day)
19. Hurst Park Steeplechases (a day)
20. Kempton Park and Wolverhampton Chases (a day)
20. Cheltenham Chases.
20. Newbury Steeplechases (a day)

- Annaly Luke White, CVO, 3rd Baron, Lord in waiting to the King, aged 65—Dec 15, 1922.
- Ayrton, Mrs Hertha, distinguished woman scientist—Sept. 3.
- Baker, His Honour Sir George Sherston Bart., County Court Judge aged 76—March 15.
- Balfour, Sir Isaac Bayley, famous British botanist, aged 66—Nov 30, 1922.
- Bashford, Major Ernest Francis M.D., pioneer in cancer research aged 50—Aug 23.
- Beresford, Lord Marcus CVO, manager of King's stud, aged 73—Dec 16, 1922.
- Bernhardt, Sarah, the great French actress, aged 77—March 26.
- Black, Clementina, leader in women's movement aged 68—Dec 21, 1922.
- Black, Dr John Sutherland, notable scholar aged 76—Feb 20.
- Bosanquet, Bernard, notable philosopher and scholar, aged 74—Feb 8.
- Bradley, Dr Henry, editor of Oxford English Dictionary, aged 77—May 23.
- Bray, Sir Reginald More, judge of King's Bench Division, aged 80—March 22.
- Breton, Austin, stage historian and biographer of Irving aged 60—Nov 20, 1922.
- Bryce, John Annan former M.P. and man of commerce, aged 79—June 25.
- Browning, Oscar, scholar and author, aged 86 Oct 6.
- Burns, Sir James, Australian shipowner and philanthropist, aged 77—Aug 25.
- Cairns, John, M.B.E., Labour M.P. for Morpeth aged 63—May 24.
- Calvert, Louis, notable Shakespearean actor aged 63—July 18.
- Capus, Alfred, French dramatist and novelist aged 64—Nov 1, 1922.
- Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert 9th Earl of the famous Egyptologist aged 56—April 5.
- Chamier, Maj Gen Francis Edward Archibald, C.B., C.I.F., veteran of Lucknow aged 89—May 3.
- Chant, Mrs Laura Ormiston, the social worker, aged 74—Feb 16.
- Chaplin, Henry, 1st Viscount noted agriculturist politician and sportsman, aged 82—May 29.
- Chelmsford, Rt Rev John Edwin Watts Ditchfield, D.D., 1st Bishop of aged 61—July 14.
- Cherry, Rt Hon Richard, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland aged 63—Feb 11.
- Chevallier, Albert, the coster comedian aged 62—July 10.
- Childers, Robert Erskine, author and Sinn Féin extremist aged 52—Nov 24, 1922.
- Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, Marquess of joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain, aged 64—March 16.
- Christian, Princess (Helena Augusta Victoria) aunt of the King aged 77—June 9.
- Constantine I, the deposed King of the Hellenes aged 54—Jan 11.
- Cooch Behar, Sir J.N., K.C.I. Maharajah of, aged 36—Dec 20, 1922.
- Cooper, Rev James D.D., Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Glasgow, aged 76—Dec 27, 1922.
- Couperus, Louis, famous Dutch novelist aged 60—July 16.
- Cranston, Sir Robert KVO, C.B., C.M.E., former Lord Provost of Edinburgh, aged 80—Oct. 22.
- Creagh, Gen Sir O'Moore, T.C., C.B., C.C.S.I., aged 73—Aug 9.
- Dauids, Prof T.W. Rhys, distinguished Oriental scholar, aged 70—Dec 27, 1922.
- Davidson, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. former legal adviser to the Foreign Office, aged 70—July 12.
- Davidson, Sir Walter Edward, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, aged 64—Sept 15.
- De Kreijmet, Charles former Prime Minister of France, aged 64—May 15.
- Delcassé, Théophile, the French statesman, aged 70—Feb 21.
- Dewar, Sir James F.R.S., the famous scientist aged 80—March 27.
- Diosy, Arthur, authority on Far Eastern affairs, aged 66—Jan 2.
- Flint, Hon Arthur former M.P. and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, aged 76—Feb 12.
- Engelheart, Sir John Gardner K.C.B., former Household official aged 100—April 10.
- Farquhar, Horace Brand, 1st Earl, active participant in political and municipal work, aged 79—Aug 30.
- Fisher, Mark, R.A., noted painter, aged 81—April 30.
- Fitz-George, Rear Admiral Sir Adolphus KVO son of Duke of Cambridge, aged 76—Dec 17, 1922.
- George, Sir Ernest R.A. distinguished architect aged 83—Dec 8, 1922.
- Gibson, Rt Hon John George former Irish judge, aged 77—June 28.
- Gill, Sir Charles Frederick K.C. distinguished advocate, aged 71—Feb 22.
- Grinnell, Laurence Sinn Féin and Irish Republican M.P. aged 69—April 17.
- Gow, the Rev James, Litt.D. former Headmaster of Westminster School aged 69—Feb 16.
- Gull, Cyril Arthur Edward Ranger ('Guy Thorne'), author of 'When It Was Dark', aged 46—Jan 9.
- Haggard, Lieut Col Andrew D.S.O., soldier novelist and poet aged 69—May 17.
- Harding, Warren Gamaliel 25th President of the United States, aged 57—Aug 2.
- Harper, Lieut Gen Sir George, Montague K.C.B. D.S.O., G.O.C. Southern Command aged 57—Dec 15, 1922.
- Harrison, Frederic, famous author and publicist aged 91—Jan 14.
- Hastings, Graham, K.C., Senior Benchler of Lincoln's Inn, aged 92—Dec 8, 1922.
- Hawtrev, Sir Charles the actor, aged 64—July 30.
- Herbert, Col the Hon Aubrey Noel Henry Molyneux M.P., politician and traveller aged 43—Sept 26.
- Hewlett, Maurice Henry, novelist and poet aged 62—June 15.
- Howarth, Sir Henry Hoyle K.C.I.E. F.R.S. politician and archaeologist aged 81—July 15.
- Hutton, Lieut. Gen Sir Edward I.H. K.C.B. K.C.M.G., aged 74—Aug 4.
- Islington, Rt Rev Charles Henry Turner, D.D. Suffragan Bishop of Islington, aged 83—July 13.
- Jenkins, Hon J., former South Australia Agent-General, aged 71—Feb 21.
- Jenkins, Herbert, publisher and author, aged 49—June 2.
- Jenkinson, Frances' John Henry, Librarian of Cambridge University aged 70—Sept. 21.
- Kato, Admiral Tomomaburo, Prime Minister of Japan, aged 64—Aug 24.
- Ker, Professor William Paton, learned scholar and critic, aged 68—July 17.

- Kinnaird, Arthur Fitzgerald, 12th Baron, K.T., athlete, banker and churchman, aged 75.—*Jan. 30.*
- Kuolilya, Viscountess friend of Royal family, aged 62.—*Dec. 28, 1922.*
- Kuroki, Count Tamemoto famous Japanese General aged 78.—*Feb. 4.*
- Latimer Francis Burdett Thomas Countess Nevill 5th Baroness and poet, aged 71.—*June 8.*
- Law, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law former Prime Minister, aged 65.—*Oct. 30.*
- Leach, Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., veteran aged 86.—*Aug. 10.*
- Leader Benjamin Williams, R.A. distinguished landscape painter, aged 62.—*March 22.*
- Leigh, Hon. James Watworth D.D. former Dean of Hereford, aged 84.—*Jan. 5.*
- Lewis Thomas Arthur, M.P. and former Whip, aged 41.—*July 28.*
- Lind Miss Latty, the actress and dancer, aged 60.—*Aug. 27.*
- Loch, Sir Charles Stewart former secretary of Charity Organisation Society, aged 73.—*Jan. 23.*
- Loti Pierre (Capt. Julien Viaud) the French author, aged 73.—*June 10.*
- Lowy Charles former headmaster of Sedburgh and Toulbridge, aged 67.—*Dec. 14, 1922.*
- Lucas John Seymour, I.A., historical painter, aged 74.—*May 8.*
- Ludlow Henry Ludlow Lopes and and last Baron sportsman and municipal worker, aged 57.—*Nov. 8, 1922.*
- Mallock, William Hurrell poet and satirist, aged 74.—*April 3.*
- Mansfield Katherine, short story writer, aged 33.—*Jan. 9.*
- Martin Robert Wallace last of brotherhood of potters, aged 80.—*Aug. 2.*
- Mathew Charles James K.C. Labour M.P., aged 50.—*Jan. 8.*
- Maunoury, Gen., famous French soldier, aged 75.—*March 28.*
- Meynell, Alice, poet and prose writer of distinction.—*Nov. 27, 1922.*
- Meredith Hon. Sir William Ralph Chief Justice of Ontario, aged 73.—*Aug. 22.*
- Miller, Sir Denison Samuel Kins, K.C.M.G., New South Wales banker, aged 63.—*June 8.*
- Moore, Sir Norman, Bart., physician and biographer, aged 75.—*Nov. 30, 1922.*
- Morley John, 1st Viscount, P.C., M.P., statesman and author, aged 84.—*Sept. 23.*
- Murpratt, Edmund Knowles, leading Liverpool industrial chemist, aged 80.—*Sept. 3.*
- Narutowicz Gabriel, President of Poland, aged 57.—*Dec. 16, 1922.*
- Newman William Lambert, Senior Fellow of Balliol, and authority on ancient history, aged 83.—*May 3.*
- Nicoll, Sir William Robertson, C.H. distinguished journalist and bookman, aged 71.—*May 4.*
- Nordau Dr. Max, novelist, dramatist and Zionist, aged 73.—*Jan. 22.*
- Oelander Dr. Herman, M.A., 1st D., scholar and wit, aged 81.—*April 26.*
- Peploe, Prebendary Hammer William Webb, noted evangelical divine, aged 85.—*July 19.*
- Phillips, Sir George Faudel Bart., G.C.I.E., former Lord Mayor of London, aged 80.—*Dec. 28, 1922.*
- Plymouth, Robert George Windsor (Ive), 1st Earl of, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., aged 65.—*March 7.*
- Pope, Rev. Richard William Massey D.D., censor of non-collegiate students at Oxford, aged 73.—*Jan. 11.*
- Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B., former chairman of Board of Inland Revenue, aged 76.—*June 17.*
- Reid, Sir James Bart G.C.V.O. K.C.B. physician in ordinary to the King, aged 73.—*June 28.*
- Rhoades Dr. James, poet and scholar, aged 81.—*March 16.*
- Ribot, M. Alexandre, former French Premier, aged 80.—*Jan. 13.*
- Ripon Frederick Oliver Robinson G.C.V.O. and Marquess of, famous shot, aged 71.—*Sept. 22.*
- Robbins Sir Edmund K.B.E., the well known journalist, aged 75.—*Dec. 21, 1922.*
- Sale, Professor George Samuel New Zealand pioneer and scholar, aged 91.—*Dec. 25, 1922.*
- Sanderson Thomas Henry 1st Baron G.C.B., K.C.M.G. distinguished Foreign Office servant, aged 82.—*May 22.*
- Santley Kate the singer and actress, aged about 80.—*Jan. 18.*
- Selkirk Gen. Sir Henry G.C.B. C.B.E., distinguished soldier, aged 67.—*Sept. 26.*
- Seymour James Alexander Francis Humberston Stewart Mackenzie 1st Baron Chief of Clan Kenneth, aged 75.—*March 3.*
- Seecombe Thomas literary critic and biographer, aged 57.—*June 20.*
- Shannon Sir James Jebusa R.A., the portrait painter, aged 61.—*March 6.*
- Skime Rev. John Huntley, D.D., poet and religious writer, aged 75.—*May 12.*
- Smith Sir Henry Babington G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I. distinguished civil servant, aged 63.—*Sept. 20.*
- Smith Horace, former Metropolitan police magistrate and poet, aged 86.—*Nov. 27, 1922.*
- Sonnino Baron Sidney former Italian Foreign Minister, aged 75.—*Nov. 23, 1922.*
- Sparkes Herbert Weston Sheppard, Unionist M.P. for Liverpool, aged 64.—*May 25.*
- Stendish William Pickford 1st Baron, Master of the Rolls, aged 74.—*Aug. 16.*
- Stuart Sir Harold Arthur C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. notable Indian administrator, aged 62.—*Feb. 28.*
- Suddeley Charles Douglas Hanbury Tracy, 4th Baron, aged 82.—*Dec. 9, 1922.*
- Symonds Israel Alexander Metropolitan Police magistrate, aged 61.—*July 31.*
- Thomas Brig. Gen. Sir Owen, M.P. for Anglesey, aged 64.—*March 8.*
- Thorburn, Sir William K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., famous surgeon, aged 61.—*March 18.*
- Treloar, Sir William Purdie Bart., former Lord Mayor of London and philanthropist, aged 80.—*Sept. 6.*
- Trench Frederic Herbert poet and dramatist, aged 57.—*June 11.*
- Venn Dr. John St. D. F.R.S. President of Calus College, Cambridge, aged 82.—*April 5.*
- Von Pontgen Wilhelm Conrad, discoverer of X rays, aged 77.—*Feb. 11.*
- Walpole Sir Horatio George, K.C.B., former India Office official, aged 79.—*June 29.*
- Wanamaker John pioneer of American stores, aged 84.—*Dec. 13, 1922.*
- Wearside Philip Stanhope, 1st Baron philanthropist and politician, aged 75.—*March 1.*
- Wiggin Kate Douglas (Mrs. G. C. Riggs), the American writer, aged 65.—*Aug. 24.*
- Wilkin Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., Lord Mayor of London in 1905-6, aged 80.—*Nov. 13, 1922.*
- Wilks, Rev. William, noted horticulturist, aged 79.—*March 2.*
- Workman, C. H., the Savoyard, aged 69.—*May 1.*

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

463

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares for which a definite value cannot be given. The outstanding feature of the year is furnished by the bequests of Lord Northcliffe. These bequests are reversionary and subject to life interests and it will probably be many years before the whole sum becomes available for the charitable purposes for which it was left principally for press and printers charities. Hospitals and educational trusts account for the bulk of the bequests, although orphanages and the Lifeboat Institution figure somewhat more prominently than usual. The Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund receives £25,000 under the will of Col Sir Robert Inglis and the Grand Lodge of Scotland £5,000 for the children of necessitous Freemasons under the will of Mr John D Forrest. There appears to be a prospect that *bona fide* hospitals may, in the near future, be relieved from payment of the duty of 10 per cent on legacies received by them in the same way as they are relieved, in certain circumstances from the payment of income tax on their funds.

Name	Gross Value £	After Tax £	
Northcliffe Viscount, of 1 Carlton Gardens S W	3,250,000	2,000,000	Reversionary bequest of residue to Newspaper Press Fund, Newsend's Provident Institution and Printers' Almshouses and Orphan Asylum.
Ross John, of Bearsden, N B, East India merchant (personal estate)	675,974	400,000	Residuary estate in 100 parts for hospitals in Scotland.
Edwards, Sir John Bryn Batt, of Hendrefolhan House, Gwetty, Swansea	472,666	300,000	Contingent reversion of ultimate residue due to Winchester College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Church in Wales University College, Swansea Orphan Home for Girls and Swansea General and Eye Hospital.
Thomas Sir Griffith of Court Herbert Meath, Glamorgan	323,740	200,000	For public uses in Swansea, including £5,000 Swansea General Hospital.
Hextall, William Brown, of Great Queen Street, Holborn, and Falmouth	131,452	130,000	£1,000 Royal National Lifeboat Institution and residue trustees for distribution in sums of not less than £500 to such charitable institutions as they select.
Beck, Roger, of The Rhyddings Tangle, Land Bay, Swansea steel manufacturer	288,992	110,000	Principal for charities and hospitals and educational purposes in Swansea and South Wales.
Smith, James, of Blundell Sands, Lancashire, wine merchant	122,610	110,000	For charitable and educational purposes in Liverpool and district.
McRobert, Sir Alexander K B E, LL.B. of Tarland N B and Cawnpore, India	264,552	104,000	Reversion for completing Georgina McRobert Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore and benefit of Technical College, Aberdeen.
Ludlow, and Baron, of Luton House, Luton, and Park House, Piccadilly, W	100,745	100,000	For providing endowing or assisting any hospitals, wards, beds or cots in memory of his first wife connected with Parish of St Marylebone, London or Kilmarnock N B.
Walker, Mrs Adella Augusta Louisa, 18, Mount Street, W	154,548	100,000	£1,000 Colonel of 1st East Surrey Regiment for officers' mess and residue King Edward's Hospital Fund for London United Kingdom Beneficent Association and R & P C A.
Preston, George Johnston D L, 11, Eaton Square, S W and Hove	165,361	100,000	On death of wife £1,000 St James's Parish Church, Belfast and residue Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, Queen Street, Belfast, Belfast Charitable Society and Belfast Cathedral.
White Rt Hon John Campbell P C, of Cragavad, Co Down (personal)	50,650	100,000	For charitable purposes in Ireland at discretion of executors.
Chadwick, Thomas Henry of Edward Street, Oldham, Lancashire	166,120	100,000	For charities in Oldham and Church purposes, and for Thomas Henry Chadwick Almshouses for infirm persons resident in Oldham 25 years.
Gemmell, William, of Glasgow (personal)	93,432	100,000	£20,000 Glasgow University, residue for a fund for charitable purposes in Glasgow.
Smith, William, of Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire	127,028	90,000	One-third of residue and £200 per annum free of tax Smith Orphan Homes founded by him at Boothroyd, and if no issue remaining two-thirds select.

Name.	Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Objects
Byrne, Chas. John of Bootle Liverpool	£104,780	£90,000	Many bequests for Church purposes in Liverpool and district, £2,000 St Dunstan's Fund for Blinded Soldiers, residue for such charities as trustees decide
Swann Edward James D.I., J.P. The Gables, Leigh Woods Long Ashton Somerset and Boscombe	£116,673	£80,000	On death of wife for Charities principally for distressed solicitors and their families
Kaye Harry, of Harewood Road South Croydon and Fenchurch Avenue E.C. (shot himself after killing wife and child)	£85,427	£80,000	Residuary estate to trustees for division among such Hospitals carrying on their work in the City and County of London, and in such proportions as they decide
Hunt Frederick Giles of Lymm Cheshire, solicitor	£73,758	£67,250	On death of wife £1,000 Victoria Hos for Children, Chelsea and if daughter leaves no issue ultimate residue to said Hospital
Hengler Victor John of 2, Parkfield Lane Formby, Lancashire	£68,542	£60,000	If two daughters leave no issue ultimate residue Royal National Lifeboat Inst and Dr Barnardo's Homes
Richardson Robert, of Southlands, Aigburth Road, Liverpool	£75,162	£60,000	Reversionary bequests of £6,000 Berwick on Tweed Infy £1,000 Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage and ultimate residue Berwick on Tweed Infirmary
Gardiner Patrick of Coolhuist Road Crouch End	£64,443	£60,000	For charitable purposes principally in Dundee and including £1,000 Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society Oakley Street 9 E
Carmichael, Sir Duncan of Greenock and Leadenhall Street, E.C.	£284,250	£55,000	£25,000 each Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Asylum Greenock Orphan Homes of Scotland Burke of Weir and £5,000 Children's Convalescent Homes, Greenock
Lambert Richard of Orrell Lane, Orrell Park, Aintree Liverpool	£58,069	£50,000	On death of sister residue British and Foreign Bible Soc. Dr Stephenson's Orphanage Wesleyan Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association, Wesleyan Methodist Foreign Missionary Soc., and Wesleyan M. Women's Auxiliary F.M. Society
Wolfe Frederick of York Gate, Regent's Park N.W.	£117,592	£70,000	Many bequests to Hospitals, and on death of brother residue to Charing Cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, and Middlesex Hospital for Cancer Research
Antrobus, Lady Florence C.M., of Meads Lodge Eastbourne	£52,482	£50,000	Furniture, plate &c., to be known as Antrobus Collection and a building and a museum and £300 per annum for land not to cost more than £10,000 for upkeep and remainder for Charitable purposes as executors select in England
Forrest, John, of Lennox Street, Edinburgh (personal)	£59,992	£45,000	Bequests include £5,000 Scottish Grand Lodge for necessitous children of Free masons, and residue Edinburgh Royal Infy and Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital
Brown, Mrs. Frances, of 17, Clapton Square, N.E.	£117,396	£45,000	Bequests include £5,000 each King Edwards's Hospital Fund for London, London Hospital, and St Bartholomew's Hospital, and £2,000 Gresham Athletic Association
Moore, John Howard, of Orchard Road, Bromley, Kent	£44,422	£40,000	Reversionary bequest of residue to Aged Ministers Fund of Presbyterian Ch in England, Westminster College, Cambridge National Children's Home, Spurgeons Children's Home, two Bromley Hospitals, and Commercial Travellers Schools
Smiles, Clement Locke, of Maybury Hill, Woking, and Bedford Row, W.C.	£137,592	£40,000	On death of wife bequests include £30,000 St. Peter's Home and Sisterhood, Mortimer Place, Kilburn

THE BRITISH ISLES

THE KING AND COURT—(1922) Nov 2 Prince of Wales injured an ankle through his horse slipping while hunting with Badminton Hounds. **3** Duke of York unveiled memorial tablet to Sir William Ramsay in Westminster Abbey. **4** Prince of Wales unveiled War Memorial to Middlesex Regiment at Mill Hill Barracks. **11** On Armistice Day, King Prince of Wales and Duke of York laid wreaths at foot of the Cenotaph. **17** Prince of Wales opened the William Baker Technical School near Hertford and laid foundation stone of nurses wing of Hertford County Hospital. **22** His Royal Highness unveiled the Parliamentary War Memorial in Westminster Hall. **29** Prince Henry attended 156th annual dinner of the Gimcrack Club at York. **Dec 10** King received French, Belgian and Italian Prime Ministers. **15** Prince of Wales attended eighth birthday festival of the 11 at Guildhall and lit the Lamps of Maintenance presented to branches. **19** Prince George was successfully operated upon for appendicitis. **22** King and Queen and Duke of York left London for Sandringham for Christmas. **(1923) Jan 3** Princess Victoria announced to be suffering from bronchitis but to be improving. **15** Engagement of Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon announced. **19** Prince of Wales attended annual dinner of Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. **26** Duke of York visited Glasgow and was presented with freedom of the city. **30** King received at Buckingham Palace the Paramount Chief of Swaziland. **Feb 7** Princess Mary gave birth to a son at Chesterfield House. **13** The King opened new Session of Parliament in State. **19** Their Majesties visited British Industries Fair at the White City. **Mar 5** King and Queen, with Duke of York, and his *Wife*, received addresses upon occasion of the Duke's betrothal. **7** Queen Alexandra received congratulations upon 60th anniversary of her arrival in England and broadcast her thanks by wireless. **9** Queen visited working-class districts in Kensington. **15** King and Queen gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace. **16** Prince of Wales at New County Hall received cheque for 50,000 guineas from London school children for hospital. **23** King, Prince of Wales and Prince George saw the Grand National at Aintree. **25** Their Majesties attended christening of Princess Mary's son at Goldsborough. **April 12** King and Queen visited Tredegar and inspected Royal Agricultural College. **20** Prince of Wales inspected 18th Lancers at Tidworth. **23** Prince of Wales presided at annual festival banquet of Royal Society of St. George. **26** Marriage of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon took place at Westminster Abbey. **28** King was present at final tie for English Cup at Wembley. **May 5** Prince of Wales was principal guest at annual banquet of Royal Academy of Arts. **18** King and Queen and Princess Mary commenced a week's stay at Aldershot. Prince of Wales visited Bath and West Show at Swansea. **19** King attended a review on Laffan Plain. **29** Prince of Wales visited Sheffield and saw some of city's chief works. **June 1** After being enthusiastically greeted in Bradford, York and Leeds, Prince returned to London. **2** Ceremony of trooping the colour took place in honour of King's birthday. **9** Princess Christian, aunt of the King, died in London from heart attack following influenza. King

and Queen visited Dockland Settlement in Caning Town. **10** Engagement announced of Princess Maud and Lord Carnegie. **12** Prince of Wales opened visit to Midlands, including Birmingham Wolverhampton, and West Bromwich. **14** Marquess of Worcester was married to Lady Mary (Cambridge Queen's niece, at St Margaret's, Westminster. **19** King and Queen attended Ascot Races. **27** Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by her Consort, arrived in England on private visit. Prince of Wales visited Norwich and opened a new bridge. **29** Prince of Wales opened new departments of Guy's Hospital Medical School. **July 1** Engagement of Crown Prince of Sweden to Lady Louise Mountbatten announced. **4** Prince of Wales visited New castle and spent three busy days on Lyneside. **9** King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh for brief stay at Holyrood Castle. **10** Their Majesties held a reception and dinner party. **12** During motor tour royal party visited Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh and Bannockburn. **16** King and Queen returned to London. Prince of Wales unveiled R.A.F. War Memorial at Whitehall stairs on Thames Embankment. **18** King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Westminster Hall after restoration of roof. Prince of Wales carried out three days tour in Somerset Dorset and Wiltshire and visited Mr Thomas Hardy. **24** Duke and Duchess of York visited Liverpool. **26** King and Queen opened new park at Wandsworth. **30** Their Majesties left London for Goodwood House. **Aug 1** Prince of Wales carried out number of engagements in Nottingham. **3** King and Queen at Portsmouth embarked on royal yacht and proceeded to Cowes. **4** Prince of Wales arrived at Le Touquet for brief visit. Prince Henry was thrown from a horse at Aldershot and fractured bone in his ankle. **7** Princess Mary given freedom of Glasgow. **13** King and Queen returned to London after Cowes Week. **18** King left London for Balmoral Castle and Queen for Goldsborough Hall. **24** Queen arrived at Carberry Tower Midlothian, and later visited Edinburgh. **31** Her Majesty proceeded to Balmoral. **Sept 6** King and Queen attended Braemar Gathering. Prince of Wales as Lord Renfrew left England for holiday on his Canadian ranch. **Oct 9** King and Queen arrived in London. **20** Prince of Wales arrived home from Canada. **22** King received V. Masaryk President of Czechoslovakia. **25** Prince of Wales at Edinburgh unveiled War Memorial Tablet of Royal 400 Fusiliers. **26** His Royal Highness visited Dundee and opened the Laird Hall. **27** Earl of Athlone the Queen's brother, appointed Governor General of Union of South Africa. Duke of Connaught left London for Paris on way to Riviera. **30** Prince of Wales opened a four days tour of North Wales, paying visits to Aberystwyth and Bangor and performing number of engagements.

IMPERIAL POLITICS

(For Parliament see pp 185-188.)

(1922) Nov 4 Candidates numbering 1,444 were nominated by 57 members (of whom 42 were Unionists) being elected unopposed. Mr Bonar Law at Leeds denounced the capital levy. Mr Austen Chamberlain and Mr Lloyd George in London defended late Government's policy. **9** Speaking at Guildhall banquet Prime Minister appealed for unity among the Allies. Disolution Honours included Earldoms for Viscount Birkenhead and Viscount Farquhar, Viscountess For

Lord Lee and Lord Leverhulme, and four baronets, 15. Polling took place in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and gave Government majority of 79 over all parties. Unionists numbering 347. Labour 144. Liberals 60. Independent Liberals 57, and other parties 9. Among defeated candidates were Mr Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr Kellaway, Col Leslie Wilson Sir Donald Maclean Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen and Mr Arthur Henderson 20. New Parliament met and re-elected Mr J H Whitley as Speaker 23. State opening by the king took place. Mr Ramsay MacDonald elected chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party, consequently becoming Leader of the Opposition Dec. 9 Mr Bonar Law at 10, Downing Street conferred with French, Italian and Belgian Prime Ministers on German reparations and inter Allied debts and found German Chancellors plan unsatisfactory 15 Parliament prorogued Prime Minister addressed conference of National Unionist Association in London 30 Report of Royal Commission on Honours published. (1923) Jan. 17 Mr A. Henderson elected for East Newcastle Feb 10 Prime Minister's New Year's Honours List first scrutinised by Committee of Privy Council, included one viscount, two baronets four baronetcies, and five knight hoods. 26 Prime Minister stated that all control of houses would cease in 1925 and higher rated houses would be decontrolled in 1924 Mar 3 Largely as result of Government's housing policy Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, Minister of Health, and Colonel Stanley, an Under Secretary, were defeated at bye elections at Mitcham and East Willesden respectively Both Ministers resigned 5 Major J W Hills, another Minister, defeated in Edge Hill. 10 Mr Neville Chamberlain appointed Minister of Health, and Sir William Joynson Hicks Postmaster-General 19 Hon F S Jackson appointed chairman, and Viscount Younger, Treasurer of the Unionist Organisation, and Vice Admiral Sir W R Hall, Chief Agent 31 Revenue Returns showed revenue of £914,032,452 and expenditure of £812,466,604 for the full year April 7 Anglesey, formerly held by an Independent returned Liberal candidate, supported by both sections. 10 Government defeated in Commons on motion that the Speaker leave the Chair on going into committee 11 Commons adjourned owing to disorder 12 Government agreed to extend terms of reference of a Committee to enable salaries of ex Service men in civil service to be considered, question which had led to Government defeat 16 Mr Baldwin introduced his Budget proposals. 20. Election petition against return of Labour candidate for North East Derbyshire dismissed Mr Scrymgeour's Prohibition Bill rejected by 236 to 24. 28. Mr Lloyd George addressed meeting at Manchester May 1 Mr Bonar Law left England for short holiday for his health. 3 Election Judges unseated Capt. Hilton Philipson, National Liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed on ground of his agent's illegal practices, but exonerated Capt. Philipson. 20. In consequence of doctor's unsatisfactory report after his return to Downing Street, Mr Bonar Law resigned. 22 Mr Stanley Baldwin saw the King, and was invited to form a Government. 25. Mr Baldwin sworn First Lord of the Treasury 28. After Mr Baldwin had been elected Leader of Conservative and Unionist Party he completed his Government,

retaining office of Chancellor of Exchequer until Mr McKenna could take the post. Sir L. Worthington Evans became Postmaster-General, and Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir William Joynson Hicks entered the Cabinet 31 Mrs. Hilton Philipson elected as Conservative for Berwick on Tweed in place of her husband June 6 Mr Entwistle's Bill to give equality in divorce suits to women read third time in Commons. 21 Mr Robert Smillie elected for Morpeth, and Mr F D Acland won Liverton for Liberals. 27 Hour Labour M.P.s were suspended from service of House of Commons during tumultuous scene 29 Prime Minister was guest of National Unionist Association. Birthday Honours, delayed nearly a month, included two baronies and ten baronetcies July 12 Mr Baldwin announced Government would submit draft Note to Allies before sending it to Germany in answer to latter's reparations memorandum 13 Lady Astor's Bill to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 passed its third reading in Commons by 257 to 16. By 258 to 122 Commons defeated Labour Party's motion condemning capitalist system 20 Government's draft note despatched to Allied Governments 26 Committee of Imperial Defence endorsed view of a special committee in favour of complete unification of the air forces 30 French and Belgian replies to British draft note on reparations question delivered Aug 2 Prime Minister announced Government had adopted report of Imperial Defence Committee on relations of Navy and Air Force and on co-ordination of the Defence Forces, latter decision being against establishment of a Minister of Defence. Parliament adjourned until Nov 13 Correspondence between Britain and Allies regarding Germany's reparation payments issued. 27 Mr Neville Chamberlain appointed Chancellor of Exchequer and Sir William Joynson Hicks Minister of Health, Mr McKenna's health not permitting him to contest a bye-election. Oct. 1 Imperial Conference held its first meeting at 10, Downing Street, delegates being welcomed by Mr Baldwin 2 Imperial Economic Conference opened 5 Lord Curzon reviewed foreign situation at Imperial Conference, parts of his speech not being published 10 British Government's plan for extension of Imperial Preference outlined at Imperial Economic Conference 13 Speaking at Birmingham, Chancellor of Exchequer said there could be no further remissions of taxation in near future. 16 Sir Montague Barlow outlined Government's plans for relief of unemployment 17 Imperial Conference commenced consideration of question of Empire defence 18 Panel doctors conference rejected new capitation fee of £2.6d offered by Minister of Health 23 General Smuts at dinner in his honour called for conference of the Powers to deal with reparations with United States represented, and condemned Ruhr occupation. 25 Speaking at National Unionist Association Conference Prime Minister appealed to M. Poincaré to accept proposal for new conference, and announced his conviction that only way to fight present economic troubles was to protect the home markets. 26 Minister of Health offered panel doctors Royal Commission to enquire into method of dealing with medical benefit and question of fees, and this was accepted. 30. After some months of painful illness from cancer of the throat, Mr Bonar Law died at his London home following anti-

attack of septic pneumonia At Swansea Mr Baldwin repeated his policy of protection to maintain standard of life and to fight unemployment

MUNICIPAL—(1922) **Nov 1** In London borough council elections Labour Party lost over 300 seats, while in the country many defeats were recorded (1923) **Mar 24** Report of Royal Commission on London Government rejected proposals of L.C.C. and suggested establishment of an equalisation fund amounting to £8,000,000 **Sept 29** Sir Louis Newton elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year **Oct 12** Freedom of City of London conferred upon Prime Ministers of Canada and Australia and Address presented to Mr Baldwin, already a freeman **19** Lord Allenby admitted to honorary freedom of Leathersellers Company

ACCIDENTS AT SEA—(1923) **Mar 9** In torpedo accident on H.M.S. *Courtesy* in Gibraltar Harbour two men were killed and three injured **May 8** News received that British steamer *Okara* totally wrecked in cyclone off India **25** Canadian Pa. line liner *Metagama*, carrying emigrants collided with cargo steamer on Clyde and had to return to Glasgow other vessel being beached **June 4** Hain Steamship Company's steamer *Trevesna*, 5,000 tons foundered in rough weather in Indian Ocean Crew escaped in two boats and were at first believed lost **26** Captain Foster and chief engineer and 16 of crew of *Trevesna* reached Rodriguez Island after covering over 1,200 miles **29** Second boat containing first officer and 16 men reached Mauritius **Aug 14** Southern Railway Company's steamer *Princess Fna* ran on rocks between St. Malo and Jersey on voyage from Southampton and was later refloated, passengers taking to boats **16** Isle of Man steamer *Douglas* collided with cargo boat in the Mersey and sank no lives being lost **30** French cargo steamer turned turtle in English Channel in gale with loss of 19 lives **Sept 30** Cunarder *Scythia* and White Star liner *Cedric* collided in fog off south coast of Ireland and former's voyage to New York was cancelled, passengers being landed

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL—(1922) **Dec 7** Two trains collided on the Wirral Railway at Birkenhead, one lady being killed and 10 other passengers injured **30** Married couple and their son were killed by escape of gas from main pipes in Bethnal Green (1923) **Jan 29** Lift containing six men fell about 50 feet in City building and all were injured **Mar 2** Mr W. Hodgson, ex Lord Mayor of Leeds, killed in motor accident at Farsley **April 28** Enormous crowd at cup final at the Stadium, Wembley rushed the turnstiles and ambulance corps attended about a thousand cases **June 14** By fire at Ministry of Pensions Hospital at Birmingham two of patients were killed **July 5** Four persons killed and several injured in collision between passenger express and goods train at Diggle, near Huddersfield, on London, Midland & Scottish Railway **28** By explosion in Maltby Main Colliery Company's pit, South Yorkshire, owing to gas fired, 27 miners were killed Eight men were killed by explosion in mine at Killybeg, Scotland **Sept 8** By fall of ladle containing 40 tons of molten slag and metal at a Middlesbrough steelworks five men were killed **25** Redding Pit, near Falkirk, was flooded by water, and of 75 men below ground only 5 were rescued.

Oct 4 After 214 hours imprisonment in the mine five men were rescued in fair health from the Redding Pit

AVIATION—(1922) **Nov 7** Grand Prix de Paris for commercial aeroplanes won by Bousson trot Poiré, another competitor, being killed (1923) **Jan 29** M. Maneyrol on an Alerton Peyret glider remained in air for 8 hrs 3 mins. at Vauville near Jersey **Feb 6** At third Air Conference at the Guildhall Air Minister said Government had permitted him to go on with the home defence development scheme **24** Committee appointed by Air Minister recommended creation of new company for civil air transport with Government subsidy of £1,000,000 spread over ten years **Mar 5** Civil Aviation Advisory Board recommended retention and improvement of Croydon Aerodrome **8** Air Estimates totalled £12,011,000, increase of over a million mainly due to scheme of expansion for home defence **14** Air Minister stated he was asking for 15 additional regular squadrons and three additional squadrons for co-operation with the Navy **April 7** First British auxiliary engine glider made successful trial flight **May 6** M. George Barbot flew from French coast to Tyny and back in tiny monoplane fitted with 15 h.p. engine winning *Le Matin's* prize of 25,000 francs Announced two American officers had flown across United States without a stop about a 600 miles in 26 hrs. 50 mins **14** Golath machine while on way to London crashed at Moneaux the six occupants being killed **June 23** Flight-Lieut. W. H. Longton on Sopwith Gnu with 110 h.p. Le Rhone engine won Lorr Edward Grosvenor Cup point-to-point handicap of 400 miles. Major Foot M.C. crashed at Chertsey and was killed **25** International Air Congress opened in London, 17 nations being represented **28** Prime Minister announced immediate creation of home defence air force of 52 squadrons, adding 34 squadrons to strength of R.A.F. **30** King and Queen attended E.A.F. Pageant at Hendon **July 14** F. L. Courtney on Siddeley Siskin with 325 h.p. Siddeley Jaguar engine won the Kings Cup for air race from London to Glasgow and back via Manchester covering 788 miles in net flying time of 5 hrs. 27 mins. 27 secs. **15** Grand Prix for light aeroplanes at Buc won by Coupet. **26** Air Minister announced Government had decided to resume development of airships and had accepted in principle proposals for bi-weekly service of airships to India. **Aug 6** L.L. Carter, on Gloster biplane with 450 h.p. Napier Lion engine, won Aerial Derby round London, completing 200 miles in 1 hr 2 mins. 32 secs. **27** French aeroplane on its way to Croydon crashed at East Malling, one passenger being killed and others injured **Sept 14** London to Manchester air mail crashed at Ivinghoe, Bucks five persons, including the two pilots being killed **23** Balloon race for Gordon Bennett Cup started from Brussels, five of the aeronauts being killed in accidents caused by storm Belgium retained the trophy **28** United States won Schneider International Seaplane Race off Isle of Wight. **Oct 13** Flight-Lieut. W. H. Longton on a Wren and J. H. James on an A.N.C. divided chief prizes at Lyons for light aeroplanes with small engines. The French pilot, M. Maneyrol, was killed while landing. **16** Dutch aeroplane flying from Amsterdam

to London made forced landing on Goodwin Sands, pilot and passengers being rescued **25** During year ended Sept. 30, 17,542 passengers carried by air between Croydon and Continent by English companies.

CRIMES.—The Ilford Murder. On **Oct. 4, 1922**, Percy Thompson a clerk, was found dying from knife wounds in an Ilford street while on his way home from theatre with his wife. Later the wife, Edith Jessie Thompson, aged 28 and her lover, Edward Francis Bywaters, aged 20 a steward, who admitted killing Thompson, were arrested and at the Old Bailey on Dec. 11 both were found guilty of wilful murder and sentenced to death. Appeals failed and they were executed on Jan. 7, 1923. **Nov. 4, 1922** Lindsay Lindsey, cashier of a Pall Mall bank, shot dead a clerk named Grey and then committed suicide on the bank premises as result of jealousy concerning a lady. **8** Sir William Horwood Commissioner of Police, taken ill at Scotland Yard after eating chocolates containing poison sent by post. Some three months later Walter Frank Tatam was arrested and committed for trial on charge of administering poison with intent to murder but was found insane and ordered to be detained. **29** After trial of over eight days Gerard Lee Bevan was found guilty of publishing false statements and obtaining money by false pretences and was sentenced to seven years penal servitude. **(1923)** **Jan. 2** While returning from dance near Leeds Rose Goodyer was shot dead by former sweetheart, James Fawcett who committed suicide. **10** Police entered barricaded house in Park road Marblebone and there found Cecil Maltby, a master tailor, dying from self-inflicted revolver wounds and in a bath body of Mrs. Alice Hilda Middleton who had been missing for five months and probably dead for that time from shot wounds murdered by Maltby. **Mar. 1** Bernard Pomroy young shop assistant was at Old Bailey found guilty of murder of a housemaid in a taxi cab while driving in London and was sentenced to death. **The Murder of Taxi-cab Driver.**—On night of **May 9** Jacob Dickey was shot dead in a Brixton road after struggle with occupant of taxi-cab which he was driving. Walking stick found on the scene led to arrest of Alexander Campbell Mason, who had borrowed stick from its owner, and at Central Criminal Court on July 14 Mason was found guilty and sentenced to death. Appeal failed, but sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. **July 6** At Derby Albert Edward Burrows sentenced to death for murder of woman and her child in old pit-shaft at Glossop. **9** At Central Criminal Court, Art O'Brien and Sean MacGrath were sentenced to two years imprisonment in second division and four other men to twelve months imprisonment for conspiracy to establish Republic in Irish Free State. **Egyptian Shot at Savoy Hotel.**—In early hours of morning of **July 10** rich young Egyptian, Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey was shot dead in his suite at Savoy Hotel. His French wife Marie Marguerite Fahmy was arrested, and at her trial at Central Criminal Court gave details of dead man's cruelty and threats towards her and declared that she had no intention of killing him and thought pistol was not dangerous. After trial lasting six days she was on Sept. 15 found not guilty and discharged. **July 28** Henry Griffin, after two juries at Central Criminal Court had been unable

to agree at his trial for murder of woman in Whitton Woods, near Hounslow, died from heart failure in Brixton Prison. **Sept. 12** Body of George Eric Gordon Tombe, aged 29, missing since April, 1922, found in disused cesspool at racing establishment near Kenley, Surrey. Coroner's jury found he had been murdered in April 1922, by Ernest Dyer, owner of premises, who shot himself in Nov. 1922, in struggle with detectives inquiring into another matter.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1922) **Dec. 11** Canon Arthur Cayley Headlam appointed Bishop of Gloucester. **(1923)** **Jan. 30** Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated Dr. Headlam Bishop of Gloucester and Dr. J. H. B. Masterman Bishop Suffragan of Plymouth. **April 26** King conferred Royal Victorian Chain upon Archbishop of York. **July 1** Dr. Chavasse announced his resignation of Bishopric of Liverpool. **July 6** House of Clergy and House of Laity of National Assembly adjourned without completing consideration of Revised Prayer Book Measure. Miss Maud Royden's amendment to strike out word 'obey' in the marriage service lost by 114 to 64. **13** National Assembly approved Measures providing for bishoprics of Blackburn, Derby, Portsmouth and Guildford. Dr. C. H. Turner, Bishop of Salisbury, died. **14** Dr. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, Bishop of Chelmsford died. **21** Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Bristol addressed Wesleyan Conference at Bristol to explain the Lambeth Appeal for unity of the Churches. **30** Dr. A. A. David, Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich translated to Liverpool. **Aug. 8** Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Winchester announced his impending resignation. **20** Dr. F. S. G. Warran Bishop of Truro, translated to Chelmsford and Archdeacon W. G. Whittingham appointed Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. **Sept. 24** Dr. F. I. Woods, Bishop of Peterborough, translated to Winchester. **Oct. 8** Rev. W. H. Freer, of the Community of the Resurrection appointed Bishop of Truro. **23** 800th anniversary of consecration of Tewkesbury Abbey celebrated.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1922) **Nov. 30** Mr. G. F. Roxburgh appointed first Headmaster of Stowe School. **Dec. 30** Sir Edward Grigg M.P., appointed Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees. **(1923)** **Mar. 15** Miss J. P. Strachey appointed Principal of Newnham College Cambridge. **26** Viscount Morley resigned office of Chancellor of Manchester University. **May 19** Sir William Herdman presented £20,000 to Liverpool University for department of geology as memorial to his wife. **June 11** Anonymous gift of £20,000 to Sheffield University for scholarships announced. **16** Mr. Baldwin at annual dinner of Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Oxford dealt on opportunity of English speaking people in cause of peace and justice. **19** Prime Minister and Lord Grey received honorary degrees at Cambridge University. **26** Duke of York opened Imperial Education Conference. **Oct. 10** Mr. Rudyard Kipling delivered his Rectorial address at University of St. Andrews, the Prime Minister receiving a degree. **26** Gift of £20,000 by Mr. Geoffrey Duxson announced to London University to found a Chair of Otology.

IRELAND.—(1922) **Nov. 9** National troops captured Ekinke Childers during raid on private house in County Wicklow. **17** Four men found guilty by court-martial of possessing arms were

executed in Dublin. **24.** Childers was executed after court-martial had found him guilty of possessing automatic pistol without authority. **30** Three more executions took place in Dublin. **Dec 5.** Irish Free State Constitution Bill received Royal Assent. **Mr T. M. Healy, K.C.,** appointed Governor General of Free State. **7** First Parliament of the Free State met and re-elected Mr Cosgrave as President. Commons and Senate of Northern Ireland Parliament voted for exclusion of the Six Counties from the Free State. Duke of Abercorn appointed Governor of Northern Ireland. Deputy Sean Hales member of Free State Parliament shot dead while in Dublin street. **8** Rory O'Connor and three other men executed in Dublin as reprisal for murder of Deputy Hales. **12** Governor General of Free State addressed Senators and Deputies and read message from the King. **14** British troops formally transferred barracks and public buildings to Free State forces. (1923) **Jan 6.** Goods train derailed by armed men near Dublin passenger train colliding with wreckage. **8** Five deserters from National Army executed in Dublin. **12** Senator Oliver Gogarty kidnapped in Dublin but later escaped. **18** President Cosgrave's country home near Rathfarnham destroyed by fire. Three men executed in Dublin for carrying arms. **15** Five further executions at Roscrea and Carlow. **26** Shots fired at Governor General's residence in Phoenix Park. **29** Senator Bagwell kidnapped but escaped later. **Feb 3** Campaign of arson broke out anew in Free State. **9** Free State Government offered general amnesty to rebels who handed in arms immediately. **26** Duke of Abercorn made his State entry into Belfast as Governor of Northern Ireland. **Mar 11** During week end 120 Irish persons arrested in Great Britain at Free State Government's request and conveyed to Dublin. **13** Seven rebels executed. **14.** Four more rebels executed. **April 1** New Customs duties of Free State became effective. **10** Liam Lynch, Republican Chief of Staff captured at Clonmel and died from wounds. **14.** Austin Stack, Republican Finance Minister captured. **27** Proclamation signed by De Valera, offered immediate cessation of hostilities on terms. **30** Offensive operations suspended by rebels. **May 5** Free State Government ignored De Valera's conditions and continued executions and captives. **10** Announced that negotiations with De Valera had broken down. **16** Following upon legal decision Mr Art O'Brien was released but was re-arrested. **17** Ninety of deported men and women were released at Holyhead. **Aug 9** Free State Parliament dissolved. **18** Cenotaph to memory of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins unveiled by President at Dublin. **15** De Valera arrested by Free State troops while addressing meeting at Ennis. **27** General election held in Free State, 377 candidates standing for 120 seats. **Sept 1** Final results of election were Government 63, Republican 44, Independents 16, Labour 15, Farmers 15. **10** Irish Free State unanimously admitted to League of Nations. **19** Free State Parliament assembled. Republicans being absent. Mr Cosgrave was re-elected President. **Oct 25** Awards of £3,941 made by Tribunal to six of Irish deportees as compensation

LABOUR.—(1922) Dec. 2. Replying to deputation from Miners Federation, Mr Bonar Law said Government saw no way of alleviating con-

ditions due to low wages by intervention. (1923) **Jan. 16.** Replying to Trades Union Congress deputation, Prime Minister declined demand for immediate summoning of Parliament to deal with unemployment problem. **Mar 1** Prime Minister rejected Miners Federation's request for inquiry as to whether wage paid to miners was adequate. **19** Mining operatives by large majority rejected lower rate of wages proposed by employers. **24** At conference at Norwich representatives of agricultural labourers rejected Norfolk farmers demands for lower wages and longer working week. **26** Sudden general strike declared in Norfolk by agricultural labourers but only partially carried out. **April 7** Master builders throughout county posted notices to operatives to enforce reduction of wages and extension of hours. Strike of miners in Rhondda Valley ended all the underground workers; having joined the Federation. **16** Building trades dispute settled meaning of national agreement being referred to arbitration. **18** Mr Ramsay MacDonald intervened in Norfolk farming dispute and both sides agreed to recommend terms as basis of settlement. **21** Farmers and labourers signed agreement which set up wage of 4s for guaranteed 50-hour week and fixed pay for extra hours. As result of repudiation by Boilermakers Society and two other unions of national agreement between shipbuilding Employers Federation and Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades employers posted notices of lock-out of members of the three organisations. **30** Lock out of boilermakers from shipbuilding, and ship-repairing yards began 10,000 men being thrown idle. **May 21** Arbitrator in building trade dispute decided that craftsmen's wages should be reduced by one penny or one halfpenny per hour according to grade of towns, and labourers' wages should be 75 per cent. of craftsmen's wages. **June 1** Miners' Conference postponed question of ending national wages agreement. **25** Labour Party at annual conference in London rejected affiliation of Communist Party by majority of two and a half million. **27** Conference protested against the Ruhr occupation and called for withdrawal of all Allied troops from Germany. **July 2.** Unauthorised strike of dockers started in Hull, Grimsby, Cardiff and Bristol and later spread to London, Manchester and elsewhere as protest against reduction of wages under sliding scale agreement. **12** Miners' Conference again shelved issue of ending national agreement and decided to seek amendments. **30** Hull dockers returned to work and only London remained affected. National Union of Railwaymen accepted proposal of London and North Eastern Railway Company to refer to Industrial Court question of pay and conditions in shops of Great Northern section. **Aug 19** London dockers accepted their leaders' recommendation to abandon the strike and return to work. **Sept 3** Trades Union Congress opened at Plymouth Mr J. B. Williams presiding. **4** Mr F. Bramley appointed secretary of the Congress. **27** Miss Margaret Bouldfield elected chairman of General Council of Trades Union Congress. **Oct 4.** At National Coal Board owners declined alteration of ratio of wages to profits fixed by wages agreement and increase in minimum wage rates. **30.** Strike of Fulham municipal employees commenced. **25.** Fulham strike settled after electricians had ceased work.

LEGAL—(1922) Nov 3 House of Lords by a majority of four to two dismissed appeal of Mrs. Alice Rutherford against rescission of decree nisi granted to her for dissolution of her marriage with Colonel Rutherford in Broadmoor as criminal lunatic. Mr J M M Erskine awarded £5,500 damages for political libel against publishers of *Westminster Record* and Conservative agent for St. George's division. **28** King and Queen attended thanksgiving service to celebrate five hundredth anniversary of foundation of Lincoln's Inn. **(1923) Feb 1** Litigation concerning estate of Viscount Northcliffe settled in Probate Court. **Mar 1** Judgment for defendants given in libel action by Dr Marie Stopes against Dr H G Sutherland and publishers of his book. **16** Retrial of divorce suit brought by Hon John Hugo Russell against his wife concluded with granting of decree nisi to petitioner, jury finding wife guilty of adultery with a man unknown. **22** Divisional Court refused application for writ of *habeas corpus* to test validity of deportation of Art O'Brien to Ireland. **April 20** Mr Justice Hill ruled that an action for damages might be brought by husband whose wife was dead against a man alleged to have committed adultery with her. **29** Hon J M Beck United States Solicitor General called to the English Bar. **May 9** Court of Appeal reversed decision of Divisional Court in case of Art O'Brien and ordered that writ of *habeas corpus* should issue directed to Home Secretary to produce O'Brien. **14** House of Lords by majority of four to one dismissed as incompetent Crown's appeal in Art O'Brien's case on ground they had no jurisdiction to entertain it. **June 7** Libel action against newspaper over premature obituary notice in its columns failed. **July 20** Court of Appeal allowed appeal of Dr Marie Stopes in her libel suit, and judgment entered for her for £100. In libel action brought by Lord Alfred Douglas against proprietors of *Morning Post*, jury awarded plaintiff one farthing damages. **30** Select Committee reported in favour of legislation to curtail publication of indecent matter in newspaper reports of divorce and nullity suits. **31** Court of Appeal dismissed Mrs. Russell's appeal against granting of decree nisi to her husband, Hon John Hugo Russell. **Aug 16** Lord Sterndale, Master of the Rolls died. **Sept. 2** Earl of Halsbury appointed Recorder of Carmarthen. **Oct 2** Law Society's annual provincial meeting opened at Plymouth. **12** Sir E. M. Pollock appointed Master of the Rolls, Sir Robert Younger a Lord of Appeal, Sir Charles Sargant a Lord Justice and Mr T J C Tomlin, K.C. a Chancery Judge. Lord Coleridge's resignation from King's Bench announced.

MILITARY—(1922) Dec 23 General Sir W N Congreve, V.C., appointed to Southern Command. **(1923) Jan 22** Lieut Gen Sir Philip Chetwode appointed to Aldershot Command and Lieut-Gen Sir Robert Whigham as Adjutant-General to the Forces. **Mar. 3** General Sir Charles Monro appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. **8** Army Estimates amounted to £52,000,000 decrease of about ten millions, personnel being reduced by 55,000. **16** Lieut-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell commenced his duties as Quartermaster-General to the Forces. **April 5** Abolition of Field Punishment No. 1 announced by Army Council. **July 21** Captain L. H. Robinson, ex R.A.F.,

won King's Prize at Bisley. **Oct. 11** Sir Charles Harington warmly welcomed at Southampton and in London on his arrival home from Constantinople. **26** Lord Ruthven appointed General Officer commanding the London District. Sir Charles Harington took over the Northern Command.

NAVAL—(1922) Dec 11 Prime Minister announced that two capital ships allowed by Washington Treaty would be laid down. **(1923) Feb 28** Anonymous gift of £50,000 to save the *Victory* announced. **Mar 12** Mr Amery introduced Navy Estimates for £58,000,000, decrease of nearly seven millions, and said reductions went far beyond strict terms of Washington Agreement. **June 1** Work of restoring H.M.S. *Victory* commenced in Portsmouth Dock yard. **16** New Submarine X1 launched at Chatham. **July 23** Surgeon Rear Admiral J. Chambers appointed Director-General of Medical Department of the Navy. **Oct 6** Announced that Admiralty intended to send First Light Cruiser Squadron on tour round the world at end of year. **21** Anniversary of Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS

(1922) Nov 6 Southern Rhodesia referendum showed majority for responsible government instead of incorporation in the Union. **Dec. 18** General election in Australia resulted in Mr Hughes losing his majority. **20** Announced that eight British aeroplanes had dropped bombs on Waziri villages. **31** Final state of parties in Australia. Labour 27, Nationalists 27, Country and Liberal 29. **(1923) Jan 29** Mr D. M. Dalal a Parsee appointed High Commissioner for India. Royal Commission on the Services in India announced. **Feb 2** Mr Hughes announced his resignation of Australian Premiership and Governor-General invited Mr Stanley Bruce to form administration. **9** Mr Bruce became Premier and formed Cabinet of Nationalists and Country Party. **17** Lord Rawlinson announced that eight units of Indian Army would be officered entirely by Indians. **Mar 2** Incheape Commission proposed reduction in Indian expenditure of 191 crores of rupees. **30** Indian Assembly rejected Government's proposal to double the salt tax whereupon Viceroy certified the Finance Bill. **April 8** Two British officers killed near Landi Kot by unknown Indians. **14** Raiders at Kohat killed wife of Major Ellis and carried off her daughter. **22** Miss Ellis discovered safe by Mrs. Starr, a missionary doctor, who undertook rescue. **27** King approved award of Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal to Mrs. Starr. **May 29** By Order in Council the Palestine constitution was suspended. Arabs having failed to elect members of Legislative Council. **June 6** Indian outlaws raided village of Madi. **10** Sir Herbert Samuel's escort in Palestine ambushed by brigands. **23** Manitoba by majority of 35,000 in referendum voted for legislation for Government control and sale of liquor. **29** New constitution for Nigeria gazetted. **July 23** Sir Richard Squire's Ministry in Newfoundland resigned. **28** Colonel Leslie Wilson appointed Governor of Bombay. **Aug 18** Serious typhoon swept Hong Kong, a British submarine being sunk without loss of life. **30** Executive Council of Newfoundland asked for enquiry into downfall of Squire Ministry. **Sept. 12** Southern

Rhodesia formally incorporated as part of British Dominions. Prince of Wales, travelling as Lord Renfrew, landed at Quebec and left later for his ranch in Alberta. **Oct 1** Southern Rhodesia became self governing Colony. **6** Mr Lloyd George accorded tumultuous welcome at Montreal. **9** Mr Lloyd George entertained by Cabinet on his arrival at Ottawa, and urged United States association with settlement of reparations problem. **13** Lord Renfrew left Quebec for England.

UNITED STATES

(1922) **Nov 9** Small Republican majorities were retained in Senate and House of Representatives. **26** British Embassy at Washington emphatically denied allegations that British Government officials had influenced Congress regarding Ship Subsidy Bill. **Dec 24** House of Representatives passed Naval Appropriation Bill calling for expenditure of \$70,000,000. (1923) **Jan 8** At first meeting of Debt Commission Mr Baldwin explained British position. **11** Judge W H Moore, notable financier and horse-owner died. **20** Mr Baldwin and his colleagues left for England after practically concluding negotiations for settlement of debt. **Feb 1** British Government decided to accept America's terms for funding of the debt. **16** Senate by 70 to 23 approved Bill embodying terms of British debt settlement. **22** House of Representatives ratified the Bill. **April 17** Mr Laurence Ginnell Irish Republics envoy found dead at Washington. **30** Supreme Court ruled that neither American nor foreign ships might carry intoxicating liquors into American territorial waters or ports. **June 1** Governor of New York signed Bill repealing New York State's Prohibition Enforcement Act. **3** Treasury issued shipping liquor regulations based on Supreme Court's decision. **23** Treasury officials broke seals of British customs on wine room of two British liners and formally seized contents. Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr Mellon signed final and formal War Debt Agreement. **July 30** Condition of President Harding gave cause for anxiety. **Aug 2** After showing improvement Mr Harding died suddenly from stroke cerebral apoplexy. **3** Mr Coolidge the Vice President was sworn in as 30th President and declared his intention of carrying out the Harding policies. **8** Body of Mr Harding conveyed, with impressive ceremony, from White House to the Capitol Rotunda. **10** Funeral took place quietly at Marion the nation paying tribute by a two minutes silence. **20** Report of Sir Auckland Geddes on Ellis Island Immigration Station severely criticised certain of arrangements. **Sept 9** Seven destroyers went ashore on rocks near Santa Barbara, California, and were all total losses, 25 of crews being drowned. **24** Mr Coolidge delivered his first public address as President. **Oct 5** Mr Lloyd George warmly greeted on arrival in New York with his party. **16** After visiting Canada Mr Lloyd George gave public address at Minneapolis, and was adopted into tribe of Sioux. **20** Derby winner, Papyrus, beaten by Zev on dirt track at Belmont. **25** Mr Lloyd George arrived at Washington and visited White House.

FRANCE

(1922) **Nov 20** Marquis of Crewe appointed British Ambassador at Paris. (1923) **Jan. 2**

Allied Conference upon reparations and inter Allied debts met in Paris. Mr Bonar Law and M. Poincaré submitted British and French proposals respectively. **4** Differences between French and British views appearing irreconcilable, conference came to an end. **Feb. 4** Speaking on the Ruhr question M. Poincaré said France would not give way, but would examine sincere proposals from Germany. **Mar 26** Madame Sarah Bernhardt died. **May 6** France rejected Germany's new offer to Allies for settlement of reparations question including proposal to limit payments to 30 milliard gold marks. **21** M. Poincaré telegraphed message of sympathy to Mr Bonar Law on his resignation. **24** After Senate's decision that it could not try Communists for conspiring against the State, M. Poincaré tendered his resignation but this was refused, and then withdrawn. **June 10** Pierre Loti (Captain Julien Vland) died. **16** Chamber of Deputies passed vote of confidence in M. Poincaré by 326 to 162. **July 3** Duke of Connaught inaugurated Canadian monument at Ypres. **15** M. Poincaré at Seville, declared France would make no more concessions to Germany. **Aug 18** Thousands of acres of forest in the Riviera destroyed by fire. **Sept 19** Mr Baldwin and M. Poincaré met in Paris and established a common agreement of views. **Oct 28** France partially accepted Britain's proposal for conference on reparation problem but to consist only of economic experts.

GERMANY

(1922) **Nov 20** Dr Cuno's new Cabinet completed. (1923) **Jan 8** As result of Germany's default in regard to reparations French troops entered the Ruhr. **11** French occupied Essen and other places in the Ruhr without disorder. Transport of coal to Berlin and Belgium having been discontinued by Berlin orders French troops occupied Bochum. **18** Further towns occupied and coal seized. German miners struck work on appearance of French troops. **20** Six of leading German industrial magnates arrested by French. **24** Court martial at Mainz inflicted heavy fines on the six mine directors and officials. American troops left Cologne amid general regret. **28** Reparation Commission declared Germany in default in regard to whole of her obligations. **Feb 1** French proclaimed severe state of siege throughout the Ruhr, and prohibited despatch of coal and coke to unoccupied Germany. **3** French made further advance into South Germany. **4** Dr Cuno visited Essen Bochum and Dortmund and conferred with leading residents. **12** Franco-Belgians prohibited export of all metallurgical and other manufactured products from the Ruhr to non occupied Germany. **Mar 12** Several Germans killed by French troops in the Ruhr following hostile demonstrations. **31** French fired upon menacing crowd of German workmen at Krupp's factory, 21 being killed. **May 13** British Note replying to German reparations offer declared latter too indefinite. **24** Communists assumed control of Gelsenkirchen. **June 3** Germany made new offer for settlement of reparations questions. **30** Bomb exploded in Belgian leave train, 22 men being killed and 30 wounded. **July 1** Occupied Germany completely severed from unoccupied territory by French and Belgians for 14 days. **Aug 12** Dr Cuno resigned, and

Dr Gustav Stresemann formed new administration **Sept. 28** Martial law proclaimed in Bavaria, and a Civil Dictator appointed **30**. Fighting took place in Dusseldorf between Separatists and Communists. **Oct. 6** After considering formation of a Directory Dr Stresemann formed new Coalition Cabinet. **13** Reichstag, by large majority passed Bill enabling Government to issue decrees as it considered necessary. **21** Separatists proclaimed a Rhine Land Republic at Aix-la-Chapelle and revolt spread to other towns. **27** Saxon Government rejected Chancellor's demand for their resignation because of Communist members' provocation of populace to resist Reich forces. **31** Announced that British Ambassadors in Paris and Brussels had strongly protested against any attempt to back up the Separatist movement on ground that it would be a breach of Treaty of Versailles and would necessarily reduce Germany's capacity to pay reparations. **Nov. 2** Socialist Party decided to withdraw its three Ministers from the Berlin Cabinet owing to action taken against Saxony. **6** Ambassadors Conference called upon Berlin Cabinet to take measures to make possible re-establishment of inter Allied military control in Germany. **8** Monarchists in Munich arrested Bavarian Premier and proclaimed General Ludendorff military dictator. **9** Ludendorff arrested by loyal troops and rising collapsed. **10** Ex-Crown Prince of Germany left his home at Wieringen, Holland in motor car and proceeded to Germany. **13** Ex-Crown Prince arrived at his castle at Oels Silesia and was welcomed by his wife and family.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1922) **Nov. 2**. National Assembly at Angora decided to dethrone Sultan of Turkey and choose successor. **5** Angora Government request that Allies should evacuate Constantinople was emphatically refused. Ex-Kaiser William married Princess Hermine von Reuss at Doorn. **11** Serious earthquake occurred in Chile many lives being lost. **17** Sultan of Turkey left Constantinople secretly on British battleship. **18** Abdul Medjid elected Caliph by Angora Assembly. **20** Near East Conference opened at Lausanne. **30** Five Greek ex-Ministers and a general were shot, having been found guilty of high treason. British Minister in consequence left the country. **Dec. 16** First President of Poland, M. Narutowicz was shot dead at Warsaw a week after his election. (1923) **Jan. 11**. Ex-King Constantine of Greece died suddenly at Palermo from cerebral hemorrhage. **27** The three Commissions of Lausanne Conference held their final meetings. **Feb. 4** Turks refused to sign Peace Treaty formally presented to them at Lausanne, and Conference terminated. **6** Angora Government ordered all foreign warships to leave Smyrna Harbour but order was not obeyed. **16**. After years of investigation by Lord Carnarvon, tomb of Tutankhamen at Luxor was entered and revealed wealth of treasures. **Mar. 4**. As a result of two bomb outrages in Cairo, several Egyptians were arrested and interned. **8** Angora Government forwarded counter-proposals to the Allies. **27** Archbishop Clepihak and Father Butkevitch condemned to death at Moscow for opposing Soviet, former's sentence being commuted to ten years imprisonment.

Zaghlul Pasha released from Gibraltar. **31** Ministers of Bulgarian Cabinet which joined Central Powers sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment and fines. Father Butkevitch executed at Moscow. **April 1** Allied reply to Turkey published. **8** Turks agreed to resume negotiations at Lausanne. **19** New Constitution for Egypt signed by King Fuad. **23** Lausanne Conference re-assembled. **28** Prince of Wales at Brussels presented monument of British gratitude to Belgian nation and attended State banquet. **May 7** King George and Queen Mary arrived in Rome for a week's stay, and State banquet was given in their honour. Russian Red Church Convention declared the Patriarch Tikhon unfrocked and reduced to a layman. **8** British Note handed to Soviet Government requesting cessation of anti-British propaganda and withdrawal of two Soviet communications. **9** King and Queen were received by the Pope. **10** Russian delegate at Lausanne assassinated by Russian ex-officer who gave himself up. **17** M. Krassin saw Marquis Curzon regarding Russia's reply to British Note. **27** Greeks and Turks at Lausanne reached understanding on reparations question. **28** M. Krassin and Lord Curzon again discussed Soviet's reply. **June 4**. Cardinal Archbishop of Saragossa shot dead by Syndicalists. **9** Bulgarian Government overthrown by the Army who arrested leading Ministers the chief, Stambulsky, being later killed. **15** Mount Ftna eruption started and continued for seven days, large area of vineyards being devastated. **28** Patriarch Tikhon released by Soviet on alleged recantation. **July 17** Lausanne Conference ended, agreement reached on all questions. **20** The Mexican raider, Villa shot dead in ambush. **24** Peace Treaty with Turkey signed at Lausanne. **Aug. 19** Spanish troops lost heavily in fighting in Morocco. **23** Angora Assembly ratified Lausanne Treaty. Evacuation of British troops from Constantinople began. **31** Following murder in Greece of Italian General Italy presented ultimatum and shelled and occupied Corfu. **Sept. 1** Greece appealed to the League of Nations. Terrible earthquake in Japan, enormous damage being done at Tokio and Yokohama where some 200,000 lives were lost. **2** Italy refused to refer Greek trouble to League of Nations but accepted Ambassadors Conference. **7** Italy and Greece agreed to terms of Ambassadors Conference regarding reparations and sanctions. **11** Ambassadors Conference imposed penalties on Greece and enquiry into murder and Italy agreed to evacuate Corfu. **13** Spanish Army, discontented at Government's policy in Morocco, revolted and demanded Cabinet's resignation. **16** King Alfonso agreed to appointment of Military Directorate in place of the Cabinet and Cortes was dissolved. **19** Greek fleet saluted Allied flags as punishment for murder of Italians. **27** Italians evacuated Corfu. **30** Greece paid the 50,000,000 lire in demnity to Italy. **Oct. 2** Constantinople evacuated by Allied troops. **5** Senhor Teixeira Gomes installed as President of Portuguese Republic. **10** Tsoo Kun inaugurated as Chinese President. **21** Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Belgrade to attend christening of infant Crown Prince of Serbia and wedding of Prince Paul to Princess Olga. **22** Revolution in Greece quickly suppressed by Government. **30** Proclamation issued declaring Turkey a Republic with Kemal Pasha President.

The British Commonwealth of Nations.

AREA AND POPULATION

Continental Distribution	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1 824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3 300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	460,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION—The British Commonwealth occupies over one quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons: one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, in account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY—By far the greater portion of the Commonwealth lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement: the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Mohammedans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Commonwealth rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid

from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (post).

SELF GOVERNMENT—(1) *Great Britain*.—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King, the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons), the Executive appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature. (See also p. 496).

(2) *The Indian Empire*.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to and represents the authority of Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions*.—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent, by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having responsible government* i.e. 'Dominion Status'. The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta and Southern Rhodesia have "responsible government, but certain powers are reserved."

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Councils representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown. The protectorates of the British Commonwealth include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation, such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are:

(g) *Mandatory Spheres* where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons, "this principle." "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land, and air forces of the Commonwealth. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1897) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1928 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference* under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Commonwealth as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which met in 1923, is as follows—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain *Chairman* (in the absence of the President), The Secretary of State for the Colonies, *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *Assistant Secy.*, C. T. Davis, *C.M.G.*, *E. J. Harding, C.M.G.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Commonwealth affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Commonwealth varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 257) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan are developed throughout the Commonwealth under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1926, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony). In New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta they are of the annual value of £300 (with the addition in present circumstances of a bonus of £50) and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 300 of whom 156 come from the British Empire and 144 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees* Lt Col Sir F W M (1919) KCIO CMG, DSO MI 17, Waterloo Place, London, SW 1. *Oxford Secretary* F J Wylie MA 9 South Parks Road Oxford.

In 1923 the *Darwin Scholarships* to enable 3 undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard Yale and Princeton, U.S.A. were founded by Mrs Henry P Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee* Prof S E Morison 5, Norham Gardens, Oxford. A L Goodhart, Corpus Christi College Cambridge.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,121 of whom 1,172 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 223 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma and Ceylon 1,094; South Africa and Rhodesia 803; United States 402; Egypt, 298; Australia, 166; Canada and Newfoundland, 127; West Indies and Bermuda 120; China, 119; Russia, 91; New Zealand 90; France, 52; Japan 51; Switzerland 43; Rumania 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland 21.

FINANCE—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Commonwealth merchandise but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Commonwealth Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1921-22 the following 'Grants in Aid of Local Revenues' were included—*Wei hai-wei*, £2,000, *Somaliand*,

£100,000 *St Helena*, £3,200 *Nyasaland*, £100,000, *Tanganyika*, £214,000 *Uganda*, £250,000 and *Cyprus* £50,000 in addition the sum of £10,000 is set aside for Scientific Research in connexion with the Development of the Economic Resources of the Colonies and Protectorates.

PRODUCTION—In 1923 the wheat crop of the world was about 3,617,600,000 bushels, of which 690,000,000 bushels were produced in the British Commonwealth. Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat producing units and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. In 1923 Canada produced nearly 500,000,000 bushels, a total yield surpassed by the U.S.A., but by no other country and only one sixth of the cultivable area of Canada has been occupied by cultivators. Barley, oats, rice and maize and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated while 197,072 metric tons of cocon were produced in British Dominions in 1922 out of a world production of 283,155 metric tons. In 1921 Great Britain imported 8,603,385 cwt of frozen beef of which about 25 per cent came from Australasia, and 6,738,700 cwt of frozen mutton, of which more than two thirds came from New Zealand and Australia. Nearly 6,800,000 cwt of bacon and hams were also received of which only 950,000 cwt came from British Dominions (Canada). Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A. Coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia (value of Australia output in 1922-3, £600,000), but of the 11,725,521 cents imported in 1921 only 500,000 cents came from British Dominions. The world consumption of cotton is about 13,000,000 bales, the U.S. producing 10,000,000 bales and consuming in 1922 5,911,000 bales (Southern Mills, 3,723,000 Northern Mills, 2,178,000). In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper making amounted to over 500,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,825 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced. Tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South West Africa and Australasia. It is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan and West Africa. The output of various metals in 1922 was as under—

Metal	World Tons	Brit. Empire Tons
Iron ore	73,000,000	5,752,000
Pig iron	34,500,000	3,927,000
Steel ingots and castings	36,700,000	4,770,000
Copper ore (metal)	137,000	45,000
Smelter copper	320,000	83,000
Lead ore (metal)	269,000	129,000
Smelter lead	289,000	136,000

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (232,126 834 gallons in 1920) Trinidad (72,204,947 gallons in 1920) and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. The estimated total production of oil in the world (1921) was 759,000,000 barrels as against 695,000,000 in 1920, the output of the U.S.A. representing 61.9 per cent (1921) and that of Mexico 19.3 per cent (1921). Canada is the second greatest producer in the world of newsprint paper (2,250,251 tons of pulp, valued at \$84,947,598 paper and paper products 1,366,815 tons, value \$107,085,766).

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1921, there were 11,432 vessels (over 200 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,220 were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, 615 in Australia and N.Z., 951 in Canada, 190 in India and Ceylon and 623 in other parts of the Commonwealth. These figures

include 10,324 steam vessels of 21,588,606 tons (Brit. 8,572 vessels of 19,300,053 tons), and 1,209 sailing vessels of 482,122 tons (Brit. 455 vessels of 251,501 tons). In the Great War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage of this total 1,197 (7,638,000 tons) were British, 238 (656,845 tons) French, 230 (742,365 tons) Italian, 29 (120,176 tons) Japanese, and 80 (341,512 tons) U.S.A.

TOWNS.—Capital, London (England). Population (1921) 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Commonwealth 21 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (see p. 112), and 88 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 99 cities 49 were in Great Britain (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Irish Free State 1, Northern Ireland 1), 29 India, 4 Canada, 5 Australia, 3 New Zealand, and 1 each in South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

FACTS CONCERNING NEW ZEALAND

Contributed by the Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand

THE facts concerning the national life and achievements of the Dominion of New Zealand require only to be known for due appreciation to be given to the virile, industrious, and enterprising character of the people comprising this young community, and the promise that the future holds for them. The Dominion's greatest asset, besides a wonderful climate, and a remarkable fertility of soil has been her parent British stock and the thoroughness of their colonisation for it is upon the foundations which they have laid and the British traditions implanted, that the present Dominion has arisen. A number of causes contributed to the selection of the early settlers from the very best of the citizens of the United Kingdom. In the first place none but the hardiest and most intrepid cared to face the voyage which at that time seldom occupied less than six months. The ships were small and uncomfortable, while the country to which they were going was comparatively unknown though there was knowledge that the aboriginal inhabitants were particularly warlike race. But these difficulties, instead of discouraging the intending settlers, seemed to appeal to the spirit of adventure which they inherited from Viking ancestors. It is interesting to note how those first comers settled down in respect of nationality. The Scottish chose that part of the South Island, where the great brown mountains reminded them of their own land, the climate resembled that which they had left, and the similarity was increased by giving the name of Dunedin, the ancient name of Edinburgh to their principal city. The province of Canterbury with its city of Christ Church, became the headquarters of settlers from England many of whom were university and public school men. The Wellington province was settled chiefly by English emigrants while the Auckland district became peopled with representatives of almost every county in the United Kingdom.

Two factors make for character of race—heredity and environment. It would be difficult to discover a young nation with a finer ancestry than the present generation of New Zealanders,

and as far as environment is concerned one has only to look at New Zealand's position on the map, a long, narrow country running due north and south, laved by the blue waters of the Pacific, a land of mountains and plains, hills and valleys, sunshine and plenty, a land fitted to be the home of a great race, where liberty, justice and righteousness will reach to greater heights than they have attained in any other country where every man will "sit under his own vine and fig tree no one daring to make him afraid." As a race the New Zealanders are virile, physically strong and active, mentally keen and alert, possessing energy and enterprise. Loyal to King, country and empire they are building up a young British nation in the Pacific, which in years to come will play a prominent part, not only in the affairs of Empire, but in those of humanity.

It is interesting to remember that the sovereignty of New Zealand was vested in Queen Victoria and her successors by the Treaty of Waitangi, which was signed by the native chiefs in 1840 and also by the representative of the Sovereign. Even now the Maori race look to the Treaty of Waitangi as their Magna Charta, giving them practically all the privileges possessed by the European residents of New Zealand.

It is rather a remarkable achievement that New Zealand, the Dominion farthest from the heart of the Empire, should be Britain's greatest supplier of foodstuffs. Yet such is the case. This surely, is a tribute to business enterprise and industry, particularly of those earlier settlers who in the "eighties" saw the great possibilities of refrigeration, and immediately gave practical effect to their vision. The Dominion is now the largest supplier to Britain of dairy produce, mutton and lamb, and also sends to British ports very large quantities of wool and other commodities.

The social structure of the Dominion is essentially British in every respect. To preserve this characteristic has been the aim of her legislature. The Dominion's educational facilities are the equal of any in the world, the child of

the humblest citizen being able through liberal scholarships, to aspire to the highest attainments. The principle followed in regard to this and almost all her social services is that they are a direct charge upon the State revenue. Child welfare is the particular attention of the community. New Zealand's death rate is the lowest in the world. Rural settlement is encouraged to the greatest possible degree, partly by a system of financial advances from the State and to day there is not the same unequal preponderance of city population as in many other young countries. It is this wide distribution of settlement which sometimes induces the statement that New Zealand has no spare lands, but though very few large tracts remain untenanted there is nevertheless ample room for many times the present population, with a commensurate return from the soil by more intensive cultivation. Another important advantage possessed by the Dominion is, that with her mild climate it is possible for the producers in certain instances to divert from any unprofitable branch of industry to another commanding better markets for the time being, and her ability to do this has, on more than one occasion in the past, tided her over threatening periods. The Dominion's resources are unbounded and they include latent stores of minerals which will be available to manufacture when the demands of an increased population render extended enterprise in that direction profitable. Industrious people from Great Britain, prepared to throw in their lot with this young country need have no fear of the future. The latest records show that the per capita wealth of the Dominion is the highest in the world.

In the great War New Zealand willingly accepted her responsibilities as a partner in the Empire, was the first overseas Dominion to despatch a force to seize enemy territory, and ultimately sent to the fighting fronts over 100,000 men.

The Dominion has emerged from the stress of the post war period, and at present her financial future is very bright. Her developmental works are in vigorous progress, and the burdens of heavy taxation which war expenditures place upon the backs of the people are gradually being lightened. The trade outlook also is healthy, and a lengthened period of prosperity is anticipated. Necessarily New Zealand depends for her prosperity upon British markets for her produce, but apart from the commercial aspect of this bargain there exists among the people a deep desire that their chief business transactions should always be with their fellow citizens of Britain, and that the Mother State should remain as she was in the first instance and is now, the chief partner in New Zealand's success.

J. J. Mancey

THE GOVERNMENT AND EXPORT TRADE

Contributed by Lt. Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade—Development and Intelligence (Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade), 38 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1

THERE is, of course, nothing novel in the fact that the Government assists in the progress of British overseas trade. Indeed, so familiar have many of the forms of assistance become that they are apt to be overlooked when the question of Government assistance is under discussion. International commercial treaties, the safe guarding of sanctity of contracts, tariff questions, the maintenance of communications—these, and many others, are forms of assistance and protection which have for long been undertaken by the British Government and by the Governments of other commercial nations and without which overseas trade would be a hazardous and difficult undertaking.

There are, however, many other directions in which a Government can support and foster the export trade of its country. Up to a few years ago Germany and to a somewhat lesser extent, the U.S.A. were the two countries of which the respective Governments had gone furthest in their endeavours to extend their organisation for rendering commercial assistance, and British traders were not slow to point to these examples, and to draw comparisons between the activities of these Governments and their own.

A very satisfactory change has, however, taken place during the past few years, and from being laggards in the race, the British Government has moved up into the front rank. So pronounced, indeed, has been the progress made in building

up an organisation for fostering and assisting in the development of British overseas trade, that the Governments of other countries have recently been closely and openly studying our organisation with a view to developing their own upon similar lines.

Undoubtedly the War, and the trading difficulties which it brought in its train were largely responsible for bringing about a realisation that greater assistance to exporters was an urgent necessity, and, starting with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade as a nucleus, a far reaching commercial intelligence system has been built up having as its head quarters the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Old Queen Street, Westminster.

The work of this organisation divides itself under the following main heads viz., securing commercial information from all parts of the world, disseminating this information to British manufacturers and exporters, undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible and assisting traders in the removal of difficulties which from time to time arise.

To carry out the first of these functions a widespread and efficient overseas intelligence system is necessary. This has been attained by means of the Trade Commission Service in countries of the Empire and the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign

countries. The first two Services are entirely concerned with commercial matters. Consular officers have many and varied functions, but under theegis of the Department of Overseas Trade, which now directs their activities, a much greater amount of time is devoted to commercial matters than was formerly the case.

These services form a network of commercial intelligence officers covering every important market in the world. From them the Department is in constant receipt of a steady flow of valuable trade information which it brings to the attention of such portions of the British commercial community as are likely to be interested.

It is perhaps unnecessary to go into details as to the methods by which this is done but a brief outline may be of interest. The Headquarters staff comprises a number of officers who have had actual business experience either in the countries or of the trades, with which they are now dealing. By co-operation between these officers, viewing the information, the one in the light of his overseas experience, and the other his experience in the trade in this country, the value of the information to British traders is assessed and the best method for dissemination decided.

The information may then be issued in a number of ways, the chief media being circular letters, which are issued to all British firms likely to be interested in the trade press, the 'Board of Trade Journal, Chambers of Commerce Journals &c.

The following few examples will give some idea of the nature of the information daily being received: notifications of foreign or colonial contracts open, or likely to be open, for tender and other openings for British trade existing and probable future demand for specific lines of British goods, the extent and nature of competition and the best methods for meeting it; usual methods of business, terms of credits, payment, &c., Customs regulations and tariffs, regulations covering commercial travellers, certificates of origin, &c. sources of supply and prices of trade products, &c.

In addition to supplying such information, the Department is in a position to supply information on all commercial questions in response to direct enquiries. The Department has frequently been able to solve difficulties which may have arisen in connection with contracts, and to enable traders to effect satisfactory settlements.

Further, at the request of British firms or Associations the Department undertakes special enquiries entailing extra financial outlay, with no charge other than the refunding by the firm or association of the additional expense incurred.

The Department further assists trade by placing British exporters in touch with firms or individuals in overseas markets who are considered suitable to act as agents or representatives, and advising the British firm as to the agency conditions usual in the country in question or, in the case of an exporter desiring to introduce his goods into a given market, by supplying names of likely importers.

The difficulties caused by abnormal rates of

exchange, and the financial situation in a number of European countries led to the institution of the Export Credits Scheme, which is administered by the Department of Overseas Trade. With financial conditions still unsettled, and in view of the use made of the scheme by exporters the period within which credits can be granted has been extended to September 8, 1924, the date of final liquidation remaining unaltered, viz., September 8, 1927. It is possible that the scheme may be further extended.

For a trader successfully to compete in an overseas market it is a necessity that he should have actual knowledge of the kind of goods with which his own must compete. To meet this requirement the Department has formed an extensive collection of samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products. These samples are exhibited to, and inspected by British manufacturers who thus gain a first hand and valuable insight into the nature of the competition which they must expect to meet.

The Department is kept closely in touch with the requirements of the commercial community and its activities are directed, upon those lines considered by business men to be most useful by its Advisory Committee of business men. All the members of this Committee are men with very wide experience, ranging over almost all our industries and the countries with which we trade, and are thus well qualified to assist the Department in its endeavours to meet the needs of British traders.

The Department further works in close co-operation with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and other representative bodies. There is thus obtained not only a common effort to avoid overlapping and duplication of work, but also a further guidance towards the most effective and useful activities.

A form of co-operation which has borne many good results is the visiting of industrial centres in this country by Trade Commissioners or Commercial Diplomatic Officers home on leave, or special duty. In the main, Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations are visited, and members of these are thus enabled to obtain at first hand valuable information concerning conditions in various overseas markets, while at the same time the officer himself refreshes his knowledge concerning home conditions and is so much the better able efficiently to perform his duties on his return. Not only are representative bodies visited, but also individual firms who are particularly interested.

The outcome of this co-operation has been measured already in the success which has attended investigations undertaken by the Department, either on its own initiative or at the request of some such body as the above, in which the Department and the Association have worked in conjunction.

A number of other similar functions are performed by the Department, but the above will serve to indicate the nature and extent of the assistance which it extends to British manufacturers and merchants.

Albert Buckley.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCES OF 1923.

DECISIONS REACHED AT THE DISCUSSIONS

For the first time since the statesmen of the Overseas Dominions were summoned to London to discuss Empire problems with the representatives of the Home Government, two Imperial Conferences took place in the capital in the autumn of last year. In addition to the regular Imperial Conference which meets periodically as a result of a decision of an earlier assembly, an Imperial Economic Conference was held to consider the possibilities of developing Empire trade in view of the disorganisation of European markets. The two Conferences were held concurrently, and decisions of the greatest importance to the Empire were arrived at. The main Conference commenced its deliberations on Oct. 1 and concluded on Nov. 8 sixteen plenary meetings being held in addition to eleven meetings of committees and technical discussions on defence questions, while the Economic Conference proceeded during the same period.

The Overseas Prime Ministers who attended were Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King (Canada), Mr. M. Bruce (Commonwealth of Australia), Mr. F. Massey (New Zealand), General Smuts (Union of South Africa), and Mr. W. E. Warren (Newfoundland). India was represented by Viscount Peel the Secretary of State, the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir I. J. Bahadur Sapiu, and the Irish Free State—participating for the first time and warmly welcomed by all the delegates—by the Ministers of Education and External Affairs, while Mr. Cosgrave took part in some of the meetings. Each of the Dominion Premiers was accompanied by other Ministers, and Great Britain was represented by Mr. Baldwin, the Marquess of Salisbury, Marquess Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire. Others who attended at various times included Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Bridgeman, the Earl of Derby, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Amery, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, General Mulcahy, Earl Beatty, the Earl of Cavan, Sir Hugh Trenchard and Sir Fabian Ware.

During the progress of the Conferences a considerable amount of information regarding the deliberations was made public, although certain portions of various speeches notably that of Marquess Curzon concerning the foreign situation were regarded as confidential. In addition, immediately the proceedings of the two bodies had been concluded, approved official summaries were issued, a notable departure from the practice followed at former Conferences. The most important decisions, as announced in these authorised reports, are outlined below. The delegates inaugurated and closed the Imperial Conference by loyal addresses to the Throne, they passed a resolution of profound regret at the death of Mr. Bonar Law at whose invitation issued when he assumed office, they had met, and they sent a message of sympathy to Japan on learning of the terrible earthquake which wrought such havoc. Before separating they placed on record a resolution expressing their unanimous view that the consultations would do much "to facilitate the work of achieving unity of thought and action on matters of common concern to all parts of the Empire."

THE FOREIGN SITUATION

One of the first subjects considered and one of the most important, was the question of foreign relations. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reviewed the general situation in every part of the world and gave the most frank exposition both of the main problems which have confronted the Empire during the last two years and of those which seem most likely to arise in the near future. This was followed by a general discussion on foreign relations. Frequent and detailed examination was given not only to the main features of the international situation, but to the different aspects of that situation as they developed from day to day. "Nor did the Imperial Conference terminate its sittings: the official report declared 'until each subject had been carefully explored and a common understanding reached upon the main heads of foreign policy'."

The United States and Reparations—While the Conference was sitting the President of the United States renewed the offer of his Government to take part in an international conference or inquiry to investigate the European Reparation problem and to report upon the capacity of Germany to make the payments to which she is pledged. The Conference cordially welcomed and decided to take immediate advantage of, this overture, and communications were at once entered into with the other Allied Powers to obtain their co-operation. The Conference after careful consideration of the policy which had been pursued, was of the opinion that the European situation could only be lifted on to the plane of a possible settlement by the co-operation of the United States of America, and that if the scheme of common inquiry to be followed by common action were to break down, the results would be inimical both to the peace and to the economic recovery of the world. It felt that in such an event it would be desirable for the British Government to consider very carefully the alternative of summoning a Conference itself in order to examine the financial and the economic problem in its widest aspect. The Conference regarded any policy which would result in breaking up the unity of the German State as inconsistent with the Treaty obligations entered into both by Germany and the Powers, and as incompatible with the future discharge by Germany of her necessary obligations. The strongest representations on this subject were accordingly made to the Allied Governments. The conclusion of peace between the Allies and Turkey and the advance made towards a pacific settlement of the complex problem of Egypt were noted with satisfaction, as were the results of the Washington Conference, which had added immensely to the security of the world without disturbing the intimate relations that had for so long existed between the Empire and Japan. Upon another question which arose during the deliberations, the Conference, while affirming and safeguarding the principle of the three mile limit "as a cardinal feature of British policy," arrived at the conclusion that it was both desirable and practicable to meet the request of the United States Government for an extension of the right of search beyond

this limit in cases of suspected liquor smuggling, and negotiations were at once opened with the United States Government for the conclusion of an experimental agreement with this object in view.

The League of Nations—After listening to a detailed exposition of the work of the League of Nations during the past two years and more particularly of the recent sitting of the Council and the Assembly at Geneva, the Conference placed on record its emphatic approval of the action taken by, and the support given to, the representatives of the British Empire on the latter occasion. There was full accord that the League should be given the unabated support of all the British members of the League as a valuable instrument of international peace and as the sole available organ for the harmonious regulation of many international affairs.

THE NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES

The principles governing the relations of the various parts of the Empire in connection with the negotiation and ratification of Treaties were regarded as of the greatest importance and accordingly the subject was fully examined by a Committee of which Marquess Curzon was chairman. This Committee drew up a resolution which the full Conference unanimously approved. It laid down the procedure to be observed with regard to international agreements the main provision declaring that bilateral treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire only should be signed by a representative of the Government of that part. The full power issued to such representative should indicate the part of the Empire in respect of which the obligations are to be undertaken and the preamble and text of the treaty should be so worded as to make its scope clear. At the same time it was urged that no treaty should be negotiated by any of the Governments of the Empire "without due consideration of its possible effect on other parts of the Empire or, if circumstances so demand, on the Empire as a whole, and that any government of the Empire contemplating the negotiation of a treaty should allow the other governments of the Empire to express their views."

EMPIRE DEFENCE

The Conference gave special consideration to the question of defence and the manner in which co-operation and mutual assistance could best be effected after taking into account the political and geographical conditions of the various parts of the Empire. In addition to statements by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and the Secretary of State for Air, there were discussions at which naval and air defence were dealt with in detail by the Chiefs of the Naval and Air Staffs. After the whole field of defence had been surveyed, the Conference decided that it would be advisable to record its conclusions in a series of resolutions. These affirmed "that it is necessary to provide for the adequate defence of the territories and trade of the several countries comprising the British Empire," and recognised that the nature and extent of any action which should be taken was a matter for each Government to decide. The Conference suggested a number of "guiding principles," including the primary responsibility of each portion of the Empire for its own local defence, adequate provision for safeguarding

the maritime communications of the several parts of the Empire, the desirability of the maintenance of naval strength within the limits of the Washington Treaty, the provision of naval bases and facilities for repair and fuel so as to ensure mobility, and the desirability of a common system of organisation and training for the Air Forces of the Empire.

The Singapore Base—Special reference was made to the deep interest of Australia, New Zealand and India in the provision of a naval base at Singapore as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the Empire in Eastern waters while the Conference took note of "the necessity for the maintenance by Great Britain of a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores." The Conference while deeply concerned for the paramount importance of providing for the safety and integrity of all parts of the Empire expressed in conclusion its earnest desire so far as was consistent with this consideration, for the further limitations of armaments and its hope that no opportunity might be lost to promote this object.

POSITION OF BRITISH INDIANS

A long discussion took place on the position of British Indians in other parts of the Empire. The Indian delegates proposed that committees should be appointed by the Home and Dominion Governments to negotiate with a committee appointed by the Indian Government as to the best means of giving effect to the resolution of the Conference of 1922, to which South Africa was not a party. Agreement with the proposal was indicated by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand but General Smuts held out no hope of any further extension of the political rights of Indians in South Africa, and could not accept the suggestion. The Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed to the Indian request and referred to the British Government's decisions as to Kenya, which Sir Tej Sapru said the people of India could not accept as final.

NATIONALITY QUESTIONS

Certain matters connected with the law of British nationality were brought before the Conference at the instance of Australia, and were referred to a committee whose recommendations received approval by the Conference. The most interesting decision was embodied in a resolution expressing the opinion that the principle of the existing law that the nationality of a married woman depended on that of her husband should be maintained, but proposing that power should be taken to re-admit a woman to British nationality in cases where the married state, though subsisting in law, had to all practical purposes come to an end. Another recommendation was that the power of granting certificates of Imperial naturalisation should be extended so as to cover persons resident in the territories administered under Mandates in Africa and the Southern Pacific and in Protectorates. The Committee made no recommendation regarding the law relating to the validity of marriages between British subjects and foreigners, which, though validly contracted in British law, might in certain circumstances be invalid in the law of the foreign country concerned.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

The official report regarding the Imperial Economic Conference consisted almost entirely of the resolutions adopted, the most important being those on the subject of Imperial Preference. The Conference, holding that especially in present circumstances all possible means should be taken to develop the resources of the Empire and trade between the Empire countries desired to reaffirm the resolution on the subject of Imperial preference passed by the Imperial War Conference of 1917. The British Government intimated that they intended to submit to Parliament a series of proposals on the subject, a decision which led to the general election at the close of the year. These suggestions may be summarised as follow—

Dried Fruit—Dried figs raisins and plums (including apricots) to be admitted free of duty from the Empire thus enjoying a preference of 10s 6d per cwt, instead of 18 9d dried currants to be admitted free instead of existing duty of 4d. The Government to consider what increase in the duty on foreign currants (then 2s per cwt) would be necessary to make the preference effective. Other dried fruit to be admitted free (as hitherto) a duty of 10s 6d per cwt to be imposed on such foreign dried fruit (such as apples pears and peaches) as the Dominion representatives might consider of interest to their trade. Other preserved fruits hitherto dutiable only in respect of sugar contents to be admitted free from the Empire, but with an all round duty of 2s per cwt on the principal forms of preserved fruit from foreign countries not at present dutiable except fruit pulp for jam manufacture, which would remain free of duty.

Sugar—Empire sugar at present enjoys a preference of 4s 3½d per cwt (nearly a halfpenny a pound on refined sugar). The British Government guaranteed that if the duty were reduced the preference should for a period of ten years not fall with it but be maintained at its present rate.

Tobacco—The British Government proposed a similar course to stabilise the existing preference for a term of years or alternatively to increase the preference from one sixth of the present duty to one quarter. The second alternative was adopted after consultation with the overseas representatives concerned.

Wine—The proposals were to double the existing preference of 2s per gallon on the duty of 6s per gallon on wines of a strength exceeding 30° and not exceeding 42°, the rate of duty on such wines coming from the Empire being thus 2s per gallon and to increase from 30 per cent to 50 per cent the preference on the surtax of 12s 6d per gallon on sparkling wines.

Raw Apples—It was proposed to levy a duty of 2s per cwt on raw apples of foreign origin and to admit raw apples from the Empire free of duty, as at present.

Canned Salmon and Lobster, Crayfish and Crabs—It was proposed that a duty of 10s per cwt should be imposed on these foods from foreign countries and that they should be admitted free of duty from the Empire.

Honey—It was proposed that a duty of 10s per cwt should be imposed on foreign honey, and that honey of Empire origin should continue to be admitted free of duty.

Lime, Lemon and other fruit juices—It was proposed that a duty of 6d per gallon should be

imposed on these foods from foreign countries, other fruit juices to be considered. Same duty on fruit syrups exclusive of the duty on sugar content of such syrups. Fruit juices from the Empire continuing to be admitted free of duty.

Public Contracts—The Economic Conference affirmed the principle that in all Government contracts effective preference should be given to foods made and materials produced within the Empire except where undertakings entered into prior to the Conference precluded such a course or special circumstances rendered it undesirable or unnecessary. So far as practicable, it was held efforts should be made to ensure that the materials used in carrying out contracts should be of Empire production.

DEVELOPING MUTUAL TRADE

A number of resolutions were adopted with the object of improving mutual trade. Among these were several on the subject of Imperial communications. It was suggested that the Imperial Shipping Committee should be maintained owing to the work it had accomplished. The British Government were asked to prepare a draft procedure designed on a reciprocal basis to secure more rapid and more extensive interchange of information in regard to civil aeronautics. The importance of establishing as quickly as possible an efficient Imperial Service of Wireless Communication was affirmed and the view was expressed that the several Governments of the Empire should take immediate action to remove any difficulties which were delaying the accomplishment of this. It was urged that all possible support should be given by the Governments of the Empire to the State-owned Atlantic cable route which had now been provided and that in any concessions given in the British Empire to private enterprise in respect of cable or wireless services (including broadcasting stations) preference should be accorded to British companies of any part of the Empire.

Navigation Laws—In view of the vital importance to the British Empire of safeguarding its overseas carrying trade against all forms of discrimination by foreign countries whether open or disguised the representatives of the Governments of the Empire declared that it was their established practice to make no discrimination between the flags of shipping using their ports and that they had no intention of departing from this practice as regarded countries which treated ocean going shipping under the British flag on a footing of equality with their own national shipping and that in the event of danger arising in future to the overseas shipping of the Empire through an attempt by a foreign country to discriminate against the British flag, the Governments of the Empire would consult together as to the best means of meeting the situation.

Imperial Economic Committee—Canada dissented from a resolution passed by the Conference expressing the opinion that it was desirable to establish an Imperial Economic Committee to consider and advise on matters of an economic or commercial character (except those dealt with by the Imperial Shipping Committee) referred to it by any of the Constituent Governments, provided that no question which had any reference to another part of the Empire should be referred to the Committee without the consent of that other part of the Empire.

AREA POPULATION AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Dominions by Continents	How Acquired.	Date	Estimated Area (sq miles)	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1921-2)	Total Exports (1921-2)
Europe						
Great Britain and Ireland			121 090	47 350 000	1 000 000 000	825 000 000
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	250	60 000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90 000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225 000	6 000 000	1 700 000
Gibraltar		1753	2	22 000	3 000 000	100 000
Asia						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1 900 000	320 000 000	300 000 000	2,0 000 000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25 500	4 500 000	20 000 000	25 000 000
Straits Settlements		1786-1909	1 660	—	70 000 000	60 000 000
Federated Malay States		1874-1888	27 000	3 360 000	12 000 000	16 000 000
Other Malay States		1909	24 800	—	4 000 000	5 000 000
Hong Kong		1842-1906	390	625 000	82 000 000	86 000 000
Welshaiwei		1898	300	160 000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31 100	304 000	—	—
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4 000	30 000	2 500 000	3 000 000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50 000	650 000	—	—
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3 600	275 000	1 500 000	1 000 000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150 000	2 850 000	1 000 000	7 000 000
Palestine		1914-1918	9 000	650 000	6 000 000	1 020 000
Africa						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277 000	—	—	—
Natal	Annexation	1843	35 400	5 100 000	—	—
Transvaal		1900	110 400	—	58 000 000	66 000 000
Orange Free State		1900	50 400	—	—	—
South West Province	Conquest	1914	322 350	120 000	—	—
Basutoland		—	10 300	500 000	—	—
Bechuanaland		1895	275 000	153 000	—	—
Rhodesia		1889	450 000	1 750 000	6 000 000	5 000 000
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4 000	210 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Gold Coast		1872	92 000	2 030 000	8 000 000	7 000 000
Sierra Leone		1787	34 000	1 541 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Nigeria		1891	353 700	17 400 000	11 000 000	8 000 000
Somaliland		1884	68 000	300 000	300 000	350 000
Kenya	Treaty Cession	1888-1918	566 000	12 000 000	7 000 000	5 000 000
Tanganyika	Cession and Conquest	1914-1918	365 000	4 122 000	1 730 000	1 300 000
Uganda	Conquest	1894	223 500	3 072	1 300 000	2 000 000
Zanzibar	Treaty Cession	1890	1 020	200 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Nyasaland		1891	300 000	1 000 000	600 000	500 000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1 015 000	4 000 000	6 000 000	2 000 000
Mauritius	and Cession	1810-1814	720	384 000	9 000 000	11 000 000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25 000	100 000	120 000
St Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3 800	—	—
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	50 000	15 000
America						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407 250	2 934 000	—	—
Quebec		1759-1763	706 350	2 361 000	—	—
Nova Scotia		1627-1713	21 500	524 000	—	—
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28 300	388 600	—	—
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2 200	80 000	160 000 000	159 000 000
British Columbia	Settlement	1870	355 900	522 000	—	—
Manitoba		1813	251 900	610 000	—	—
Alberta		1870	255 300	588 000	—	—
Saskatchewan		1870	251 700	758 000	—	—
North West Territories		1870	1 250 000	12 000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40 000	203 000	4 000 000	5 000 000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4 000	863 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4 400	53 000	1 000 000	400 000
Leeward Islands		1623-1650	750	140 000	1 600 000	2 000 000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162 000	700 000	650 000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1 860	363 000	7 000 000	5 000 000
British Guiana	and Cession	1803-1814	90 300	298 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
British Honduras		1786	8 600	40 500	700 000	650 000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	20 000	1 400 000	250 000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6 500	1 000	—	—
South Georgia		1771	1 000	—	1 000 000	3 500 000
Oceania						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310 400	2 100 000	—	—
Victoria		1832	88 000	1 532 000	—	—
South Australia		1836	904 000	495 000	—	—
Queensland		1824	670 500	758 000	101 000 000	130 000 000
Tasmania		1803	26 220	121 600	—	—
Western Australia		1828	976 000	332 000	—	—
New Zealand	and Conquest	1845	105 000	1 285 000	43 000 000	48 000 000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7 200	157 000	1 700 000	2 500 000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90 540	360 000	500 000	120 000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	22 500	200 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

Divisions and Capitals	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population	
		1911	1921
England and Wales (London) —			
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,884,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)			
Irish Free State (Dublin)	32,586	4,390,219	*4,496,000
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	—
Total	121,633	45,516,259	47,413,382

* Estimated no Irish Census in 1921

Religion and Languages

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the 'Established Religions'. The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,250,000 communicants in England at Easter 1920, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 546,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1920). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under *Sinn Féin* auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Year	Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1913	1,102,500	24.1	342,538	15.0	652,738	14.3
1914	1,101,836	23.9	353,124	15.3	661,644	14.4
1915	1,024,378	22.1	421,272	18.3	720,035	16.0
1916	986,899	21.1	333,574	14.6	760,248	14.6
1917	852,157	18.2	310,410	14.2	762,129	14.7
1918	808,886	17.7	322,402	14.4	769,035	14.6
1919	887,498	18.5	413,133	16.1	668,152	—
1920	1,194,068	26.3	453,322	19.4	601,030	—
1921*	971,910	23.1	360,120	—	524,840	—
1921†	895,272	20.7	333,754	—	559,733	—

† Including deaths of non-civilians in England and Wales

‡ Civil death rate only

Excluding of Ireland

Immigration and Emigration

Year	Total Im- migrants	Total Em- igrants *	To the British Commonwealth of Nations					To other Countries		
			North America	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa	Other Dominions	Total	U.S.A.	Else where	Total
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	321,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1915	147,189	126,507	19,434	14,907	15,768	37,763	61,808	37,763	5,348	43,111
1916	95,583	93,889	18,953	7,191	7,905	10,118	44,167	28,884	3,428	32,312
1917	34,042	27,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	25,970	22,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	193,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,820	43,575
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	106,179
1921	227,583	377,507	84,125	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,532	67,499	12,208	79,707
1922	—	—	42,606	49,424	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was: *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,224,412, and *Inwards* (from the Continent), 1,209,874. The figures for 1914-22 were *Outwards* (1918) 1,292,225 (1919) 869,022 (1920) 1,280,000 (1921) 890,000 (1922) 1,280,000. *Inwards* (1918) 1,272,225 (1919) 869,022 (1920) 1,280,000 (1921) 890,000 (1922) 1,280,000. For the first six months of 1922, Passengers to *Places outside Europe* exceeded *Inward Passengers* by 22,000. During the same period the Emigrants from the British Isles to Australia and New Zealand numbered 15,567 to Canada 14,222 and to U.S.A. 4,665.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland nor was it till 1823 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods calculated from the numbers of baptisms burials and marriages was in the years—

1570	4 160 221	1670	5 773 646
1600	4,811 718	1700	6 045 008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6 517 035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years with the following results

1801	16 345 646	1871	31 845 379
1811	18 509,116	1881	35 241,488
1821	21 272 187	1891	38,104,975
1831	24,392 485	1901	41,976 827
1841	27 036 450	1911	45,370 530†
1851	27 724 056	1921	48 767,530§§
1861	29,321 288		

** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46 089 249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921 England and Wales 649 Scotland 164 Ireland (1911) 135 6

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND 1801 1921, IRELAND, 1821 1911 AND ISLANDS IN THEIR BRITISH SEAS, 1871 1921 †

ENGLAND AND WALES	POPULATION			INCREASE		FAMILIES		INHABITED HOUSES	
	Males	Females	Total	Decennial	Per Cent	Number	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
1801	4 254 735	4 637 801	8 892 536	—	—	1 806 723	4 60	1 575,923	5 64
1811	4,873,605	5 290 651	10 164 256	1 271,720	14 00	2,142 147	4 74	1 797 504	5 65
1821	5 850 319	6 149 917	12,000 236	1,835 980	18 06	2 493 423	4 81	2 088 156	5 75
1831	6 777 196	7 125 601	13 896 797	1 896 561	15 80	2,911 874	4 77	2 481 544	5 60
1841	7 777 586	8 136 562	15 914 148	2 017 351	14 27	—	—	2 943 945	5 41
1851	8 781 225	9,146,384	17 927 609	2 013,461	12 65	3,712 290	4 83	3 278,039	5 47
1861	9 776 259	10 289 995	20 066 254	2 138 615	11 90	4 491 524	4 47	3 739,505	5 37
1871	11 058 934	11 653,322	22 712 256	2,646 042	13 21	5 049 016	4 50	4 259,117	5 33
1881	12 639 902	13 334,357	25 974 259	3 262 173	14 36	5 633 192	4 61	4 821 519	5 38
1891	14 052 901	14 949,624	29 002 525	3 028 086	11 65	6 131 001	4 73	5 451 497	5 32
1901	15 728 613	16 799 320	32 527 933	3 525,319	12 17	7 036 868	4 62	6 260 822	5 25
1911	17 445 608	18 624 884	36 070 492	3 524 649	10 89	8 005 290	4 50	7 141 781	5 05
1921	18 082 220	19 803 022	37 885,242	1 814 750	5 03	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND									
1801	739 091	869 329	1 608 420	—	—	364 079	4 41	294 553	5 46
1811	826,296	979 568	1 805 864	197 444	12 27	402 068	4 49	304 093	5 93
1821	982,633	1 108,898	2 091,531	285 657	15 82	447 960	4 66	341 474	6 12
1831	1,114,456	1 249,390	2 364,846	272,865	13 04	502,301	4 70	369,393	6 40
1841	1 241,862	1 378,322	2,620 184	255 798	10 82	550 428	4 76	502,822	5 21
1851	1,375,479	1 513 263	2 888 742	268 558	10 25	600,098	4 81	370,368	7 80
1861	1 449,848	1 612,446	3,062 294	173 552	6 00	678,584	4 51	393 220	7 78
1871	1 603,143	1 735 875	3 360 018	297 724	9 72	742 694	4 52	412,185	8 02
1881	1 799,475	1 936 098	3 735,573	375 555	11 18	812,712	4 60	479 005	5 05
1891	1 942,717	2 082 930	4 025 647	290 074	7 77	876,089	4 59	579,968	4 92
1901	2 173 755	2,298 348	4 472,103	446 456	11 09	967,200	4 52	626,914	4 82
1911	2 368 839	2 452 065	4 820 904	288 801	6 46	1 040 147	4 58	1 013,369	4 70
1921	2 348,403	2 533,885	4 882 288	121 384	2 54	—	—	—	—
IRELAND									
1821	3,794,880	3 972,521	7 767 401	965,574	—	1 385,066	5 61	1 249,816	6 21
1841	4 019,576	4 156,528	8,175 124	407 723	5 25	1,472 739	5 55	1 328,839	6 15
1851	3,190,630	3 361,755	6,552 385	1,622 739	19 85	1,204,319	5 44	1,046,223	6 28
1861	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	1,753 418	11 50	1 128,300	5 14	995 156	5 83
1871	2,639,753	2 772,624	5,412 377	1,386,590	16 67	1,071 494	5 04	961,380	5 63
1881	2,533,277	2 641,559	5,174,836	1,237,541	14 39	995,074	5 20	914,108	5 66
1891	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704 750	1,470,086	9 08	932 113	5 05	870,578	5 40
1901	2,200,040	2,258,735	4 458 775	1,245,975	15 23	910 256	4 90	828,158	5 20
1911	2,192,048	2,198,172	4 390 219	1,68 556	11 54	910,748	4 82	861,879	5 20
ISLANDS									
1871	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,922	6 02
1881	66,081	75,179	141,260	1,378	12 34	—	—	24,197	5 72
1891	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4 66	—	—	25 824	5 24
1901	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1 77	—	—	27,770	5 21
1911	70,166	78,749	148,915	1,455	0 96	35,664	4 17	29,220	5 46
1921	68,583	81,267	149,850	937	0 6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy Army and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the interdecennial periods.

§ Inaccurately taken.

‡ Decrease

§ Figures for Great Britain only

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215) the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679) the *Act of Settlement* (1701) the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707) the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1801), the *Parliament Act* (1911) the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act* 1922. The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice, the second established the liberty of the person, the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne, the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom, the sixth enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber, the seventh created the Government of Northern Ireland, and developed into the eighth which established the Irish Free State.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession: the sons of the sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament but in practice his veto is almost obsolete.

The King can do no wrong is a maxim of the constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress while if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney General.

2. *The Legislature*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right (2) creation by the King (3) official position or election. English bishops (24) Irish peers (28) elected for life and Scottish peers (26) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act 1911. Thus if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords in three successive sessions provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons*—This body consists of 707 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five

years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

3. *The Executive*—The Crown (the King in Council) makes peace and war issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office and of justice. The Cabinet under the presidency of the Prime Minister consists of Ministers drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (see page 165). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature*—(a) *England and Wales*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. In the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts too have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament e.g. the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that except for certain minor offences every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London, and at the Central Criminal Court ('The Old Bailey,' see p. 575) for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions holden for every county and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions; (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate; (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland*—Scottish civil law is administered by the Court of Session which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (see p. 548) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Northern Ireland*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are *inter alia* the poor law the laws relating to public health the maintenance of the police the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chaimen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors) and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chaimen) every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost or Parish Councils with Chaimen.

POLICE

The strength of the Police force was 56,908 in England and Wales (1921) and 6,124 in Scotland (1919). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The London Police consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres and contains two courts of justice those of the Guildhall and Mansion House where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the Justices (see p. 233). Although the area is comparatively small the rateable value is enormous and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner 3 Superintendents 6 Chief Inspectors 25 Inspectors 17 Sub-Inspectors 103 Sergeants and 1,006 Constables also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (see p. 233). The Force on Oct. 1, 1922, consisted of 39 Superintendents, 678 Inspectors, 3,035 Sergeants and 17,267 Constables making a total of 21,029 with 282 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 24, 1922, was 12,576. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 1921-1922 was £7,928,499 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £68,075). On March 31, 1921, there were 11,143 Police pensioners and 324 widows.

LOSSES FROM FIRE

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000,000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £3,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3d rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME

England and Wales

Indictable Offences—The number of persons tried for indictable offences was slightly higher than in 1920 and was not much below the level of 1913. The figures for the principal groups of offences compare as follows—

	1913	1920	1921
Violence against the person	1,387	1,107	906
Bigamy	133	722	570
Other sexual offences	1,806	1,607	1,535
Burglary robbery etc.	3,984	4,722	4,280
Fraud and frauds	54,356	51,679	53,022
Other offences	1,703	780	982

Totals 63,269 60,617 61,335

Non Indictable Offences—Persons proceeded against for less serious offences numbered 523,718 compared with 611,821 in 1920 and 680,290 in 1913. The totals for certain groups of offences and the corresponding figures for 1920 and 1913 are—

	1913	1920	1921
Game laws	4,262	4,050	5,620
Pool law	6,256	2,044	3,128
Sundry trading	11,555	16,290	18,426
Vagrancy	27,523	6,209	7,246
Education Acts	44,030	42,320	26,529
Highway Acts	76,011	105,790	133,405
Drunkenness	204,038	98,606	81,383
Gaming	29,384	24,323	24,474

Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Of 8,934 persons brought up for trial in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions 43 were not actually tried—in 13 cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, and in 30 cases the jury found that the accused were insane and unfit to plead. There remain 8,891 persons actually tried of whom 7,712 were acquitted and 7,152 convicted while 27 were found guilty but insane.

Court of Criminal Appeal—The Court of Criminal Appeal granted leave to appeal in 43 out of 439 applications. In addition there were 18 appeals on grounds involving questions of law and 26 appeals against sentences of preventive detention making a total of 80 appeals for hearing, as against 111 in the preceding year and 157 in 1913. In 31 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed and in 49 cases the conviction or sentence was quashed, including 30 cases in which other sentences were substituted.

Husbands and Wives, &c.—Separation orders granted in 1921 numbered 5,952 compared with 5,713 in 1913. 9,065 orders were made for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914) and 9,469 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959).

Juvenile Offenders*—The total number of persons brought before juvenile courts in 1921 was 32,359, namely 15,222 children, 15,031 young persons and 2,106 persons aged above 16. Including those dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction there were 33,994 juvenile offenders. Of those brought before Juvenile Courts 3,764 were acquitted, orders

* Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines damages or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 years be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not fit person to be so detained. (Children Act 1908 sec. 102.)

without conviction were made against 12,680 and 13,669 were convicted. Only seven youthful offenders were sentenced to imprisonment 608 were committed to reformatory schools 603 males were ordered to be whipped, and 12,288 (or 20 per cent. of the number convicted) were sentenced to pay fines. In 2,446 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant. During the year probation orders were made in respect of 10,293 persons.

Homicide—Apart from cases of infanticide and deaths from illegal operations 85 cases of supposed murder came to the knowledge of the police in England and Wales during 1921 compared with 107 in 1920 and 100 in 1919. In 22 cases (1921) the murderer committed suicide in 56 cases arrests were made involving 59 persons and in the remaining 7 cases no arrests were made. In 1921 out of 13 sentences of death 8 were commuted to penal servitude for life. The results of the proceedings taken are shown in the appended table—

	1913	1920	1921
Sentenced to death	27	28	13
Guilty, but insane	13	12	8
Ordered to be detained	—	1	—
Convicted of manslaughter	28	13	14
Accessory after fact	1	—	—
Malicious wounding	—	—	1
Discharged or acquitted	12	26	14
Found insane on remand	5	9	7
Extradited, died &c	3	2	—

Totals 79 91 59
Drunkenness—The total number of convictions for drunkenness in 1921 was 76,347 (63,253 men and 13,094 women) against a total of 128,877 in 1913 and 29,075 in 1918. In 516 cases the condition is reported to have arisen from the drinking of methylated spirit.

EDUCATION

I—ELEMENTARY

Statutes require parents in England and Wales to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age. In Scotland, to provide efficient education up to 15 years. In Ireland, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation attendance of pupils and teaching staffs, whilst the State supplies nearly one half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. It may be remarked—(i) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts (ii) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly managed schools (iii) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation managers.

In 1921 there were 21,534 public elementary, special and certified efficient schools in England and Wales with accommodation for over 7,150,000 pupils, and 3,113 in Scotland with accommodation for 957,000. Teachers number

200,000, women preponderating. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1912, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14 and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession also nursery schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening handicrafts cookery &c.—and the sections upon health medical attendance, physical training evening play centres, home study future employment &c. show that the schools are valuable agencies in child welfare generally.

II—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY

The Education Act 1918 has in view powers for compulsory and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary

The aims methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute undifferentiated 4 year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial commercial &c. employments.

(i) *England*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board 1920 21 was 1,465 containing 386,000 pupils, of whom about one fourth come up from elementary schools with 'free places' others with scholarships. Nine tenths of these schools receive State grants and nearly one third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these efficient schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools there is a shortage of fully qualified teachers but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii) *Wales*—The system is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions and are called 'intermediate' in many cases. The number of efficient schools was (in 1921) 122 and of pupils, 22,000 girls preponderating. Three per cent. of the schools do not receive government grants, and 82 per cent. were provided by the Local Authorities. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

(iii) *Scotland Intermediate and Secondary Schools*—Three kinds of courses are provided "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post Intermediate." The former are taken in 196 schools by 35,000 pupils, and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils. All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

(iv) *Ireland*—Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made. Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11,000) were presented for examination. It seems that 346 schools were affected with some 12,000 pupils. There are also Commissioners of Education in Ireland, whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster.

Technical

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities) 3,143 in number and attended by 417,148 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (294) Tutorial Classes (100) Technical Institution Courses (24) with 1,169 grant earning students. Day Technical Classes (127) held in 38 Institutions with 97,295 students on whom State grants are paid, and also 151 Schools of Art, 19 Branch Schools of Art, and 49 Art Classes.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers of whom 50 per cent have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the training of

Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants mainly in the form of block grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April 1922.

In 1922-23 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under—

	Professors	Undergraduates
Universities	16	16
England (10)	3,077	31,030
Wales (1)	294	2,530
Scotland (4)	747	11,190
Total (15)	4,118	44,750

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland for the eleven years ended March 31 1924 are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1913-14	£198,743,000	£197,493,000
1914-15	226,694,080	1,134,654,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,700,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917-18	707,435,000	2,696,221,000
1918-19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922-23	914,012,452*	812,496,604
1923-24*	818,000,000	816,416,000

* Budget Estimate (see also p. 490)

THE RISE IN TAXATION

In 1913-14 the amount raised by direct taxation in the United Kingdom was £163,035,000.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1922-23.

Revenue		Expenditure			
	<i>Estimated</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimated</i>	<i>Actual</i>	
Customs	£112,250,000	£123,043,000	Permanent Debt Charge	£16,000,000	£14,809,421
Excise	160,750,000	157,275,000	Interest &c on War Debt	319,000,000	309,780,511
Motor Vehicles Duties	10,600,000	12,321,000	Road Fund	10,000,000	11,778,043
Estate Duties	48,000,000	56,871,000	Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	9,788,000	10,471,016
Stamps	18,250,000	22,222,000	Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer	2,500,000	3,328,939
Land Tax and House Duty	3,000,000	2,980,000	Land Settlement	3,500,000	1,235,874
Income and Super Tax	329,000,000	379,045,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,650,000	2,704,800
Excess Profits Duty	27,800,000	2,004,000	Supply Services—Navy, Army and Air	138,079,000	111,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	19,750,000	18,977,000	Civil Services	317,455,000	286,825,000
<i>Receipts from Taxes</i>	£789,400,000	£774,738,000	Revenue Departments and Post Office	66,097,000	61,74,000
Postal Service	35,667,000	34,500,000	Provision for Supplementary Estimates	25,000,000	—
Telegraph Service	5,230,000	5,500,000			
Telephone Service	13,728,000	13,550,000			
Crown Lands	750,000	900,000			
Interest on Sundry Loans	14,000,000	10,016,255			
Miscellaneous — Ordinary	22,000,000	24,140,591			
<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>	£181,375,000	£139,274,452			
<i>Total Revenue</i>	£970,775,000	£914,012,452	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	£920,069,000	£812,496,604
			* Including Supplementary Grants.		

* Including Supplementary Grants.

of £3 10s per head of the population at that period, in 1921-2 the amount raised was £865,713,000, or £18 4s per head. In France the amount raised in 1913-14 was 3 360,000,000 francs, or 84 francs 50 centimes per head in 1921-22 the amount was 18 523 000 000 francs, or 47s francs 40 centimes per head. In Germany the amount in 1913 14 was 2 119 000,000 marks, or 31 marks 30 pf per head in 1921-22 it was 61,991 000 000 marks, or 1033 marks 20 pf per head. In the House of Commons on Feb 22 1923 the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Baldwin) stated that the taxation per head in the United Kingdom, France and the United States was —

Country	Indirect	Direct
U K	£6 2 0	£10 10 0
France	fr 193	fr 242
U S A (Federal Taxes)	\$12 70	\$13 60

NATIONAL DEBTS

Great Britain	£7 766 000 000 = per head £181
United States	\$5,147 000,000 = £47
France	£6,340 000 000 = £162

THE BRITISH INCOME TAX

Before and after the Great War

	1912-13	1920-21
Gross income brought under review	£ 111 456 413	£ 3 000 000 000
Deductions for exemptions, repairs to property wear and tear &c	204 304 600	500 000 000
Actual income liable to tax before deduction of personal allowance &c	907 151 813	2 500 000 000
Total income on which tax was received	755 577 547	1 340 000 000
Total net produce	41 574 277	350 000 000
Normal rate in the £	1s 2d	6s
Produce for each 1d of the normal rate	2 969 591	4 860 000

The Geddes Report

In 1921 a Committee was appointed by the Government (with the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, C.B., M.P. as Chairman) to review the National Expenditure. The various spending departments of the Government had undertaken to

reduce their expenditure by £75,000,000 and the task of the Committee was to enquire whether a further economy of £100,000,000 could be effected. The three Reports of the Geddes Committee recommended a total additional saving of £86 844 175, which fell short of the total aimed at by £13 155 825 but the Committee point out that the full sum can be made good (i) in Naval Expenditure (a) as a result of the Washington Conference, and (b) under the heading of oil stocks and oil storage and (ii) in Military Expenditure, upon a review of the garrison abroad. The Estimates reviewed and the Reductions proposed were as under —

Report	Estimates	Reductions
First	£390 000 000	£74 471 875
Second	18 000 000	3 500 000
Third	102 500 000	8 782 300
Totals	£510 500 000	£86 844 175

The Budget 1923-1924

Summary of Provisions

The Budget of Great Britain for 1923-1924 was introduced on April 16 1923 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Stanley Baldwin). The financial year 1922-1923 ended with a realized surplus of £102 516 000 which was applied in reduction of the National Debt and the estimated revenue for 1923-1924 showed an estimated surplus of £1 884 000 after allowing for certain remission of taxation.

Changes in Taxation

The Income Tax is reduced from 5s to 4s 6d in the £, the Corporations Profits Tax from 1s to 6d, the Beer Duty is reduced by £1 per barrel, the tax on Sweetened Table Waters is reduced from 4d to 2d per gallon, the Cider Duty of 4d per gallon is abolished. The Rates of Postage are reduced for Inland Letters to 1½d for 2oz, the additional charges being ½d for every additional 2 oz. Letters to British Dominions and the U.S.A. reduced to 1½d for 1 oz, and 1d for each additional ¼ oz. Foreign Letters 1 oz for 2½d instead of 3d. Postcards reduced from 1½d to 1d, and Inland Printed Papers reduced to 2 oz ½d. Certain concessions are made to Telephone users.

Estimated and Actual Revenue 1923-1924		
Service	Budget	Six months
Customs	£116 900 000	£63 043 000
Excise	142 850,000	68 999 000
Motor Vehicle Duties	13 850 000	3 629 000
Estate Duties	52 000 000	26 730 000
Stamps	20 000 000	9 360 000
Land Tax House Duty and Mineral Rights		
Duty	3 000 000	510 000
Income Tax	261 000 000	104 707 000
Super Tax	58 000 000	20 620 000
Excess Profits Duty	12 000 000	Nil
Corporation Profits Tax	20 000 000	10 320 000
Postal Service	33 200 000	15,000,000
Telegraph Service	5 250 000	2 500,000
Telephone Service	14 150 000	7,100,000
Crown Lands	900 000	460,000
From Sundry Loans &c	12,500 000	6 022,162
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—
Ordinary	12,500 000	7 240 978
Special	40,000 000	19,988,809
Total	£818,500 000	£365 829 949

Estimated and Actual Expenditure, 1923-1924		
Service	Budget	Six months
National Debt	£350 000,000	£172 734,295
Northern Ireland	3 000 000	1 791,791
Road Fund	12,650,000	3,028,044
Local Taxation	10,358 000	4 088 012
Land Settlement	1 500 000	345 930
Other Consolidated Fund Services		
Navy	2 972 000	1 290 840
Army	58 000,000	
Air Force	52 000 000	46 350,000
Civil Services	12 011,000	
Customs Excise and Inland Revenue	317,455 000	106 897 672
Post Office Services	11 591,000	
	50 874 000	26 308 008
Total	£816,616,000	£362,832,762
Surplus	1 884,000	1,997,187
Total	£818 500,000	£365,829,949

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1913-14 AND 1923-24

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources (1) supply grants (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates that is the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments.

The total cost of the Consolidated Fund and Supply Services in 1913-14 (the last complete year before the (real War) in 1918-19 (when expenditure reached its maximum) and in 1923-24 (Budget estimates) are given below (in Thousands of £) —

Services	1913 14. (Actual)	1918-19 (Actual)	1923 24 (Est.)
Consolidated Fund Services	37 323	281 345	380 470
Fighting Services	86 028	1 415 534	144 922
Civil Services	55 006	1 399 552	285 455
Revenue Departments	29 461	50 055	64 688
Total (Gross)	207 818	3 246 476	875 535

(CIVIL SERVICE DECREASES)

Reductions in staffs and the accelerated liquidation of war commitments have enabled further considerable savings to be effected in the expenditure of the Civil Departments. The estimates for salaries and expenses in 1923-24 amount to £10,821,749 (including £639,915 attributable to war services) giving a net reduction on the total for last year of £3,347,555. On balance only seven of the forty departments and services show increases. These together amount to £447,725 while the decreases under the other heads reach a total of £3,795,280. For the first time the Departmental votes include provision for payment to the Post Office for telephone services, which will appreciably add to the Post Office revenue. An increased charge of £3,585,500 to meet the cost of the withdrawal and redemption of silver and bronze coin is covered by additional appropriations in aid to the extent of £3,130,800, leaving a net increase in the estimate for the Mint of £199,990. The grant in aid to the Forestry Commission is raised from £20,000 to £163,000. It is stated that legislation may shortly be introduced to transfer the Crown woods and forests to the Commission. The expenditure and revenue connected with these woods are at present debited and credited to the account of the land revenues of the Crown—the annual surplus on which is paid into the Exchequer. If the proposed legislation is carried the land revenues will be relieved of and the Forestry Fund will be charged with, a net sum in 1923-24 which is estimated at £10,000. Higher grants in respect of unemployment schemes and for agricultural education and research, and the improvement of live stock increase the *Scottish* estimates by £107,399. For the ordinary services of the Ministry of Agriculture £12,047,000 is required, but owing to a decline of £60,200 in the vote for the agricultural training of ex-officers and men, the total expenditure of £1,764,451 shows a net

reduction of £47,253. The main items compared as follows

	Estimates 1923-24	Increase (+) or decrease (-) on 1922-23
Salaries and allowances	511 351	- 34,039
Education and Research	666 440	+ 74 560
Live stock grants &c	89 360	- 97,525
Land settlement and improvement	923 710	+ 178 985
Kew Gardens	46 562	- 5 220
Sugar beet	12 500	—
Fisheries Department	76 826	- 8 216
Training of ex-officers and men	12 800	- 60 200

In the case of the Board of Trade the estimates for the ordinary services amount to £472,133 and that for war services to £560,415. These figures represent decreases of £134,068 and £702,632 respectively. Compared with last year's estimates the war services show the following increases and reductions —

	Estimates 1923 24	Increase (+) or decrease (-) on 1922-23
Food Department	16 500	- 54,155
Claims Office (Enemy Debts)	634 000	+ 261 064
Russian Claims Dept.	2 350	- 2 510
Reparation claims Dept.	22 100	- 17 660
Other war services	8 090	- 22 357
Diverted cargoes (cotton)	40 000	- 110 000
Reparation dyes	99 800	+ 50 300
Assistance to industry	5 625	- 1 250
Air raids compensation grants	750	- 850
Australian zinc concentrates	2 120 000	+ 701 100
Australian spelter	500	- 849 500

The cost of administration of the *Enemy Debts Clearing Office* will be covered by fees and the vote for reparation dyes represents the costs of distribution which will be met out of the proceeds of the sale of the 3,000 tons due from Germany in 1923-24 under the Peace Treaty. It is expected that the sales of Australian zinc concentrates which the Government may be required to take under the contract of April 1918, will produce £2,005,000.

As regards the *Other Departments* the decreases as a rule represent the aggregate of savings on a large number of items, but especially on salary lists. Apart from the automatic reduction of £1,283,363 on *Irish services*, the principal decrease is in stationery and printing, which at £1,644,592 is lower by £1,033,090. The main reductions on last year are Printing £245,000 paper £247,000 salaries wages and allowances £161,875 office supplies, £112,000, and binding, 70,000.

EX-SERVICE MEN

Statistics issued by the Treasury show that out of a total staff (permanent and temporary) in Government offices on Aug 1, 1922, of 324,667, of whom 233,461 were men ex-Service men numbered 124,963.

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1918-19—1922-23

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Patent Medicines	Licences		Table Waters	Entertainments	Matches and Lighters
				Spirit Retailers	Other Licences			
1919	£ 25 423,393	£ 18 663,117	£ 1 065 693	£ 1 273,297	£ 1,104,911	£ 1 581 721	£ 7 520 080	£ 1 706,240
1920	71 276,230	42,633,798	1,332 661	1 324 523	1,433 822	1 361 891	10 479 516	2,311 740
1921	123 393 903	53,907,633	1 369,730	2 592,398	1 686 344	1 180 764	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121 844 583	51,277 920	1,328,448	3,156 837	1 481 045	1 157 275	10 279,543	2 122 325
1923	92 262,893	45 079,233	1,219 704	3 032 354	1 378 047	871 065	9 603 047	1,800 249

* Other Licences issued in 1921-22 included Auctioneers 9 735 Hawkers 21 137 Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors 43 328 Pawnbrokers 4 717 Plate Dealers 22 303 Male Servants 64 246 Armorial Bearings 40 890 Dogs 1 888 140

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1918-19—1922-23.

Year ended March 31	Tea	Cocoa and Coffee	Sugar	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine	Spirits	Motor Spirit	Clocks and Watches
1919	£ 16,054 520	£ 3 124,732	£ 27 007 918	£ 46 231 430	£ 1 409 233	£ 5,579,039	£ 2 153 590	£ 663 785
1920	17 750 624	3 099 006	40 887 581	60 044 865	2 238 502	16 168,973	2 992,485	919 385
1921	16 863 249	2 360,424	29 369 828	55 606 322	2 912 643	17,127 332	2 560,762	781 498
1922	17 582 537	2 464 482	35 947 068	55 277 907	2 750 607	11 531,070		450 401
1923	11,555,725	1 707 842	39 376 392	53 472 257	3 051 851	8 569 348		558 981

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919 the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was 1ea, 8 42lb Coffee 0 82lb Cocoa 3 19lb a total of 12 43lb per head. In 1840, the figures were 1ea 1 22lb Coffee 1 08lb Cocoa 0 08lb a total of 2 38lb

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March 1922 7 408 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6 410 were seizures of tobacco cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 6 312 lb of tobacco and cigars and 599 gallons of spirits. 3 029 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling and penalties to the amount of £12,238 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY INCOME TAX PAYABLE 1918-19—1922-23

Year ended March 31	PAYABLE DUTIES				INCOME TAX	SUCCESSION TAX	STAMPS
	Probate Duty	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty	Inheritance Tax			
1919	£ 18 779	£ 25 143 567	£ 5 587 671	£ 30 800 021	£ 303 630,000	£ 35 560 000	£ 12 417,021
1920	13 210	36 637 799	6 057 701	42 759 977	317 029,000	42 405,000	22 891 467
1921	15 387	40 613 627	6 509 694	47 181 080	340 665,000	55 669,000	26 540 814
1922	15,939	45 145 726	7 300 355	52 191 000	337 027,000	61 730 000	19 638 000
1923	12,415	48 463 487	7,956 069	56 871 000	314 836 000	64 209 000	22 222 000

ASSESSMENTS TO PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX

SCHEDULE	1917-8	1918-9	1919-20	EXCESS PROFITS	
				YEAR	YIELD
A (Ownership)	£ 288 347 000	£ 288 699 000	£ 290 751 665	1917-18	£ 220,214,000
B (Occupation)	51 230 000	98 800 000	98 950 000	1918-19	285,028,000
C (Securities)	76,613 000	80 150 000	90 426 000	1919-20	290 045,000
D (Businesses &c.)	1 285 234 000	1 629,951 000	2,061 191 837	1920-21*	186 255,000
E (Salaries)	265 642 000	348,055 000	492 248,010	1921-22	30,477,813
Total	£ 1 967 066 000	£ 2 445 655 000	£ 2 970,604 036	1922-23	2,004,000

* To Feb 28, 1922

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES 1922-23

Division	Gross Receipts
England and Wales	£ 11 476,991
Scotland	1 122 020
Southern Ireland	3,409
Total	£ 12,622,420

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1922-23

Total Tax	£ 18,962,834
Repayments &c	122,263
Net Receipts	£ 18,840,571

THE NATIONAL DEBT

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688 which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000 making the total nearly £250,000,000 which was reduced considerably until 1793 when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty three years £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1793	4,877,956	1801	27,305,271	1809	12,298,375
1794	6,998,389	1802	14,638,254	1810	7,792,444
1795	30,464,831	1803	8,754,761	1811	19,143,953
1796	22,244,922	1804	14,570,763	1812	24,790,697
1797	30,356,873	1805	16,649,801	1813	39,649,282
1798	16,858,503	1806	13,035,344	1814	34,563,603
1799	21,714,863	1807	10,432,924	1815	20,241,807
1800	23,030,520	1808	12,095,044	1816	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January 1816 was £900,436,000 (Funded £816,312,000 Unfunded £44,727,000 Annuities £39,397,000) the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000 but the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1817	1,826,814	1824	7,456,559	1831	2,673,858
1818	1,624,666	1825	9,900,725	1832	5,696
1819	3,163,130	1826	1,195,531	1833	1,023,784
1820	1,218,019	1827	2,022,028	1834	1,776,378
1821	4,104,457	1828	4,667,965	1835	1,270,050
1822	2,962,564	1829	2,760,003	1836	1,590,727
1823	5,621,725	1830	1,935,465	1837	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000 with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854 when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886 the following being the actual amounts paid off—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1858	2,971,727	1874	3,443,023	1886	Nil
1859	58,441	1875	6,899,370	1887	5,993,723
1860	2,888,254	1876	15,004,807	1888	30,703,615
1861	381,691	1877	Nil	1889	7,426,812
1862	1,038,371	1878	7,094,132	1890	8,636,931
1863	968,099	1879	1,106,831	1891	4,709,820
1864	9,236,915	1880	Nil	1892	5,412,351
1865	4,054,429	1881	4,034,595	1893	6,894,203
1866	8,789,050	1882	5,350,543	1894	4,543,540
1867	1,886,986	1883	15,647,752	1895	8,943,417
1868	Nil	1884	6,669,421	1896	7,620,502
1869	1,092,700	1885	9,952,555	1897	7,630,265
1870	4,073,603	1886	6,923,283	1898	6,643,365
1871	5,303,406	1887	6,873,119		

On March 31 1890 the Dead Weight total was £635,070,635 being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £124,752,190 were raised, but from April 1 1903 to March 31 1914 the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off and the total Debt on March 31 1914 was £661,473,765.

The total gross liabilities of the State for the financial year 1922-23 was £774,526,127 as against £763,128,332 for 1921-22. There are increases of £265,769,829 in the Funded Debt and £17,492,396 in Other Capital Liabilities (total £283,262,225) and reductions of £1,506,924 under Terminable Annuities and £173,377,486 under Unfunded Debt (total £174,884,410).

The unfunded debt was increased by additional creations under the War Loan and other Acts by £500,097,918. Treasury bonds as counting for £429,636,031 and National Savings Certificates for £56,969,826. On the other hand reductions were effected in War Loan Victory Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, National War Bonds, Treasury bills etc to the aggregate amount of £673,475,404. Included in this sum were sur-renders for death duties totalling £31,635,088.

At March 31 1923 the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following—

External Debt	£1,088,669,915
Internal Debt floating	1,020,915,500
Other Internal Debt	5,566,709,694
Other capital liabilities	66,221,038
Total	£7,742,526,127

THE DEAD WEIGHT DEBT 1904-5 to 1921-22

Financial Year	Dead Weight Debt	Cost of Interest and Management	Gross amount Redeemed	Debt created in the year	Net Decrease	Net Increase
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-1905	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	
1905-1906	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	nil	11,852,132	
1906-1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	nil	13,714,432	
1907-1908	729,505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	nil	18,029,680	
1908-1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	nil	8,787,968	
1909-1910	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,422,489	21,000,000		10,557,511
1910-1911	713,245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	nil	28,012,949	
1911-1912	685,222,459	24,500,000	10,487,978	nil	10,487,978	
1912-1913	674,744,481	24,500,000	13,270,716	nil	13,270,716	
1913-1914	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	nil	10,203,674	
1914-1915	651,270,091	22,668,896	8,953,015	466,500,000		457,546,985
1915-1916	1,108,827,076	60,249,311	599,598,339	1,631,529,907		1,031,931,568
1916-1917	2,120,748,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,166,270,880		1,870,697,264
1917-1918	4,012,445,908	189,851,066	201,509,133	2,061,913,862		1,860,404,799
1918-1919	5,871,850,637	269,964,650	1,384,325,886	1,947,424,678		1,563,098,792
1919-1920	7,434,949,429	323,033,708	927,946,296	1,384,741,167		396,794,871
1920-1921	7,821,744,300	349,598,616	352,320,328	105,985,718	246,334,610	
1921-1922	7,585,409,690					

The Internal Debt

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ('The Funds') of the Capital Liability in respect of *Termable Annuities* and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31 1922 and 1923 the Internal Debt amounted to —

	1922	1923
<i>Funded Debt</i> —		
Consols &c.	£314 523 312	£314 220 741
Annuities	16 191 166	13 681 065
<i>Unfunded Debt</i> —		
Inside Fixed Charge	147,301 500	193 897 500
Outside do —		
3¼% War Stock	62 745 197	62 745 197
4½% "	12 804 441	12 804 442
5% "	1 886 899 878	2 030 439 752
4% "	65 464 016	64 932 235
4% Funding, (1921)	403 028 649	400 447 352
3½% Conversion	266 083 487	683 619 483
Exchequer Bonds	185 645 533	150 281 603
National War Bonds	1 200 624 485	953 130 670
Treasury Bonds	452,778 995	411 016 623
Victory Bonds	355 866 445	353 921 445
Treasury Bills	877,214 000	616 010,000
War Savings Certs	341 965 346	353 841 531
	£6 111,121 473	£6 614 989 639

The total of the *floating Debt* outstanding on Nov 10 1923 was £811 271 500 a reduction of £102,902 000 since Nov 11 1922

Paper Money

Current Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Nov 7 1923 amounted to £259 875 735 a decrease since Dec 1920 of £87 625 000

The External Debt

The External Debt consists of loans from British Dominions the United States and other countries and was stated at the following total: on March 31 1921 and 1922 —

	1921	1922
Canada	£53 339 000	£27 418 000
Mauritius	538 000	538 000
Straits Settlements	7 656 000	7 656 000
U.S.A.	963 622 000	920 490 000
Allied Governments —		
France		*53 500 000
Russia		*60 000,000
Italy		*14 500 000
Argentina (Fail Bonds)	3 082 000	3 082 000
Japan	6 000 000	3 000 000
Sweden	826,000	Nil
	£1 161 563 000	£1 090 184 000

In the three financial years 1920-1922 the sum of £274,666 000 was paid off the External Debt

* See Estimated Assets below

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at \$4 604 128 085 of which \$4 128 085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent for 10 years and 3½ per cent thereafter until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ¼ per cent in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec 15 in each year at the rate of 3¼ per cent for the first 10 years and 4 per cent thereafter to include the sinking fund.

Estimated Assets

The estimated value of the Debts owing to Great Britain by British Dominions and Foreign Countries and of Investments made by the

British Government in various Loans and undertakings is shown below (as on March 31, 1923) —

War Loans

Dominions —	
Australia	£91 453,000
New Zealand	29 623 000
Canada	13 810 000
South Africa	12,286 000
Other Dominions and Colonies	3 260 000
	£150 432,000

Allies —

Russia	£655 000 000
France	601 645 358
Italy	527 865 000
Yugo-Slavin	26 194 265
Poland	89 701
Rumania	23 548,900
Portugal	20 467 200
Greece	22 399 590
	£1 877 210 054

Fulfil Loans

Austria	£10 238 386
Poland	4 156 033
Rumania	2 231 753
Yugo-Slavin	2 135 045
Czecho-Slovakia	478,845
Hungary	148 765
	£19 478 827

Reconstruction Loans

Belgium	£ 9 000 000
Austria	2 546 501
	£11 546 501

Other Loans

Czecho-Slovakia	£901 082
Total Loans &c.	£1 900 136 424
Miscellaneous Assets	£112 609 234
Exchequer Balances	11 173 530
	£2 121 243,764

Included in the Miscellaneous Assets are *Suez Canal Shares* valued at £19 206 335 and investments in various registered companies the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company £5,200 000 Cunard Steamship Company £2 600 020 British Dye stuffs Corporation £1 700 001 British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg Co £1 450 000 Commercial Bank of Siberia £1 198 371 Standard Ship building Co (T. Finch Ltd) and Chepstow Property Co £656 250 British America Nickel Corp of Canada £629 618 British Farina Mills £325 000 Home Crown Sugar Ltd, £187 500 Turkish Petroleum Company £22,105

Reparations

The British share of the capital obligations of the enemy Powers on the existing basis as determined by Inter Allied Agreements is twenty nine milliard gold marks (£1,450 000 000) to which approximately 2,200 000,000 gold marks (£110 000,000) must be added in respect of reimbursement of the Belgian War Debt to Great Britain the liability for which was transferred to Germany. These figures are subject to adjustment on the one hand on account of sums already received, and, on the other, in respect of interest in arrears, but these adjustments are not sufficiently important in amount appreciably to modify the total figures. Figures are not given separately for Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, which are included in the figures given above.

Debit and Credit Balances

The figures presented to the Reparations Commission as balanced on March 31, 1923, were stated in *milliards of gold marks* as under:—

Country	Credits	Debits	Balance	
			Credit	Debit
U.S.A.	48 7	ml	48 7	
Gr. Britain	67 2	19 8	47 4	
France	68 6	21 5	47 1	
Belgium	8 8	1 1	7 7	
Italy	12 2	17 9		5 7
Other States	8 5	9 3		0 8
Russia		19 2		19 2
Germany		5 3		5 3
German Reparations		119 9		119 9
Totals	214 0	214 0	150 9	150 9

What Germany has Paid Great Britain

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Baldwin) stated in the House of Commons the amounts Germany has paid by way of reparations under the *Treaty of Versailles* from Nov. 11, 1918 to April 30, 1923:—

Gold and paper currencies	740 000 000
Deliveries in kind	413 000 000
Total	1 153 000 000

At twenty gold marks to the pound the total would represent £57 600 000 on which the cost of the Army of Occupation was a charge prior to Reparations proper. Between May 1, 1922 and December 1922 a further sum of approximately 100 000 000 gold marks (or about £5 000 000) was received in respect of loans under the Reparation (Recovery) Act due to the U.S.A.

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign governments on May 15, 1923. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period as well as the principal amounts:—

Armenia	\$13 137 456	Italy	\$1 801 514 634
Austria	25 220 723	Latvia	5 522 206
Belgium	418 056 217	Lithuania	28 869
Bulgaria	8 147 000	Nicaragua	5 479 791
Czechoslovakia	103 106 420	Poland	170 85
Estonia	15 604 148	Poland	148 504 423
Finland	5 005 000	Romania	4 089 387
France	3 770 906 656	Russia	227 801 950
Gr. Britain	4 045 872 500	Yugo-Slavia	57 872 196
Holland	15 375 000		
Hungary	1 837 501	Total	\$18 456 383 050

The whole amount advanced by the United States to foreign Governments plus unpaid interest, was on May 15, 1923, \$11 456 383 000, of which the share of Great Britain was \$4 685,862 500. According to a statement in the House of Commons by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in April, 1922, the actual amount advanced to Great Britain after the United States entered the War was \$4 197 000,000 the difference of \$488,000,000 representing added interest. When the statement was made the Financial Secretary added that during the period in which the British Government was borrowing from the United States it was lending £897,000,000 to Allied Governments, in addition to £828 000,000

lent to them before the United States entered the War. Had the British Government been relieved of the necessity of lending this £897 000,000 to the Allied Governments it would have been so far as could be judged unnecessary for the British Government to ask financial assistance from the United States Government.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York has provided details of the expenditures made in the United States by the British Government during the period in which loans were made to Great Britain by the United States Government. The figures show that while the total cash advances of the United States to Great Britain amounted to \$4 277 000 000 the British Government expended in the United States during the same time the sum of \$7 220 000,000 or \$2 943 000 000 more than the total amount lent to Great Britain. The items upon which these British expenditures were made in the United States were as follows (April 1917 to November 1920):—

Munitions (including horses, &c.)	\$ 536 000,000
Cotton cereals (to July 1917) and bills of exchange bought to meet expenditures in U.S.	1 683 000 000
Cereals after July 1917	1 375 000 000
Other foods	1 169 000 000
Tobacco	99 000 000
Other supplies	215 000 000
Payments for shipping	49 000 000
Interest paid to the U.S. Treasury	388 000 000
Repayment of loans raised in the United States	353 000 000
Purchases of silver	262 000,000
Paid in miscellaneous ways	91 000 000
Total	7,220 000 000

A number of the above purchases notably cereals, sugar and munitions were made by the British Government for other Allied Governments and those Governments subsequently repaid Great Britain \$2 854 000 000 after deducting those repayments the net expenditures by Great Britain in the United States for British purposes were \$2 366 000 000 or over \$1,000 000 000 more than was lent to the British Government by the United States.

The above expenditures were provided for as follows (April 1917 to November 1920):—

Loans by U.S. Treasury (net after deducting repayments)	\$ 4 197 000 000
Dollars paid by U.S. Government to British Government for sterling required to make payments in England	449 000 000
Dollars paid to British Government for rupees and gold from India sold to U.S. Treasury	81,000,000
Money raised by the British Government from other sources	639 000,000
Total	5 366,000 000

The final item includes any payments to Great Britain for services rendered such as transportation of troops, &c. which the United States made in dollars in America together with such sums as accrued to the British Government from interest on or sales of American securities owned by it, shipments of gold and other exports, &c.

Defaulting Debtors

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544 201 of principal is owing by states which do not pay their debts in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746 274 12s), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U S A and certain cities of South America.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1922 these liabilities stood at £66,231 038, an increase of £17 492 356 over the total for the previous year, an amount of £20 574 715 having been created and £3 082 319 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1922 to be as follows—
 Turkish Loan £3 815 200 Egyptian Loan £5 661 800 Greek Loan £3 899 100 Mauritius Loan, £255 167 Transvaal Loan £27 226 549 Sudan Loan £6 440 000 Welsh Church Loan £2,350,000 Local Loans £217,309 766, Irish Land Purchase Stock £8 232 913 (do) £56,621 017 (do) £60 920 212 and Temporary Advances, £670 000

Cost of the Debt**Fixed Charge**

	1920-21	1921-22
Interest of funded Debt	£7,879 840	£7,875,872
Terminable Annuities	2 588 563	2,593 008
Interest of Unfunded Debt	5 949 154	4,111 490
New Sinking Fund	7 340,456	9 094,246
Cost of Management	741 987	826,384

£24,500 000 £24,500,000

Outside Fixed Charge

Interest on War Debt	£325,098 616	£307 794 347
Road Fund	8,936,689	10 795 000

£334,035,305 £318,589,347

Total Cost of the Debt £358 535,305 £343,089,347

The Sinking Funds

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (a) the *New Sinking Fund* (set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875), which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management (£9 094,246 in 1921-22) (b) the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt (c) *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£2 090,732 in 1921-22) (d) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept 1 of each year are discharged

(£1 906,905 in 1921-22) (e) *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c (£2,194 727 in 1921-22) (£86,000 000 of 5% Stock and £20 000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1920), (f) *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919 (£9,274 000 in 1921-22) (g) *Issues from Revenue to redeem Debt* (£45 693,247 in 1921-22) The total issues to redeem Dead Weight in 1921-22 were £70,703,856

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1922 AND 1923

	Dec 31 1920	Nov 2 1922	Nov 2 1923
2½ / Consols	44½	57	58
4 / War Loan	91½	95½	101½
5 / War Loan	82½	98½	101½
4 / Funding	68	86½	90
3½ / Conversion	—	74½	78½
4 / Victory Bonds	72½	88½	92½
5 / Nat. War Bonds (1924)	96½	104	106½
5 / Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95½	105	106½
5 / Nat. War Bonds (1927)	92½	105½	106½
5 / Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92½	105½	106½
5 / Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92½	100	105½
3 / Local Loans Stock	50½	63½	67½
Bank of England Stock	165	223	252
3½ / Metropolitan Stock	80½	93	93½
5 / L C C Stock	85½	102	105
5 / Corp of London Stock	85½	104	107
4 / Port of Lond B Stk	62½	81	85

Colonial Government Securities

	Dec 31 1920	Nov 2 1922	Nov 2 1923
Australia 5½ / (1922-27)	94	100	102
Canada 4 / (1940-60)	72	88	90
Cape 3½ / (1920-49)	60½	78	81½
Gold Coast 6½ (1945-70)	100	112	—
N W 5½ / (1922-32)	94	101	105½
N S W 6½ / (1930-40)	98½	107½	108½
New Zealand 4½ (1929)	82½	93½	95½
Nigeria 6½ (1940-79)	99½	113	115½
Queensland 6½ (1930-40)	97½	104½	104½
S Africa 6½ (1930-40)	—	104½	105
S Aust 5½ (1922-27)	93	100½	—
Straits S 6½ (1935-51)	—	106	110
Tasmania 6½ (1930-40)	—	108	108½
Victoria 5½ (1924-34)	93½	102	101½
W Aust 6 / (1930-40)	—	104½	105½

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS, 1922-3.

Month	1924	1922	1923
January	£ 8 d	£ 8 d	£ 8 d
February	73 0 0	51 10 0	56 4 5
March	76 6 3	53 15 8	57 1 1
April	75 15 0	56 15 6	58 15 0
May	74 15 0	58 2 3	59 7 2
June	74 5 0	56 5 8	58 13 4
July	74 16 3	58 12 2	58 13 4
August	No price	58 8 2	58 10 4
September	—	56 14 7	58 7 7
October	—	57 3 9	58 8 4
November	—	57 0 3	—
December	—	55 18 11	—
Year	74 16 10½	56 9 7	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS

In addition to the *National Debt* there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths cemeteries electricity supply, gasworks harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets tramways waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1919 there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £544,184,848 including £49,806,762 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £28,340,459 of the Port of London Authority against the total the sum of £55,720,756 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1918) was £61,887,957 and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114.

LOCAL RATES

The Gross Rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1917-18 was £291,535,480 the Rateable Value being £230,746,781. The following particulars relate to the 154 boroughs and urban districts, and to 100 typical rural parishes out of an aggregate of some 13,000 in England and Wales. In 1921-22 the amounts levied were in most of the urban areas between 12s 6d and 17s 6d in the £ and in most of the typical rural areas between 10s and 15s. The extreme range recorded for urban areas was from 5s 11d in Bromborough (Cheshire) to 34s 7d in Ebbw Vale, and that for rural areas was from 5s 11d in a Isle of Wight parish to 28s 6d in a parish in Carmarthen. Taking England and Wales as a whole, the average amount of the local rates rose from 13s 3½d in 1920-21 to 14s 9½d in 1921-22, an increase of 13 per cent. It is estimated that the average amount levied in the urban areas in 1921-22 was double the average for 1913-14, and in the rural parishes considerably more. The estimated increases per cent were—

	Per cent
Metropolitan boroughs (including City)	101
County boroughs	108
Other boroughs and urban districts	100
100 typical rural parishes	139

As a result of the quinquennial valuation in 1921 the total assessable value of all the rateable property in England and Wales rose from £223,660,000 to £234,080,000 or by 4.6 per cent. The increase in value in the several boroughs and other areas was very unevenly distributed. In London it ranged from less than 1 per cent for some boroughs to upwards of 13 per cent for others.

By far the larger part of the increase in recent years in the amount of the rates required by the local authorities is attributable to the increases in the cost of living, salaries and wages, and the prices of the materials required for the carrying on of the local services. Great arrears of work (especially on the roads) have been put in hand and paid for since the Armistice and the industrial depression has been accompanied by an abnormal increase in the number of persons receiving relief at the expense of the rates. The highest point was reached in the second half of the year 1920-21 and the latter half of 1921-22. In the second half of the last year there was a

marked decrease in many places. Some part of the decrease is attributable to an increase in the valuations on which the rates are levied, but in many instances there is a fall in the amount required from the ratepayers due to a reduction in the expenditure of the authorities.

In the following table are set out the total amounts of local rates collected in England and Wales from 1913-14 to 1921-22—

Year	Total receipts from rates	Average amount collected	
		Per £	Per head
1913-14	£71,276,000	6 8½	£1 18 11
1914-15	73,734,000	6 10½	1 19 11
1915-16	75,851,000	7 0¼	2 0 8
1916-17	72,885,000	6 8½	1 18 10
1917-18	75,377,000	6 10½	2 0 1
1918-19	84,700,000	7 8½	2 5 8
1919-20	105,590,000	9 6½	2 16 4
1920-21	148,750,000	13 3½	3 19 1
1921-22	173,000,000	14 9½	4 11 4

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

The estimated *Rate expenditure* of Local Authorities in Great Britain for 1921-22 was £192,008,000 of which England and Wales accounted for £173,000,000 and Scotland for £19,008,000. The estimated total was allocated as under—

Service	England & Wales	Scotland
Poor Relief	£35,700,000	£3,689,000
Education	35,600,000	4,697,000
Police	10,200,000	1,141,000
Other Services	91,500,000	9,541,000
	<u>£173,000,000</u>	<u>£19,008,000</u>

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates the sum of £10,471,016 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1922-23.

England and Wales received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties, £1,804,850 in respect of Liquor and £835,222 in respect of Other Licences, £3,581,301 in relief of Rates, £418,552 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges, £1,321,756 under the Agricultural Rates Act and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties, a total of £9,128,911.

Scotland received a total of £1,342,104.

CENTENARIANS

In 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (21 males and 38 females) aged 100 years and upwards in England and Wales. The ages recorded were—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	—	2	2
106	1	—	1
Total	21	38	59

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended in 1919, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years —

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife do not exceed —

	Weekly Pension
£52 10s a year	10s
£52 10s to £63	8
£63 to £73 10s	6s
£73 10s to £84	4s
£84 to £94 10s	2s
£94 10s to £99 15s	1s

Exceed £99 15s No pension

If each is pensionable each would receive above weekly pension

(b) In other cases—

Where the yearly means do not exceed £56 5s

£56 5s to £31 10s

£31 10s to £36 15s

£36 15s to £42

£42 to £47 5s

£47 5s to £49 17s 6d

Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s 6d

Weekly Pension

10s

8s

6s

4s

2s

1s

No pension

Universal Old Age Pensions to all over the age of 70 irrespective of means were estimated to cost £41,000,000 in the Financial Year 1921-22 if granted at the age of 65 the estimated cost was £70,000,000. The estimated cost of Old Age Pensions under the scale now in force was £26,000,000 for 1921-22.

Pensions in force on March 31 1922	ENGLAND	WALES (including London)	SCOTLAND	IRELAND	TOTAL
At 10s	677 177	41 945	91 186	158 601	958 909
8s	20 133	1 141	2 084	4 409	27 767
6s	12 810	706	1 408	4 576	19 500
5s	706	35	55	27	823
4s	9 851	475	1 106	2 505	13 937
3s	99	6	7	5	117
2s	5 162	295	548	648	6 653
1s	1 365	52	145	99	1 661
Total	717 303	44 655	96 539	170 870*	1 029 367
Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since March 31 1921	77 414	5 604	11 968	19 427	114 413

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows —

	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Men	Women	Total
England	642 161	620 787	630 909	618 845	653 684	691 106	248 595	468 708	717 303
Wales & Monmouth	42 474	40 666	40,800	39 973	41 449	43 189	16 545	28 110	44 655
Scotland	97,294	91 656	90,500	87,681	90,700	95 067	31 399	65 140	96 539
Ireland	202 202	185 731	180 868	173 699	172 082	172 980	69 716	101 154	170 870*
Total	984 131	947 780	943 077	920 198	957 915	1 002 342	366 255	663 112	1 029 367

* Includes 40 987 payable in Northern Ireland (£5,304 to Men and 25 683 to Women)

POOR RELIEF

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain and Ireland on one day in the Winter in the undermentioned years with the proportion of persons relieved per 1 000 of the estimated population —

Year	Number of Persons Relieved				Per 1 000 of Population
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total	
1911	881 333	108 204	79 657	1 069 194	23 8
1912	792 149	109 069	78 652	979 870	21 6
1913	785 345	108 145	77 900	971 390	21 3
1914	754 010	105 123	74 033	933 166	20 4
1915	756 644	105 586	72 294	935 524	20 3
1916	680 973	98 937	67 593	847 503	—
1917	634 452	92 806	66 763	794 021	—
1918	585 315	86 757	63 763	735 835	—
1919	553 526	82 798	61 544	697 868	—
1920	574 383	85 628	61 429	721 440	15 6
1921	659 523	94 026	—	—	—

* Exclusive of Casuals in England and Wales and of Vagrants in Scotland

GREAT WAR PENSIONS

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920 (*Officers and Nurses*) the Royal Warrant of December 6 1919 (*N C O s and Men*) and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*

DISABILITY

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act 1917 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation the effect of which is to stabilise pensions gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him has a right of appeal subject to certain conditions to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement for the purpose of pension is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance a man 50 per cent disabled would receive 50 per cent of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent of any allowances for wife and children to which he might be entitled.

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent disabled and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier (except in the case of wife and children's allowances the rates for other ranks are higher) —

Private—over 40 with children 26s 8d; child 10s; allowances—7s 6d for first child and 6s for each other child (if there is no wife 10s for the first 7s 6d for the second and 6s for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26s 8d; under forty and without children 20s; allowances for children 10s, 7s 6d, 6s.

Parents—need pensions not exceeding 20s. Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to

require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20s a week.

Alternative Pensions

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

The Ministry of Pensions provide medical treatment for disabilities attributable to or aggravated by service and if in consequence of a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of his disablement pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS

Officers and Nurses—From the beginning of the War to March 31 1923 the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy Army and Air Force) and their relatives and to Nurses —

Officers	58 671
Widows	11 173
Children	12 300
Other Dependents	7 796
Nurses	2 314

Men's Awards—The following awards were made to N C O s and men (Navy Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31 1923 —

<i>Navy</i> —Stamen and Marines	32 375
Children's Allowances	20 702

<i>Army and Air Force</i> —N C O s and Men	1 227 675
Children's Allowances	994 008

<i>Widows</i> (Navy and Army)	240 113
Children of Widows	388 228

<i>Motherless Children</i>	15 056
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<i>Other Dependents</i>	427 657
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PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT
(on March 31 1923).

The following pensions (approx) were in payment as at March 31 1923 —

Officers	28 200
Nurses	1 300
Officers Widows	9 400
Children	8 500
Dependants	6 600
Men	605 000
Men's Widows	154 500
, Motherless Children	18 000
Dependants	357 000

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31 1923 —

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	120 000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	877 000
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows	320 000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Occupations of the People

According to the Census Returns of 1911 the occupations of the people of Great Britain and Ireland (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables

England and Wales

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Industrial	7 015 605	2 452 533	9 468 138
Commercial	2 062 710	151 321	2 214 031
Domestic Service	387,677	1 734 040	2 121 717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165 654	94 822	1 260 476
Professional	367 578	347 043	714 621
Government	242 624	50 975	299 599
Defence	205 817	—	205 817
Unoccupied	2 208,535	10 026 379	12 234 914
Total	13 662 200	14 857 113	28 519 313

Scotland

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Industrial	911 728	374 574	1 286 242
Commercial	245 621	37 844	283 465
Agriculture and Fishing	193 731	33 380	227 111
Domestic	34 488	166 578	201 066
Professional	45 713	35 962	81 675
Government and Defence	42 476	4 932	47 408
Unoccupied	309 024	1,338 410	1 647 434
Total	1,782 781	1 931 620	3 714 401

Ireland

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	721 669	59,198	780 867
Industrial	434 699	178 698	613 397
Domestic	25 831	144 918	170 749
Professional	103 603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101 396	9 747	111 143
Indefinite	804 850	1 768 079	2 572 929
Total	2 192 048	2 198,171	4 390,219

Great Britain and Ireland

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Industrial	8 362 033	2 945 745	11,307 778
Commercial	2 400 727	198 912	2,608 639
Domestic	448 096	2 055 536	2 503 632
Agricultural	2 081 054	187 400	2 268 454
Professional	516 804	480,536	937 430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13 122,868	16,445,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36 080,210

Agriculture

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,762,887 acres the total area under cultivation pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,682,000 acres Of the remainder over 3 000 000 acres were woods and plantations

Productive Acreage 1922

Division	Arable	Pasture	Rough Grazings
England	10 583 000	12 839 000	3 292,000
Wales	727 000	1 877 000	1 490,000
Scotland	3,338 000	1,387 000	9,634,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	66,000	18 000	36,000
Channel Islds	21 000	10 000	2,000

(a) Figures for Ireland not available.

Acreage under Crops

Crop	1910 *	1921 *	1922 *
Wheat barley oats &c	8 345 607	8 903 800	8 829,225
Potatoes turnips swedes etc.	4 053 181	3,909,414	3 918,658
Hops	32 886	25 133	26,452
Small Fruit†	97 303	100 038	102 804
Malting	354 010	513 592	411,360
Clover and grasses	6 625 052	4 025 656a	3 813,659a

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands

† Figures for Ireland include orchards
a Great Britain only

Numbers of Live Stock

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300 000 000 in 1922

Live Stock	1910 *	1921 *	1922 *
Horses†	2 084 893	1 894 549	1 852,860
Cattle	11 726,215	11 856,979	12,026 093
Sheep	31,082 461	24 198 314	23 688,638
Pigs	3 549 951	3 628 133	3 486,546

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Horses used for agricultural purposes breeding and unbroken horses

Produce

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years —

	1920	1921	1922
Wheat	Quarters 7 104 000	Quarters 9 224,000	Quarters 8 156,000
Barley	8,211,000	6,762,000	6 664,000
Oats	22 609,000	20,594,000	20 418,000
Potatoes	Tons 6,374 000	Tons 6 154 000	Tons 6 634,000
Turnips	25,922,000	17,622,000	21,222 000
Maize	8,522,000	7 795 500	9,225,000
Hay	14,700,000	9,322,000	11,317 000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales together with the number of cwt. of Wheat and of Wheat Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply deficiencies and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000 and in 1921 (England and Wales only) about £35,250,000

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES		GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND			
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years 1891-1921	Average	Imports of Wheat	Imports of Wheat Flour	Marriage Rate	
		Price of Wheat per Qr				
		s d	cwt	cwt		
1893	Extremely bad	26 4	65 461 988	20 408 168	13 9	
1894	Slightly below average	22 10	70 126 232	19 134 605	14 2	
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81 749 955	18 368 410	14 3	
1896	Very good	26 2	70 025 980	21 320 200	15 0	
1897	Bad	30 2	62 740 180	18 680 669	15 2	
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65 227 930	21 017 109	15 4	
1899	Good	25 8	66 636 078	22 945 708	15 6	
1900	Bad	26 11	68 669 490	21 548 131	15 1	
1901	Average	26 9	69 708 530	22,576 430	15 1	
1902	Good	28 1	81 002 227	19 386,341	15 1	
1903	Deficient	26 9	88 131 030	20 601 448	15 0	
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97 782 900	14 722 893	14 7	
1905	Good	29 8	97 622 752	11 954 763	14 7	
1906	Very good	28 3	92 967 200	14 190 300	15 0	
1907	Very good	30 7	97 168 000	13 997 366	15 2	
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91 131 205	12 969 855	14 5	
1909	Very good	36 11	97 854 425	11 052,540	14 1	
1910	Deficient	31 8	105 222 638	9 960 491	14 3	
1911	Good	31 8	98 067 787	10 065 132	14 6	
1912	Bad	34 9	109 572 539	10 189 476	14 9	
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105 878 102	11 978 153	15 0	
1914	Good	34 11	103 926 743	10,060,223	15 3	
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88 667 900	10 422 170	18 3	
1916	Bad	58 5	100 070 320	9 960 325	14 6	
1917	Deficient	75 9	91 435 006	14 339 782	14 2	
1918	Good	72 10	57 947 610	26 359 600	14 4	
1919	Bad	72 11	71 443 000	17 711 070	16 1	
1920	Bad	80 10	109 328 326	11 969 740	19 4	
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80 478 794	15 841 055	—	
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96 374 134	13 481 021	—	

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892-1921 by less than one tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as 'Average'. When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel the year has been noted as 'Slightly above (or below) Average' when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels as 'Decidedly above Average' or 'Deficient' when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels as 'Good' or 'Bad' when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as 'Very good' or 'Very bad' and when above 3.5 bushels as 'Extremely good' or 'Extremely bad'.

Production per Acre

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War and in 1921 is shown in the following table

Crop	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
	1914	1922	1914	1922	1914	1922
Wheat	Bshls	32 34 31 2	42 31 38 6	38 34 34 7		
Barley		32 28 29 7	38 04 37 5	44 99 40 4		
Oats		39 61 34 4	40 18 38 9	50 48 41 6		
Beans		30 49 24 6	38 45 34 6	44 97 *		
Peas		23 00 17 0	24 27 15 4	31 32 *		
Potatoes	Tons	6 4	7 07	7 6	5 91	6 0
Turnips and Swedes		12 9	13 3	14 66	10 16	01 13 9
Mangolds		18 36	20 3	21 84	17 2	19 15 15 9
Hay		1 15	0 97	1 54	1 56	1 22 1 22

* Figures not available

Number of Farms

Size of farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Not above 1 acre	1922 (b)	1922 (b)	1918
1 to 5 acres	79 364	17,202	112,787
5 to 50 acres	194 166	33 076	47,619
50 to 100 acres	60 676	10 162	321,335
100 to 200 acres	(b)	(b)	57 476
200 to 300 acres	(b)	(b)	23 159
300 to 500 acres	67 586	13 042	—
500 to 1000 acres	(b)	(b)	8 231
1000 to 2000 acres	12 923	2 519	—
Above 2000 acres	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total	414 715	76 001	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Small Holdings & Allotments Act 1908 of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,300,000 (1921) in England and Wales. (b) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch exceeded that of 1921 by 60,000 tons but was 177,000 tons less than the 1920 quantity (by far

the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 203,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920, 1921 and 1922 were respectively 90, 70, and 75. Notwithstanding the larger quantity, the total value in 1922 was £3,255,000 (15 per cent) less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1922

Net Fish	ENGLAND AND WALES		SCOTLAND		IRELAND *		TOTAL	
	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)
Cod	116 298	2 560 653	38 222	715 344	1 228	46 181	155 748	3 322 178
Haddock	124 919	2 833 321	45 053	950 056	209	7 073	170 271	3 796,450
Plaice	38 502	1 101 483	13 433	190 964	585	29,967	42 520	2 322,414
Hake	37 073	1 363 832	2 011	49 000	138	9,113	39,222	1 421 945
Skates and Rays	21 925	608,048	9 498	86 170	265	5 662	31 688	699,880
Whiting	15,555	247 392	8 182	105 949	1 069	21 257	25 106	374 598
Herring	133,842	948 922	135 313	1 041 846	4 523	42 321	273 678	2,033 089
Mackerel	13,500	226 039	2 125	18 970	5 286	39,788	20 911	284,797
Other	106 011	2 928 140	35 727	801 912	1 198	28 841	122,936	3 758 893
Total	607 925	13 817 830	279,564	3,966 211	14 591	230 203	902,080	18 014 244
Shell Fish		473 477		111 164		23 522		608 183
Grand Total		14 291 307		4 077 375		253 725		18 622 427

* The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production

Minerals won 1922	Tons	Value (£)
Alum Shale	2 840	320
Arsenic	1 012	25 336
Barium Compounds	24 669	79 912
Bauxite	2 629	477
Bog Ore	817	337
Chalk	3 434 357	418 057
Chert, Flint, &c.	45 641	26 268
China Clay	435 844	663 666
China Stone	34 886	38 590
Clay and Shale	8 351 450	1 097 333
Coal	163 251 181	213 746 044
Copper Ore & Precip.	1 136	2 945
Fireclay	1 352 587	624 612
Fluorspar	23 137	24 752
Fuller's Earth	20 242	75 921
Ganister	150 562	93 691
Gravel and Sand	2 489 817	477 458
Gypsum	264,840	186 983
Igneous Rock	5 740 014	3 199 997
Iron Ore	3,477 955	2 200 200
Iron Pyrites	2 943	3 951
Lead Ore	6,787	85 014
Limestone	7 335 862	2 362 254
Manganese Ore	514	769
Ochre, Umber &c.	10 310	23 345
Oil Shale	1 866 896	902 389
Potterium	342	2 394
Potter's Clay	158 196	142 521
Salt	1 382 629	1 632 268
Sandstone	1 884 550	1 223 178
Slate	237 350	2 145 296
Sulphate of Strontia	6 622	8 558
Tin Ores	1 078	92,147
Wungsten Ore	—	186
Uranium	76	—
Zinc Ore	814	3 194
Natural Gas	100 000	—

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1922 was £4,277,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1922 at the 3,428 mines in work was 1,156,928, and 924,629 (males) were employed underground and 226,071 males and 6,238 females above ground. In the 4,362 quarries 69,979 persons were permanently employed of these 43,017 (males) worked inside the quarries and 25,962 (410 females) outside the quarries.

Accidents in Mines and Quarries

In 1922 1,073 fatal accidents (causing 1,153 deaths) occurred in the mines and quarries of Great Britain. In coal mines the number of reported fatal accidents was 1,020 while the number of deaths resulting was 1,100.

The year 1923 was marked by two serious colliery accidents. The first was on July 28 at the *Waltham Main* Colliery near Rotherham. As a result of 100 fires the work of coal getting had been given up but 130 men were below endeavouring to stop the fires when an explosion took place in a byway off the main haulage road. The men were in small parties working at different spots, and consequently the majority escaped but 27 lives were lost despite the efforts of rescue parties. The second occurred in the early morning of Sept. 25. The *Redding* pit about two miles from Falkirk was flooded by an inrush of water from disused workings at a higher level. There were 75 men working in the pit at the time and of these 10 escaped at the first inrush. 21 were rescued a few hours later from the shaft of another disused working and three bodies were brought up. Strenuous efforts were made to reach the remaining men and splendid heroism was displayed. Day after day this work was continued and when hope had been all but abandoned early on the morning of Oct. 4, five men were brought up alive after 214 hours imprisonment.

The World's Coal Output

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1922 at 1,332,000,000 short tons (£2,000)

Country	Metric Tons (2,204 lb)	
	1921	1922
United States	448 600 000	417 000 000
Germany		
Coal	145 400 000	141 000 000
Lignite	120 000 000	137 000 000
Great Britain	166 992 000	256 000 000
France	29 000 000	25 000 000
Japan		25 000 000
Poland		24 000 000
Belgium	21 807 160	21 000 000

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland

Year	Persons employed	Output	
		Tons	Value
1913	1 127 890	287 411 869	145 535 669
1914	1 131 746	265 664 393	132 596 853
1915	953 642	253 206 081	157 830 670
1916	998 063	256 348 351	200 014 626
1917	1 021 240	248 473 119	207 786 894
1918	1 008 867	227 748 654	238 240 750
1919	1 191 313	229 779 517	314 113 160
1920	1 248 224	229 205 000	396 871 864
1921	1 126 000	163 250 897	213 745 652
1922		250 808 767	

In 1922 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days ending in a settlement of the Coal Dispute on June 28 1921

Coal Exports

Admiralty shipments of coal (34 500 000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914 1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2 500 000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year	Exported		Bunkered
	Tons	Value	
1913	73 400 118	50 727 252	21 023 693
1916	41 157 746	50 670 604	12 088 000
1917	37 800 705	52 341 487	10 228 000
1918	34 173 847	52 416 083	8 755 000
1919	35 249 568	92 207 685	12 021 000
1920	24 931 853	99 627 146	13 840 360
1921	24 660 552	42 951 591	10 226 444
1922	64 198 384	22 529 500	18 273 017

The average F.O.B. value of the coal exported was 13s 8d per ton in 1913 70s 11d in 1920 34s 10d in 1921 and 22s 7d in 1922. The countries to which coal was exported are shown in the table at the top of the next column, the figures representing long tons of 2,240 lb in the calendar years 1913 1921 and 1922.

Destination of Exported Coal

Country	1913	1921	1922
Argentina	3 693 572	887 344	2 021 092
Belgium	2 031 077	618 066	3 489 419
Brazil	1 886 871	242 223	1 013 221
British India	179 122	531 561	999 159
Cannary Islds	1 114 629	160 304	524 815
Ceylon	230 657	140 307	232 675
Channel Islds	167 862	113 664	160 636
Chile	588 526	22 624	84 311
Denmark	3 034 240	1 803 561	2 866 233
Egypt	3 162 477	1 017 748	1 743 643
France	12 775 900	6 395 651	13 579 417
Algeria	1 281 664	455 364	1 032 282
Germany	8 952 348	817 877	8 345 606
Gibraltar	354 702	367 750	689 428
Greece	727 899	248 554	428 647
Italy	9 647 161	3 383 083	6 341 743
Malta	700 111	206 108	214 390
Netherlands	2 018 401	1 787 678	6 067 789
Norway	2 298 345	694 316	1 566 966
Portugal	1 201 722	436 365	784 356
W Africa	233 015	107 022	193 667
Russia	5 998 434	138 878	584 069
Spain	2 534 131	1 021 472	1 711 021
Sweden	4 563 076	1 222 904	2 522 820
Uruguay	723 936	221 817	502 533
Other Countries	1 898 084	1 511 183	6 288 152

Iron Ore

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1921 is stated at £2 209 200 that of the imported ore at £3 736 000.

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Imported
1913	15 997 000	7 441 000
1918	14 613 032	6 581 728
1919	12 254 195	5 200 696
1920	12 707 000	6 501 000
1921	3 477 925	1 887 872

Pig Iron and Steel

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19 255 555 tons. In 1921 the quantity was 651 000 tons of coal and 3 076 000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1922 they numbered 189.

	1921	1922
Pig Iron (tons)	2 611 400	4 899 600
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	3 624 800	5 832 000

Pre War and Post War Personnel

	April 1914	Nov 11 1918	April 1922
Navy	174 500	436 000	121 400
Army	145 600	3 996 000	196 000
Air Force		293 000	27 300
Govt Depts	277 900	418 025	317 722
Total	598 000	5 143 025	662 422

Joint Stock Companies

On Dec 31, 1920, there were registered in Great Britain and Ireland 79,542 Joint Stock Companies with a total paid up capital of £3,508,012,486, the number of companies registered during 1920 was 11,011 with share capital £593,189,032

Building Societies

In 1919 there were 1,315 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, with liabilities on shares £54,000,000, to depositors etc., £15,868,245 a total liability of £70,769,167 the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £56,323,135 and other assets, £18,845,812 showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £4,389,780 there were also 44 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland

Municipal Trading

Local taxation returns for England and Wales show that in 1919-20 the ratepayers contributed in public rates a total of £45,647,767 towards the expenses of the larger municipal bodies namely the City Corporation the London County Council the Metropolitan Borough Councils, the Metropolitan Police the Metropolitan Water Board and the 82 county borough councils. These local authorities also received in that year in aid of current expenses charged on their rate funds Exchequer grants amounting to £22,557,074 and fees tolls rents, and other miscellaneous receipts amounting to £9,299,445

In addition their trading undertakings produced an aggregate revenue of £54,695,996 while the net income of their reserve and other special funds was £4,765,068, and their receipts on capital accounts amounted to £14,055,602. The total sums received by these 114 authorities to meet their own expenditure constituted 52.7 per cent of the aggregate receipts of all the local authorities—some 25,000 in number—in England and Wales

Municipal trading, by the 82 county borough councils resulted in a net deficiency over all the undertakings of £130,597. While certain undertakings produced an aggregate surplus of £299,512, others realised a loss of £1,060,109. The account stood as follows—

	Surplus	Deficiency
Water Supply	£16,319	£512,953
Gas	139,704	
Electricity	185,365	36,990
Trams and buses	546,744	67,099
Markets	42,722	16,864
Harbours, Docks, &c.	2,500	201,592
Cemeteries		199,847
Light Railways	5,000	7,407

Trade Union Membership

The International Labour Office stated in March, 1921 that the number of Trade Unionists in the twenty leading countries of the world was 32,680,000 at the end of 1920, Germany having the largest number (9,000,000) and Great Britain and Ireland 8,024,000, the smallest number being 20,000 in Serbia

Returns for 1920 furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to 602 Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland show that at the end of the year the total membership was 7,091,721 an increase in twelve months of over 400,000. The aggregate income of the Unions was £12,052,536 (against £9,723,255 in 1919). At the end of 1920 the funds amounted to £15,989,025

Industrial and Provident Societies

In 1919 there were 3,119 Societies making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,393,570 members share capital, £73,207,701, liabilities, £46,919,686, and sales to the value of £348,805,920

Co Operators' Profits

The half yearly balance sheet of the Co operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October 1920 shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521

Unemployment Statistics

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 24, 1921 subsequent figures being appended for comparison—

	June 24 1921	June 26 1921	June 25 1921	Oct. 15 1921
Men	1,459,639	1,173,276	908,731	936,584
Boys	81,252	41,699	35,887	42,653
Women	439,541	260,985	212,122	235,937
Girls	64,223	29,333	32,299	38,968
Total	2,044,655	1,405,293	1,189,059	1,254,142

Cost of Unemployment

Total sums paid by way of State grants to the Unemployment Funds including the Unemployed Workers Dependents Fund—

1920-21	£2,168,640
1921-22	8,123,430
1922-23 (8½ months)	8,273,350
	£18,565,420

In addition repayable advances had been made out of the Consolidated Fund during the last eighteen months totalling £14,580,000

Unemployment Relief Works, 1923-4

New expenditure amounting to not less than fifty millions had been undertaken or initiated by the Government to relieve unemployment.

Road and bridge programme	£14,000,000
Viscount St. David's Unemployment Grants Committee (additional)	10,000,000
Trade facilities	12,000,000
Railway companies (approximately only but probably not less than £10,000,000-£15,000,000)	10,000,000

Unemployment Insurance

The Unemployment Insurance Bill provides for a further extension of the periods of "unconvenanted benefit and fixes the maximum rates of contribution which are to become operative at the end of the deficiency period at the following rates—

	Employers	Employed
Men	6d	6d
Women	5d	4d
Boys	3d	3d
Girls	2½d.	2d

When these rates come into force the State contribution is to be the same as in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, namely, one

fourth of the joint contributions of employers and employed instead of the present proportion of approximately one third. If the maximum reduced rates are adopted the State contributions will be about £6,000,000 annually as compared with the present amount of about £11,500,000 while the combined contributions from employers and employed will be annually £24,000,000 instead of the present figure of about £35,000,000. During the interval between the end of the deficiency period and the date at which the reduced contributions come into force the State contributions will be at a figure of about £130,000 a week in excess of that required under the maximum rates set out in the bill and the corresponding excess in the combined contributions of employers and workers will be about £220,000 per week. The aggregate amount of benefit payable from April 19 1923 to October 1924 is estimated at £64,500,000 assuming that the number of persons unemployed (including an allowance for short time workers) may be on the average 1,250,000. It is estimated that on this basis the deficiency on the Unemployment Fund, which will be approximately £18,500,000 on April 19 will increase to the following figures: October 1923 £20,000,000 April 1924 £22,500,000. The maximum borrowing power as fixed by the Act of 1922 is £30,000,000. The further grant of benefit does not involve any increase in the rates of contribution from employers, employed, or the State during the deficiency period but as it must prolong the deficiency period and consequently postpone the date at which the present rates of contribution can be reduced, the effect is to increase the total amount of the contributions to be paid by all three parties during the deficiency period. The total amount of Unemployment Benefit covenant and uncovenant (the 'dole') and of Allowances for Dependents paid from November 3 1920 to June 30 1923 is about £128,304,000 paid in weekly amounts ranging from 12s to 22s each about 170,000,000 separate payments have been made. The total contributions from the initiation of the scheme to July 1 1923 have been approximately as follows—

From Employers	£48,000,000
From Employed	44,600,000
From Exchequer	33,100,000

Total £125,700,000

Loss through Strikes and Lock outs

The aggregate number of working days lost through industrial disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by workpeople involved in the disputes or thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred in consequence of them were approximately as follows—

Year	Days Lost
1919	34,966,000
1920	26,535,000
1921	85,872,000
1922	19,012,000
1923 (Jan to Sept)	8,347,000

Workmen's Compensation

Particulars of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act issued by the Home Office show that although in recent years the number of claims has declined, the total payments, owing to the higher wage ruling, have largely increased. The high water mark was attained in 1920 when the aggregate compensation paid

in the seven principal groups of industries was £1,978,000. In 1921, when unemployment increased and wages began to fall the total declined to £5,599,395, but the decrease was by no means commensurate with the decline in the number of cases. The figures for the three years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913—

	Cases		Compensation	
	Fatal	Non fatal	Fatal	Non fatal
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,761,538
1919	3,293	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,057	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,311

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1921 was 7,315,866 compared with 8,348,150 in 1920 and 7,509,353 in the pre-war year. In 1921 the average payment in case of death was £217 against £214 in 1920 and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £17 12s against £6 7s in 1914. While in the year before last the number of non fatal cases fell by 25 per cent there was a reduction of only 4 per cent in the compensation. An increase occurred in the average amount of compensation paid both in lump sums and in weekly payments. In 1921 the average amount paid in lump sums was £73 as against £62 in 1920 while the average amount in the weekly payment cases rose from £11 in 1920 to £13 in 1921. This increase is attributed largely to the depression in trade and consequent lack of employment which would have the effect of delaying the return of the disabled workmen either to full employment or light work. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses the aggregate outlay in respect of the 285,746 cases in 1921 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 442,116 cases in 1921 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together the annual charge for compensation averaged 15s 1d per person employed compared with 9s 6d in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups—

	Number employed	Total paid	Charge per employee
		£	s d
Shipping	201,464	156,525	15 6
Factories	5,218,311	2,493,782	9 5
Docks	127,844	211,385	33 1
Mines	1,109,023	2,257,511	40 9
Quarries	62,722	65,171	20 9
Constructional work	86,444	66,889	15 6
Railways	510,058	288,132	11 4
Totals	7,315,866	5,599,395	15 1

Decreased Industrial Profits

A table, compiled by the Central Council for Economic Information, of the net profits made

by 555 representative industrial companies mainly engaged in production during the years 1920, 1921, 1922 shows that the decrease in 1921, as compared with 1920 was £21 275 819 and in 1922, as compared with 1921 £21 161 062. Since 1920, therefore, the net profits of these 555 representative companies have declined by £42 436 881. It is pointed out that the table is made up from reports which were published in the years mentioned, and that the actual period dealt with probably precedes the date of publication of each report by from 3 to 6 months and therefore, the last quarter of 1922 at least is not covered by the figures given. The figures show that profits have borne their share with wages in the efforts to reduce prices and so regain markets. The table given below compares the net profits made during 1921 with those of 1922, as set forth in the companies' reports—

Companies	No of Net Profits Comps	1921	Net Profits 1922
Breweries	83	£2,091,570	£7,806,196
Canals, Docks, and Harbours	5	554,471	254,565
Electric Lighting, and Power	26	1,742,441	1,834,322
Gas	32	94,836	1,681,015
Hotels and Rests	24	1,500,441	1,537,555
Iron Coal and Steel	75	12,631,842	8,781,855
Motor and Cycle	21	786,000	710,678
Shipping	23	6,819,341	5,685,903
Shops and Stores	47	5,509,636	4,087,471
Textiles	42	13,576,495	7,106,915
Tramways	14	379,261	530,176
Waterworks	16	294,381	314,171
Other Companies	253	30,463,472	14,943,393
	555	76,435,187	55,274,125

BRITISH TRADE IN 1923

A GENERAL INCREASE OVER 1922

EARLY in January 1923, the hardening of the money market indicating a reduction in bank deposits and the release of additional money for commercial enterprises pointed to an expected revival of British trade. This favourable indication was however followed by unsettled political conditions in Europe—the occupation of the Ruhr and internal disorder in Germany and the Italo Greek incident after the Albanian murder—while the commercial possibilities of Soviet Russia remained unexpectedly in abeyance and a high tariff wall was maintained in the United States. It is therefore satisfactory to find a general increase in British trade, as shown below and in the comparative statement of 'Total Exports by Months for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 on the following page.

EXPORTS

British Exports to Foreign Countries show an average monthly increase of £3 259,000, mainly to the United States, Germany and South America. A small increase is also shown in the exports to the British Dominions but this is mainly due to the inclusion of figures for the Irish Free State when these are excluded the increase is small, but the exports to British Dominions are at least maintained at the same rate as in 1922. The estimated total value of the Exports of 1923 is £760,000,000 against £720,500,000 in 1922.

Raw Materials—The increase in the value of Raw Materials exported in 1923 is £23,500,000, thus accounting for the greater part of the total increase in exports. The additional weight of these Raw Materials is 14,000,000 tons, to which the chief contributor is coal.

Manufactured Articles—An increase of about £3,000,000 is indicated, with a total of £585,000,000 in 1923. Iron and steel manufactures show an increase of 864,000 tons out of the total increase in weight of 1,750,000 tons. Textiles show an increased value of £1,950,000 with a slight decrease in weight, cotton piece goods having been taken in larger quantities, particularly by British India.

IMPORTS

The total value of the Special Imports (i.e. Imports retained for Home Consumption) in 1923 will probably be £945,000,000 against £900,000,000 in 1922, the increase being food, drink and tobacco £26,000,000 and manufactured articles £19,000,000.

Raw Materials—The total value will be approximately the same in 1923 as in 1922. American cotton has remained at a very high price on the average about 122 per cent higher than in 1921. The ordinary annual consumption of cotton in Great Britain is 4,500,000 bales and efforts are being made in Australia (70,000 acres) and in Africa to supply the needs of British mills.

Manufactured Goods—There are increases in almost all items of manufacture, the decreases being negligible. The chief increases are in textiles (£5,020,000), apparel (£1,800,000), chemicals (£1,890,000) and vehicles (£1,520,000).

TRADE OF 1923 AND 1923

Exports—In spite of the advance in 1923 on the figures of 1922 there is still a deficit in British Exports of £168,000,000 in comparison with 1921. If the figures for that year are advanced to 1923 values, in 1923 the value of the exports was £525,250,000 and in 1922 the value is expected to reach £760,000,000 but if the 1923 figures are advanced to 1922 values the exports of 1923 will amount only to 81.5 per cent of the 1921 total, the principal decrease being under the heading of Food, Drink and Tobacco, with a slight increase in Raw Materials which weigh 5,000,000 tons more (chiefly coal). Almost every article of Manufacture shows a decrease in weight or quantity, the net decrease in value being £2,560,000 although woollen textiles show an increase in certain directions. The total value of the shortage of Manufactured Goods exported may be estimated at over £68,000,000 in comparison with 1921 (at 1923 values).

Imports—The Special Imports of 1923 were valued at £659,000,000 and those of 1922 may be expected to reach £945,000,000 but if the 1923 values are advanced to those of 1922 there will be a deficit in 1923 of 17.5 per cent. This deficit is accounted for under the heading of Manufactured Articles (£30,000,000), Raw Materials (£27,320,000), and Food, Drink and Tobacco (£10,000,000).

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (MERCHANDISE)

IN statistics of Trade the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including, such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported) and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their C I F value (which includes the cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight) whereas Exports are taken at their F O B (free on board) value which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F O B value and arrive with an acquired C I F value.

General Trade				Special Trade			
Year	General Imports	General Exports	Total General Trade	Year	Special Imports	Special Exports	F.O.B. of Imports
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768 734 739	634 820 226	1 403 555 065	1913	659 159 702	525 245 289	133 914 413
1920	1 932 648 881	1 557 222 600	3 489 871 481	1920	1 709 895 550	1 334 469 269	375 426 281
1921	1 085 500 061	810 318 848	1 895 818 909	1921	978 580 755	703 399 542	275 181 213
1922	1 003 098 899	824 268 297	1 827 367 196	1922	898 338 012	719 507 410	178 830 602

Britain's Best Customers

	1921	1922
India	£111 403 846	£92 939 000
U.S.A.	64 308 334	73 676 000
France	57 065 016	65 938 000
Australia	48 290 990	65 734 000
Germany	40 711 213	49 066 000
Netherlands	36 464 032	40 900 000
Belgium	29 283 310	35 479 000
Canada	21 547 907	27 235 000
South Africa	31 019 354	25 799 000
Japan		24 324 000
China	26 404 707	23 895 000
Argentina	28 053 695	23 364 000
Italy	18 661 612	20 082 000
New Zealand		16 701 000
Egypt	19 268 839	15 880 000

Total Exports by Months, 1921-23

	1921	1922	1923 *
January	£103 711 213	£71 605 815	£76 736 869
February	76 226 034	68 509 270	67 333 227
March	75 666 066	74 734 405	70 006 332
April	98 427 247	64 707 423	75 299 602
May	50 320 252	67 010 252	83 328 290
June	45 235 004	60 866 160	73 838 491
July	52 533 955	68 735 264	68 302 833
August	61 344 086	67 536 162	66 232 141
September	63 842 222	68 892 542	71 946 587
October	72 650 993	63 676 014	82 416 912
November	72 718 021	75 638 912	
December	68 598 341	67 362 098	

* 9 months (1922) Imports £728 214 962 Exports £612 597 296
 * 9 months (1923) Imports £787 214 962 Exports £652 980 275

Value of the General Imports 1913, 1921 and 1922 (C I F)

Classification	1913	1921	1922
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£567,005,947	£471 881 370
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured articles wholly or mainly manufactured	269 939 720	270 794 031	298 338 680
Animals not for food	201,038 872	244 480 368	229 749,590
Parcel Post, non dutiable Articles	488 411	394 213	362 156
	2 118 106	2 825,502	2 767,103
Total	£768 734 739	£1 085 500 061	£1 003,098 899

Value of Special Exports 1913, 1921 and 1922 (F O B)

Classification	1913	1921	1922
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33 875 845	£37 399,209	£36,301,190
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured articles wholly or mainly manufactured	66,173 319	63 594,875	101,965,214
Animals not for food	413,820 434	588 889,124	568,524 060
Parcel Post, non dutiable Articles	2 229 868	3 427 072	1 475 544
	9 154 129	10 089 262	11,241,402
Total	£525,553,595	£703 399,542	£719,507 410

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920, 1921 and 1922

	1913 (Tons)	1920 (Tons)	1921 (Tons)	1922 (Tons)
General Imports	56,020 000	45,540,000	39 300,000	Not now calculated
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33 000 000	
Re Exports	1,820,000	1,660 000	1,440,000	

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 1922
NATIONS EXCHANGING

BRITISH DOMINIONS	Merchandise		OTHER COUNTRIES	Merchandise	
	Imported from	Exported to		Imported from	Exported to
Europe —	£	£		£	£
Channel Islands	3,617,000	3,748,000	Abyssinia (1921)	4,800	54,715
Malta and Gozo	85,000	1,571,000	Afghanistan (1921)	89,141	—
Gibraltar	68,000	1,808,000	Albania (1921)	—	3,264
Asia —			Argentina	56,520,000	23,364,000
Cyprus	169,000	384,000	Armenia (1921)	8,066	18,603
Empire of India	47,681,000	92,939,000	Austria	1,582,000	1,450,000
Aden, Perim, &c	331,000	513,000	Belgium	23,657,000	35,479,000
Iraq	1,149,000	3,762,000	Bolivia	1,717,000	414,000
Palestine	713,000	965,000	Brazil	7,726,000	11,259,000
Ceylon	10,322,000	3,673,000	Bulgaria	50,000	871,000
Straits Settlements	7,961,000	6,725,000	Chile	4,442,000	5,578,000
Federated Malay States	2,323,000	853,000	China	9,723,000	23,895,000
Hong Kong	666,000	6,318,000	Colombia	1,980,000	2,286,000
Borneo	218,000	61,000	Costa Rica	1,788,000	205,000
Sarawak	—	74,000	Cuba	10,610,000	1,899,000
Africa —			Czecho-Slovakia	5,226,000	1,048,000
Sudan	1,149,000	812,000	Denmark	40,310,000	13,700,000
Cape Province	11,309,000	12,125,000	Canada	242,000	623,000
S.W. Protectorate	5,000	21,000	Egypt	31,106,000	15,880,000
Natal	4,785,000	6,361,000	France	1,149,000	1,403,000
Transvaal	53,000	6,728,000	Germany	10,425,000	3,479,000
Orange Free State	—	565,000	Algeria	48,620,000	65,938,000
Basutoland	—	16,000	Greece	1,659,000	1,901,000
Bechuanaland	4,000	4,000	Guatemala	26,524,000	49,066,000
Swaziland	—	3,000	Haiti & San Domingo	4,013,000	3,865,000
Rhodesia	493,000	959,000	Iceland	141,000	397,000
Gambia	534,000	306,000	Honduras	736,000	390,000
Gold Coast & Togoland	1,921,000	4,322,000	Hungary	462,000	150,000
Sierra Leone	795,000	917,000	Ireland	410,000	233,000
Nigeria and Cameroons	6,510,000	7,015,000	Italy	207,000	478,000
Somaland	—	5,000	Japan	11,282,000	20,982,000
Tanganyika	365,000	371,000	Lithuania	8,440,000	24,324,000
Kenya	1,205,000	1,567,000	Libania	2,991,000	1,376,000
Uganda	184,000	116,000	Lithuania	91,000	145,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	400,000	319,000	Mexico	1,103,000	116,000
Nyasaland	586,000	294,000	Montenegro (1921)	8,604,000	2,221,000
Mauritius	3,908,000	1,015,000	Morocco	—	3,292
Seychelles	68,000	33,000	Netherlands	546,000	2,530,000
St. Helena	19,000	34,000	Java	34,198,000	40,900,000
North, Central and South America —			Nicaragua	6,962,000	7,843,000
Canada	54,895,000	27,935,000	Norway	84,000	117,000
Newfoundland	1,938,000	598,000	Panama	10,566,000	12,303,000
West Indies	4,437,000	3,954,000	Paraguay	66,000	232,000
Bahamas	22,000	927,000	Persia	4,000	100,000
Bermuda	3,000	397,000	Peru	8,124,000	1,766,000
British Guiana	851,000	1,010,000	Poland	7,410,000	1,811,000
British Honduras	119,000	192,000	Portugal	2,863,000	3,091,000
Falkland Islands	374,000	152,000	Rumania	4,589,000	4,699,000
Deep Sea Fisheries	840,000	1,000	Russia	1,695,000	2,688,000
Oceania —			Salvador	8,176,000	4,717,000
Australia	64,863,000	65,732,000	Siam	87,000	338,000
Papua	9,000	13,000	Spain	299,000	2,257,000
New Zealand	43,522,000	16,701,000	Sweden	18,733,000	12,953,000
Nauru	98,000	18,000	Switzerland	4,433,000	2,704,000
Fiji	203,000	209,000	Turkey in Europe	19,201,000	13,111,000
Pacific Islands	60,000	16,000	Turkey in Asia	21,707,000	1,111,000
			United States	1,458,000	3,567,000
			Philippines, &c	2,389,000	1,247,000
			Uruguay	222,013,000	73,676,000
			Venezuela	1,694,000	769,000
			Yugo-Slavia	4,748,000	2,604,000
				239,000	978,000
				644,000	683,000
Total British Dominions	318,031,000	301,157,000	Total Other Countries	685,887,000	523,128,000

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1920, 1921 AND 1922

	Declared Value in Millions of £				Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices	
	1913	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921
Total Imports	769	1,932	1,086	1,003	678	571
Special Exports	525	1,334	703	720	372	261
Re Exports	110	223	107	104	99	86
Total Trade	1,404	3,489	1,895	1,827	1,149	918

GENERAL IMPORTS 1922

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Ireland from abroad in the year 1922, shewing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned

Food, Drink and Tobacco				Fruit (Fresh)			
Bacon	cut	5,932 152	£35 530 534	Spain (Grapes)	cut	498 088	£29 474 145
U S A		2 463,368	12 122,415	Spain (Oranges)		6 124 751	741 512
Canada		737 273	4 321,984	U S A (Apples)		1,504 903	6 108,799
China		—	—	Canary Islands		—	2,292,494
Barley	cut	12 703,275	£6 073 516	(Bananas)	bunches	2,645,444	£1,954,396
U S A		5 921 300	2 846 954	Turkey (Dates)	cut	38,107	55 668
Canada		2 545 400	1,112 180	Canada (Apples)		1 642 711	2 015 796
Beef in Quarters and Sides (chilled and Frozen)	cut	9 933 853	£22,575,883	British W Indies (Bananas)	bunches	1 804 963	602,738
Argentina		7 221 037	16,593,704	fruit +	cut	2 756 408	£9 908,620
U S A		514	1 040	Greece		1 040 304	3,376,199
Australia		1,068 749	1,958 720	U S A		572 969	2 160 895
Beef (Linned)	cut	830 165	£3 526 004	Hams	cut	1 433 222	£8,585,366
Argentina		460 936	1 800 592	U S A		1 320 559	7 907 710
Uruguay		257 592	822 176	Lamb (frozen)	cut	2 718 200	£12,793,578
U S A		43 122	537 625	Laid	turns	114 967	£7 653,753
Butter	cut	4 268 561	£37 315 536	U S A		104,676	6,975,337
Australia		931 179	6 996 678	Maize	cut	37,200 102	£15 021,805
New Zealand		1 103 444	9 340 703	Margarine	cut	999 170	3,870 070
Denmark		1 423 796	13 969 683	Netherlands		991 914	£3,825,205
Argentina		356 158	2,731 421	Milk (not sweetened)	cut	270 106	£756 517
U S A		34,354	346 624	Sweetened whole	cut	369 766	£1,493 385
Cheese	cut	2 659 345	£22 437,818	U S A		22,637	90 490
New Zealand		1,294 779	5 883 957	Mutton (frozen)	cut	2 990 016	£8,872,389
Canada		949,042	4,493 503	New Zealand		1,475 934	4 515,397
Australia		99 720	434 118	Argentina		855 766	2,528 690
Netherlands		175 761	740 956	Australia		427 766	1 211,286
Cocoa (Raw)	cut	1 280 974	£2,228,220	Oats	cut	9 356 902	£4 363,001
Gold Coast Colony		797 290	1 668 600	U S A		2 957 500	1,334 509
British W Indies		134,553	385 232	Argentina		2,164,720	985,238
Nigeria		220 258	448,156	Canada		3 328 920	1 610,734
Panama		27,439	87,454	Olco margarine &c	tons	29 730	£1 480,698
Brazil		14 268	38 396	Argentina		13 934	658,061
Coffee (Raw)	cut	1,088 919	£4 425 806	U S A		6 280	379,736
Brazil		609,873	1 987,178	New Zealand		1,920	79 506
Costa Rica		193 773	1 066 831	Australia		3 222	140 981
British India		67,078	386,640	Onions (Raw)	bushels	9 583 963	£3,383 614
Java		1,133	5,643	Spain		4 415 902	1,500,417
Eggs in shell Gt Hundreds		13,661 671	£11 301,652	Egypt		2 736,078	1,255,988
Denmark		5 734 577	5 644 967	Netherlands		1,883,158	450,442
U S A		337,301	289 808	Potatoes (Raw)	cut	3,430,590	£3,376,307
Canada		495 729	448,576	Rice	cut	2 745 409	£2,264,982
Egypt		1,259 590	752 867	British India		1,277 746	850,684
Eggs, not in shell	cut	472,585	£2,791 697	Siam		290 843	241,336
China		441,121	2 601,398	Spices	cut	255,771	£925,914
Feeding Stuffs for Animals		—	£5 612 128	Straits Settlements		102 102	306,291
Fish	cut	—	£8,626,871	Spirits, &c (Tested) gallons		2,455 889	£1 821 101
Canada *		108,062	994,845	France (Brandy)		365 541	849 859
U S A *		263,175	1,222 165	British W Indies (Rum)		802,913	251,258
Japan *		154,929	1,241,644	Sugar (Refined)	cut	10,470 771	£11,030,162
Norway *		663,579	971,581	U S A		5 395,905	5,479,564
Denmark *		222,122	569,300	Java		229,154	233,107
				Canada		1,651,169	1,735,593

* Other than preserved not liable to duty

† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar liable to duty

Sugar (Unrefined)	cwt	27 708 616	£22,395,265	Nuts, &c—contd			
Cuba		12,689 659	9 099 270	Sierra Leone	tons	39 137	£689,669
Mauritius		3 865 870	3 857 975	Oil (Coconut Unrefined)	tons	28 549	£1,134,982
Java		3 174 446	2 905 320	Java		9	405
British W India		1 409 853	1 000 406	Ceylon		14 331	555,452
Peru		2 114,776	1 654 719	British India		3 273	1,434,330
Tea	lb	419 005,357	£25 988 150	Oil (Fish & Marine Animal)	tons	33 279	£1 175,676
British India		255 158 926	16 164 633	Falkland Islands		6 569	186 355
Ceylon		111 614 253	7 275 669	Whale Fisheries		9	9,723
China		10 997 253	731 489	Oil (Palm, Refined)	tons	71 266	£2 321,492
Java		24 473 606	1,075 175	Nigeria		57 511	1,879,819
Tobacco (Manufactured)	lb	1 493 676	£1 183 943	Paper Making Materials	tons	1 109 861	£9 611 243
Cuba (Cigars)		529 894	987 221	Sweden		321 473	3 710 889
U S A (Cigarettes)		5 448	2 818	Norway		329 642	2 593,370
Canada		6 444	1 131	Canada		189 979	1 347 409
Egypt		53 456	32 275	Rubber (Raw)	centals	1 511 598	£7 295 237
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	lb	184 856 648	£17 430 468	Straits Settlements		394 456	1 846 460
U S A		166 822 333	15 863 369	Federated M S		502 892	2 304 247
Turkey		168 903	71 078	Ceylon		227 331	988 437
Greece		235 632	280 461	Neth F India		130 757	565 191
Russia		24 056	3 498	Brazil		100 057	474 721
British India		3 934 573	132 477	British India		64,602	283 338
Tomatoes (Raw)	cwt	2 319 798	£4 147 098	Seeds (Cotton)	tons	483 023	£4 087 086
Channel Island		498 709	1 354 485	Egypt		282 818	3 116,019
Canary Islands		1 212 208	1 957 334	British India		136 928	1 454 632
Wheat	cwt	96 379 634	£58 794 183	Seeds (Wax)	tons	358 849	£7 011,597
U S A		37 261 900	22 489 838	British India		1 8231	3 184 319
Canada		2 909 800	13 789 734	Argentina		178 995	3 379 112
Australia		16 334 997	10 265 586	Silk (Raw, Knobs and Noils)		—	£2 346 284
Argentina		18 804 200	11 626 921	China		—	943 849
Wheatmeal & Flour	cwt	13 474 721	£10 671 730	Japan		—	464 944
U S A		1 576 701	3 662 967	Italy		—	425 615
Canada		6 596 440	5 311 709	Tallow (Animal) not	ton	58 711	£2 169,483
Australia		1 771 830	1 378 076	Tin Ore and Concentrates	ton	38 741	£3 226 662
Wine	gallons	12 279 370	£5 631 691	Bolivia		18 728	1 513 369
Portugal		2 388 594	2 587,095	Nigeria		8 021	744 011
France		2 284 449	1 957 058	U S A (Oak Hewn & Sawn)	cu ft	3 751 464	1 018 355
Spain		2 283 425	641 133	Inland (Pit props) loads		569 387	1 328,977
Raw Materials	centals	14 341 849	£85 594 407	Sweden		365 223	1 012 104
Cotton (Law)		9 146 237	50 868 313	France		1 242 481	1,714 974
Egypt		3 158 977	23 958 084	British India (Leak Hewn & Sawn)	cu ft	900 732	509,049
British India		441 141	1 832 334	Norway (Pit props) loads		179 260	473,162
Peru		773 034	4 436 506	Sweden (Sawn Soft and Planed and Dressed)		1 351,334	7 047,507
Diamonds	carats	1 279 707	£4 208 284	Canada		467,373	2 763 420
Union of S Africa		1 254 457	4 024 892	Russia		393 110	3 338 308
Flax (Dressed and Undressed)	tons	31 069	£3,327,580	U S A		180,042	1,575 654
Netherlands		1 552	198,888	Norway		304,153	1 850 704
Russia		12 877	1 092,791	Wool (Raw)	centals	1 535,220	£61,941,122
France		39	5 961	Australia		4 590 260	27 453,481
Gums and Resins	cwt	1 706,932	£3,437,134	New Zealand		3 046,749	15,764,224
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)	tons	75 402	2 624,715	Cape		1,264 370	7 256 322
Philippines		40 746	£1,367 140	British India		554,901	2,045,043
British India		4 945	121 394	Argentina		638 762	2 219 049
Italy		5 530	275 128	Zinc (Ore)	tons	96 333	£439,170
Hides and Skins (Undressed)		—	£14 936,535	U S A		913	17,848
Iron Ore and Scrap	tons	3 577 459	£4 706,053	Manufactured Articles			
Spain		1 675 2 6	1 095,009	Boots & Shoes (except Rubber)	doz prs	275,567	£1 303,130
Algeria		697 635	869 521	U S A		29 099	235,145
Jute	tons	148 889	£4 275 192	Carpets and Rugs of Wool	sq yds	2 605,441	£1,948,325
Manganese Ore	tons	337 312	£1,183 519	Turkey		134 345	200,460
British India		239 006	872,733	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours value		—	£11 378 682
Non Ferrous Metaliferous Ores and Scrap		—	£8 621,208				
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oil	tons	365 085	£7 044,777				
Nigeria		155 972	2,712,173				
Straits Settlements		30 663	764 154				
Gambia		30 388	525,864				

Cinematograph films feet	95,601 756	£975 988	Motor Spirit—contd		
U S A	28 776 654	548,282	British India gallons	4 461 606	£310,683
Copper Bars, &c. tons	58,805	£4,034 613	Peru	4 722 652	223,573
U S A	29,866	2 102 981	Oil (Fuel) gallons	392,618 470	£5,783,525
Australia	7 687	529 784	U S A	60,147,513	991,055
Cotton Yarns & Manufs	—	£6 838 683	Mexico	259,942,378	3,692,449
Dye Stuffs value	—	£2 822 842	Oil (Lubricating) gallons	69 440 027	£4 534 257
Switzerland	—	807 967	U S A	63 132 214	4,179,525
Argentina	—	268 979	Painters Colours &c wet	1 267,088	£1 300,593
British India	—	107 117	U S A	144 485	361 006
British W Indies	—	258 005	Paper cut	11 078 874	£12 373,697
Electrical Goods &c value	—	£1 552 726	Sweden	2 090 467	2 587 023
U S A	—	506 863	Norway	1 467 044	1 718 368
Embroidery & Needle work(except in ctn Embroidery)	—	£2,856 466	Netherlands	3 305 317	1 699 564
Flax Yarns tons	2 475	£654 131	Newfoundland	1 108 826	1 402 891
Glass & Glassware value	—	£4 475 170	Paraffin Wax cut	969 723	£857 004
Belgium	—	1,900 108	U S A	805,222	596,915
U S A	—	223 015	Petroleum (lamp) gallons	152 537 222	£4 016 089
Netherlands	—	317 693	U S A	100 586,001	2 532,951
Hosiery (Stockings and Hose) value	2 482 956	£ 838 693	Mexico	28 975,283	803 472
U S A	1 617 399	1 282 420	Platlings (Straw, &c) lb	7 747 816	£1,409,370
Japan	31 831	9 022	Tapan	3,561 626	563,664
Implemente & Tools except Machine Tools &c value	—	£919 321	China	2 543 793	349 130
U S A	—	460 446	Scientific Instruments (except Pictorial)	—	£4 216 018
Iron and Steel tons	881 284	£10 419 428	Silk & Manufs value	—	£21 331 159
U S A	63 572	1 512 798	Japan (Broad stffs wholly of Silk and Mixed) yds	18 782 763	2 239 884
Jute Manufactures value	—	£2 260 563	France	6 528 520	1 649 410
British India	—	1 865 416	Switzerland	23 266 706	6 437 229
Lead, Pl. ton	178 529	£4 252 876	Italy	3 603 571	948 474
Australia	72 208	1 727,930	Switzerland (Ribbons wholly of Silk and Mixed) value	—	2 502 831
U S A	11 566	280 476	France	—	1 354 601
Spain	40 974	981 193	Starch cut	2 355 900	£1 900 259
Leather	596 600	£10 727 025	U S A	1 644 460	1 037 525
U S A	196 491	4,364 157	Japan	105 186	140,483
British India	199 897	2 266 129	Tin in Blocks &c tons	24 675	£3 877 106
Australia	56 731	387,372	Straits Settlements	14 313	2 267 229
Machinery ton	45 682	£8 169 786	Watches & Clocks value	—	£1 840,012
U S A	16 774	4,448 514	Switzerland	—	1 030 210
Matches ten thousands	4 543 511	£1 352 232	Wood Manufactures value	—	£3,808 525
Sweden	1 852 521	587 545	U S A	—	1,009 809
Norway	386,391	105 570	Russia	—	32 400
Motor Cars (Touring) number	13 340	£2 122 083	Woolen Yarns and Manufs value	—	£9 307 966
Do (Commercial)	975	£191 315	Zinc Crude (i.e. Cakes Slabs Blocks &c tons	74 901	£2 070 592
Motor Spirit gallons	311 190 222	£20 605 173			
U S A	122 934 758	7 801 461			
Netherlands Borneo	48 212,084	3,500 753			
Persia	64 692 532	4 483 646			

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1922

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1922, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned—

Aircraft value	—	£1,336,617	Arms, Ammunition &c value	—	£4,058 677
Animals (Living) value	—	£1 506 688	Australia	—	439,470
Apparel (including Boots & Shoes) value	—	£22 560 674	British India	—	767 875
Union of S Africa	—	4 740 420	Spain	—	323,613
U S A	—	2 264 544	Union of S Africa	—	364 241
Australia	—	3 172 016	Japan	—	374 391
Netherlands	—	1 303 768	Chile	—	65 578
New Zealand	—	1 767,359	U S A	—	212,159
Canada	—	1,560,371	Russia	—	32,099
British India	—	452,905	Bags & Sacks, Empty, New (Jute) dozens	2 561,026	£963 476
Argentina	—	307,215	Beer & Ale barrels	261 922	£1,837,063
Norway	—	211,136	Belgium	80 216	466,054
Denmark	—	653,979	British India	45 551	324,441
Belgium	—	341,842			

Biscuits	cwt	121,258	£989,975	Fish	value	—	£4,343,845
British India		13 859	150,693	Germany			821,597
Books, Printed (ex cluding Music)	cwt	272,255	£3 084,500	Grain & Flour	cwt	3 198,030	£2,888,293
Australia		74,906	768 783	Iron (Pig)	tons	651 079	£3 226,531
U S A		30,506	563,899	Belgium		77,654	401,854
Union of S Africa		34,668	303,194	Iron & Steel Manufs (Inc Iron Pig)	tons	3 397 185	£60,861,674
Boots & Shoes (ex cluding Rubber)	doz	608,844	£3 269 369	British India		652 437	11 735,959
Union of S Africa		153 183	861 799	Australia		374,282	7,206,896
Netherlands		55 004	196 725	Japan		135 660	3,018,110
France		25 075	215 094	Argentina		128 190	2 713,048
Belgium		19 453	99,807	New Zealand		90 631	2 062,554
Candles	cwt	129 064	£367,506	Netherlands		64 829	1 377,693
Cement	tons	385,577	£1 253 317	France		146 381	2,502,977
British India		95,921	342 187	Jute Piece Goods (Inc Carpets & Rugs)	sq yds	137 784 900	£3,031,164
Chemicals Drugs		—	£20 269 215	U S A		37 681 200	1,879,609
Dyes & Colours	value	—	1 945 134	Leather	value	—	£5 119 363
British India		—	1 891 725	Linen Piece Goods	sq yds	77 435 600	£7,070,045
Australia		—	1 109 905	U S A		44 997 100	3,974,299
U S A		—	1 066,805	Linen Manufs (other than Piece Goods)	value	—	£4 508 691
Union of S Africa		—	1 819 087	Machinery (inclgd Elect Machry)	tons	401 437	£51 538 574
France		—	789 874	British India		125 432	15 152,091
Spain		—	698 162	France		32 614	4 550,071
Argentina		—	488 146	Japan		33 767	4 330,101
Belgium		—	—	Medicines	value	—	£2,499,344
China ware, &c	value	—	£5 849 971	British India		—	463,520
U S A		—	969 131	Australia		—	362,383
Canada		—	762,575	Union of S Africa		—	195,305
Australia		—	754 410	Motor Cars	number	1 934	£1,301,015
Argentina		—	411,975	British India		325	205,144
Coal	tons	64 198,384	£72 529 500	Oil Fat & Grease (Ref fined & Unrefd)	value	—	£7,937,748
France		13 579,417	15 725,767	Oil Cloth	sq yds	14 380,700	£1,616,540
Italy		6,341 743	7,807,739	France		2 120 200	323 643
Denmark		2,866 233	3,109 873	Belgium		2 369 500	222,917
Netherlands		6 067,789	6 390 010	Netherlands		2 334 800	233,878
Sweden		2 222,820	2 845 846	Painters Colours &c	cwt	1 224 861	£2 918,009
Spain		1 721 021	2 040 507	British India		196 166	483,299
Egypt		1,743 643	2 093 986	Union of S Africa		96,845	214,275
Argentina		2 021,092	2 490,260	Australia		93,094	233,441
Norway		1 566,969	1,631,180	New Zealand		85,400	225,935
Coal for Steamers	tons	18 259 027	—	Argentina		58,204	153,863
Coke and Mann factured Fuel	tons	3 741 022	£5,204,019	Paper	cwt	2 454 177	£6,747,795
Denmark		712 147	986 965	British India		480 250	1,196,729
Cordage, Cables		—	£1 405,402	Australia		784 607	1 462,455
Ropes & Twine	cwt	278 730	£26 474 623	Union of S Africa		157,980	550 825
Cotton Yarn	lb	201 953 000	4,451 431	Parcel Post	number	5 620,701	£11 241,402
British India		37,553 000	5 206 477	Canada		560 054	1,120,108
Netherlands		61 764 300	6 187,198	British India		483 773	967 546
Germany		35 393,100	—	U S A		399 919	799 838
Cotton Piece Goods	sq yds	4 183 729 100	£124 436,751	Union of S Africa		408 503	817 006
British India		1 401 142 300	30 891 646	France		311,291	622,582
China		256 597 400	10 997 271	Italy		150 495	300,990
Egypt		206 995 600	7 762,360	Rubber Manufs (Inc Bts & Shs Rubber)	value	—	£4,998,822
Australia		227 995 200	11,748 607	Ships (Iron or Steel)	number	300	£20,931,225
Java		119 441 600	4 190 666	Norway		20	2,812,175
Argentina		148,764 800	5 897,756	France		125	3 438,700
Turkey		67 344 500	1 813 144	Ships, Machinery for	value	—	£6,973,552
Belgium		53 052 300	2,290,208	Silk & Silk Manufs	value	—	£2,298 605
Switzerland		193,594 300	5,676,727	Soap	cwt	1 072,442	£2,831,614
Cotton Lace	value	—	£2,799,885	British India		246,273	420,021
Cotton Thread	lb	17 561,500	£7,782,418	Egypt		33,698	87,552
Argentina		1,538 100	752 356	British W Africa		117,069	202,866
Mexico		1 040 300	482,959	Spirits (Potable)		—	—
British India		1,251,700	454,609	Brit & Irish pf gallons		5,703,471	£7,868,703
Australia		1,199,200	544,833	Canada		803,105	1,308,538
Electrical Machy	tons	16 733	£4 144,622	Australia		1 099,014	1,905,902
British India		5,236	1,367,687	British India		509,531	736,263
Australia		3 500	826,960	Stationery (other than Paper)	value	—	£1,177,466
Fertilisers	tons	61,064	£504,907				

* Value not included as an Export in Board of Trade returns

lin (Blocks, &c)	tons	22,528	£1,977,893
France		2,745	434,245
U S A		3,039	473,864
Tobacco & Snuff	lb	24,406,907	£5,921,593
China		1,115,790	593,334
Strait S & F M S		1,567,566	694,479
British India		3,973,714	953,814
Wool (Raw & Waste) cwtals		993,957	£6,047,686
U S A		467,614	3,842,985
Germany		201,177	1,489,631
Belgium		104,041	773,302
Canada		34,432	262,660
Woolen Tissues sq yds		121,590,600	£25,056,548
Japan		19,176,400	3,999,441
Argentina		6,795,800	1,429,250
Esthonia		220,100	66,868
U S A		6,897,700	1,824,802
France		5,557,100	1,572,844
Netherlands		6,785,000	1,226,951
Belgium		6,529,400	1,289,719
Worsted Tissues sq yds		62,337,700	£11,773,382
Canada		17,495,000	2,531,549
Argentina		3,364,800	845,599
U S A		6,413,200	1,204,619
Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers value	—	—	£58,478,184

The World's Trade 1922

Some improvement in world trade conditions is indicated by the official comparison of the trade of the United Kingdom and certain Dominions of Foreign Countries for the first nine months of 1920, 1921, and 1922. It will be seen that in certain cases the figures for 1922 exceed those for 1921 and having regard to the substantial fall in values, it is apparent that the total volume of trade considerably expanded during 1922 —

9 MONTHS IMPORTS

(Thousands of £)

	1920	1921	1922
United Kingdom	1,320,954	749,988	650,670
United States	907,921	390,145	454,455
France	1,532,228	625,010	660,808
Germany	—	—	223,354
Netherlands	202,117	124,114	125,408
Belgium	382,572	309,081	—
Japan	205,017	118,701	154,896
Brazil	87,877	50,036	33,953
India	236,632	171,414	126,002
Canada	215,134	126,548	112,863
Australia	102,244	96,960	87,840

9 MONTHS EXPORTS

(Thousands of £)

	1920	1921	1922
United Kingdom	1,007,278	518,661	534,724
United States	1,242,477	721,159	559,401
France	785,912	593,999	568,763
Germany	186,553	—	143,803
Netherlands	103,323	87,597	75,388
Belgium	256,869	217,663	—
Japan	162,800	88,033	117,535
Brazil	88,533	49,475	47,843
India	222,717	123,474	136,256
Canada	174,006	113,039	111,004
Australia	101,522	91,463	89,267

International Trade Balances

Statistics of world trade prepared by the Index (the organ of the New York Trust Company) show that five leading countries have now reached the pre-war stage as regards the trade balance. The value figures, with the exception of Germany are much higher than in 1913, but the following table shows that in 1922 Great

Britain France Denmark, Sweden, and Japan had practically achieved pre-war balance.

Country	Percentage of Exports to Total Trade	
	1913	1922
Brazil	49.4	58.3
Canada	35.6	54.1
Denmark	45.8	44.7
France	44.9	46.3
Germany	48.4	39.0
Great Britain	45.2	45.0
India	60.4	53.9
Italy	40.8	37.4
Japan	46.4	46.5
Sweden	48.9	50.0
U S A	58.1	55.1

Britain's Customers

The amount per head of population of our total exports to Foreign Countries to Self governing Dominions, and to the rest of the British Empire for the years 1913, 1921 and 1922 —

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

	1913	1921	1922
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Foreign Countries	0 4 10	0 6 0	0 6 5
Self gov. Dominions	4 9 8	4 17 1	5 11 7
British India	0 4 6	0 6 10	0 5 9
Rest of Empire	0 15 6	1 1 6	0 18 6

The values per head of population of the importing countries have been calculated on the basis of the latest census returns and of the best estimates available in cases where no recent census has been taken.

Imported Foodstuffs

The value of Imported Foodstuffs in 1913 and 1922 is shown below —

	1913	1922
Butter	£24,084,000	£37,316,000
Cheese	7,035,000	12,438,000
Poultry	992,000	1,243,000
Eggs in shell	9,591,000	11,302,000
Bacon	17,429,000	35,530,000
Hams	3,068,000	8,586,000
Pork	1,665,000	3,536,000
Barley	8,077,000	6,069,000
Vegetables raw	5,492,000	12,040,000
Fruit, raw	9,844,000	24,725,000

Total

£87,277,000 £152,784,000

In comparing the values of the imports of 1922 with those of 1913 the higher level of prices in 1922 must be taken into account. The imports in 1922 of the articles specified represent a value approximately 70 per cent greater than if those imports had been returned at the same average values as in 1913, so that the aggregate increase in the volume of these goods imported was about 2 per cent. The increase of the population of the United Kingdom during the same period was about 4 per cent.

Refrigerated Meat

Imports from various countries compared —

Country	Tons 1913	Tons 1922
Argentina	409,211	451,908
New Zealand	122,224	179,829
Australia	150,666	107,533
Uruguay	29,727	62,227
U S A	74	3,200
Other Countries	8,355	15,934

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF THE WORLD IN 1920 AND 1921

By J I CRAIG, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R.ECON.SOC.

THE accompanying tables exhibit in sterling, the total value of the exports and imports that go to make up international trade in 1920 and 1921, together with details in the case of the principal and some other specially interesting participants. In compiling them the values of exports and imports have been treated for some 200 Countries, States and Dependencies, whereof 69 belong to the British Empire. Whenever possible figures have been taken first from the official publications of the various places, next, from the publications of the Board of Trade, then from the publications of the League of Nations. WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1922 and 1923 has been in constant use for checking and interpreting figures obtained from other sources and for filling gaps in the data. In all the principal cases, with the exception of China and the Malay States, the values of the exports and imports have been obtained in the local currency of the place. Where this differed from sterling, the average value of the rate of exchange on London was found for the year and the local value of the trade figures converted by means of it into sterling. In a few cases (none of very great importance) figures for one or both of the years under discussion could not be obtained and a reasoned estimate had to be made use of. In all such cases the figure so obtained has been placed in parentheses. This does not necessarily

mean, however, that the figure is unreliable, or even materially in error. Japan is a case in point. Accurate statistics are available for the country itself, and for Korea but not for Formosa, which, for economy of space, has had to be included with the two others. But the trade of Formosa is so relatively unimportant that the total is practically correct.

Difficulties have been encountered in some cases in one or other of the following ways—
(a) It is not always stated whether the currency unit is taken at its conventional, i.e. pre-war or par value or at its actual value as above to sterling, as shown by the rate of exchange.

(b) The values adopted for imports are not always the C.I.F. (cost + insurance + freight) values, but sometimes (as in the case of the United States for example) the F.O.B. value at departure from the exporting country. To allow for the omission of the charges for freight, some 15 per cent. should be added to the import values in such cases.

(c) The trade recorded in the official publications is not always the special trade, i.e. imports for home consumption and exports of produce and manufactures of the country. Hong Kong and the Malay States are the chief cases in point. An enormous *entrepôt* trade is carried on in these places and is made to appear in the returns. To include it, however, in the

A BRITISH EMPIRE

		1920		1921	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
I EUROPE	United Kingdom	1710	1334	979	703
	Others*	6	2	(4)	(2)
		Total	1716	983	704
II ASIA	British India	340	282	196	144
	Ceylon	24	18	26	26
	Straits Settlements	(37)	(30)	(17)	(14)
	Federated Malay States	12	16	20	34
	Others	42	20	28	17
		Total	455	366	287
III AFRICA	East African Group	7	11	9	10
	South African Group	101	49	60	30
	West African Group	40	34	19	16
	British Egyptian Sudan	7	5	5	2
	Others	7	9	10	12
		Total	162	103	69
IV N AMERICA	Canada	341	324	186	187
	Newfoundland	8	7	6	5
	Others	25	22	30	21
		Total	374	222	213
V S AMERICA	Total	10	11	9	7
VI AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND PACIFIC ISLANDS	Australia	148	134	97	122
	New Zealand	62	45	43	43
	Others	4	5	4	4
		Total	214	144	168
		Total, British Empire	2931	2358	1748

* As this goes to press it has been found that the figures for the Channel Islands have been omitted. They are 4, 1, 4, 6. These have not been included in the totals.

statistics of total international trade would lead to exaggeration of the figures

(d) Some countries include bullion and coin amongst the goods imported and exported others do not It has not always been possible

to allow for this difference of treatment but in the most important countries the value of the bullion has been excluded (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1923 p 115 for the important values of export and import of bullion)

B FOREIGN COUNTRIES

		1920		1921	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
I EUROPE	Austria *	*	*	*	*
	Belgium	253	172	195	138
	Bulgaria	10	8	7	5
	Czechoslovakia	95	112	72	88
	Denmark	139	68	76	65
	France	948	511	390	350
	Germany	427	299	293	246
	Greece	61	19	25	14
	Hungary	32	13	25	13
	Italy	224	149	190	91
	Netherlands	312	159	196	120
	Norway	138	54	55	23
	Iceland	(45)	(5)	55	11
	Portugal	(50)	16	(40)	12
	Rumania	38	19	30	15
	Russia (with Ukraine & Siberia)	(5)	(1)	25	2
	Former Russian States	42	33	27	22
	Spain	60	43	44	28
	Sweden	188	128	74	64
	Switzerland	194	151	101	79
	Yugoslavia	36	14	23	14
	Others	34	16	30	14
II ASIA	Total	3331	1990	1973	1414
	China and Manchuria	279	219	204	153
	French Possession	(42)	(26)	(33)	(21)
	Japan (with Formosa and Korea)	(364)	(298)	246	199
	Dutch Possessions	115	211	96	104
	Persia	25	15	14	11
	Others	(31)	(20)	(23)	(16)
III AFRICA	Total	856	789	616	504
	Belgian Congo	10	13	(8)	(10)
	French Possessions (with Morocco)	110	57	(65)	(52)
	Egypt	104	88	57	37
	Italian Possessions	4	1	1	†
	Others	(12)	(5)	9	4
IV NORTH AMERICA	Total	240	164	140	103
	United States	1438	2202	643	1132
	Mexico	48	58	68	97
	Central American Group	14	12	10	9
	West Indian Islands	136	184	85	66
	Others	8	6	5	4
V SOUTH AMERICA	Total	1644	2462	816	1308
	Argentina	169	199	155	133
	Brazil	113	89	60	60
	Chile	23	39	29	33
	Peru	18	35	16	31
	Uruguay	11	18	7	13
	Venezuela	11	9	8	5
	Others	33	36	19	30
VI OCEANIA	Total	378	425	294	305
		(17)	(13)	(27)	(19)
Total, Foreign Countries		6460	5243	3866	3653

* Figures under half a million sterling

† Under half a million sterling

C GENERAL SUMMARY

	Millions Sterling				Percentages			
	1920		1921		1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
British Empire	2931	2358	1748	1396	31	29	31	28
Foreign Countries	6466	5843	3866	3653	69	71	69	72
Grand Totals	9397	8201	5614	5049	100	100	100	100

(e) In some cases (Afghanistan for example) the commerce is accurately recorded in some directions but not in others. This source of error cannot be avoided, in the present state of customs statistics in such countries.

Where, as often happens, differences are found to occur between the figures given in this note and those to be found elsewhere the explanation will generally lie in one of these causes of difficulty.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE WORLD
IN 1921

In handling questions of foreign trade at a time when large price movements are in progress several points have to be borne in mind. The volume of monetary transactions will change from one year to another (x) because the level of prices generally has changed, and (a) because the actual volume of merchandise which changes hands varies also. The second cause will be to some extent, a consequence of the first, unless the change of price has proceeded *pari passu* with currency changes so that it may be attributed entirely to these causes.

A second important fact is that quite apart from the difference due to freight charges the monetary value of the imports from one country to another in a given year will not correspond exactly to that of the exports from the second to the first, during the same year, but will differ by an amount which depends on the lapse of time necessary to bring goods from one to the other. When, as in 1921, prices are falling rapidly, the value of merchandise arriving in say the United Kingdom during 1921 will exceed that of the goods recorded as having left other countries during the same year, with the United Kingdom as destination. Quantities remaining the same, there should be between 1920 and 1921 a difference of some 6 to 7 per cent on this account.

A further caution may be given that prices must not be compared on the basis of index numbers without taking into account the change in the purchasing price of gold. This is to be done by reducing index numbers to a gold parity through the exchange rate with some country, such as the United States, where there exists a free market for gold. In fact the unit adopted for measuring values should strictly have been some gold unit, such as the U.S.A. dollar, instead of the pound sterling.

The year 1921 was one when the level of prices, measured in terms of gold, reached its culminating point in nearly all countries. The necessary data for the comparison may be taken from the index numbers and exchange rates of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., which were as follow—

Index numbers—

United Kingdom (average of <i>Economist</i> and Board of Trade)	1920	1921
United States	295.2	189.2
Rate of exchange New York	\$3.65	\$3.86
British index number reduced	221	150
Average, U.K. and U.S.A.	223.5	148.5

fall in price level 1920 to 1921 66.4 per cent or very closely one third. This fall may be used without much error for world comparisons. A fall in freight rates which will also be wanted, took place to the extent of some 55 per cent according to index numbers of freights published by the *Economist*.

The total value of the export trade of the world was 8,201 million sterling in 1920 and 5,049 million in 1921, or 61.5 per cent of its value in the preceding year. Had the volume remained steady the fall would have been only to 66.4. The rest is due to a diminution of the amount of commodities exported which works out at just over 7 per cent.

Imports cannot be treated in the same fashion, since they are affected by charges for freight and other shipping services. If 1 per cent is allowed for these miscellaneous services the freight charges in 1920 amounted to about 1,100 million sterling and in 1921 to 510 which figures represent the difference of the respective export values from the import values diminished by 1 per cent. These figures agree with the above estimated fall in freights mentioned above.

It should, however, be remarked that these estimated earnings of cargoes are subject to corrections for the practice of the U.S.A., mentioned above, and for the fact that the goods which are exported in say, 1920 are not the same as those which arrive at their destination in the same year. A further correction should be made for such goods as are lost at sea but this error will not be great.

Cargoes then earned some 1,250 million sterling (corrected value) in 1920, and 575 in 1921. Since some 34 per cent of the tonnage of the world belongs to the British Empire, and 30 per cent to the United Kingdom, the earnings of Empire shipping may be estimated from these figures at about 425 million sterling in 1920, and 200 million in the following year. The shares of the United Kingdom may be put at 375 million and 175 million respectively. These are, of course, the earnings from cargo traffic alone.

The values of the goods exchanged in international trade were 8,200 millions in 1920, and 5,050 millions in 1921, of which quantities 2,350 million and 1,400 million respectively were exported from the British Empire, corresponding to 29 and 28 per cent in the two years. There

was thus a slight falling off in the trade of the Empire as a whole from 1920 to 1921 relative to other countries

An analysis of the figures available gives approximately results, which may be summarised in the following tables—

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 1921
Unit one million sterling Percentages in parentheses

Imports to	From			
	United Kingdom	Dominions	Other Countries	Totals
United Kingdom		274 (4.9)	694 (12.5)	968 (17.3)
Dominions	310 (5.5)	65 (1.2)	405 (7.2)	780 (13.8)
Other Countries	490 (8.8)	436 (7.8)	2936 (52.3)	3862 (68.9)
Totals	800 (14.3)	775 (13.8)	4035 (72.0)	5610 (100.0)

Exports from	To			
	United Kingdom	Dominions	Other Countries	Totals
United Kingdom		253 (5.0)	450 (8.9)	703 (12.9)
Dominions	240 (4.7)	60 (1.2)	393 (7.8)	693 (12.7)
Other Countries	630 (11.5)	360 (7.1)	2664 (52.7)	3654 (67.4)
Totals	870 (17.2)	673 (13.3)	3507 (69.4)	5050 (100.0)

The tables A and B show clearly which countries have a favourable balance of trade (excess of exports) and which an unfavourable. The difference must be made good (a) by imports of bullion, (b) by loans to foreigners, (c) by payment of money previously borrowed abroad or the interest on such money and (d) by payment for services rendered by foreigners. The United Kingdom has always an unfavourable balance, which is accounted for by payments for services rendered by this country to foreigners in shipping, banking and insurance and by the payment of interest on money previously lent abroad. Belgium and France have unfavourable balances which may be explained by their receipt of reparations payments. Germany's unfavourable balance is due to foreign borrowing partly to services rendered abroad and possibly partly to the exhaustion of foreign credit balances. In the case of Italy the unfavourable balance is explained by the large sums remitted to that

country by emigrants therefrom in the United States and other countries. Norway gives foreign service with her shipping, as do the Netherlands. Poland, Spain, Portugal, Rumania and Yugoslavia are probably borrowers of foreign capital. In the case of Switzerland the excess is paid for partly by remittances from emigrants, but chiefly by payments made by tourists in the playground of Europe. The enormous balance in favour of the United States is met by receipts of gold by remittances to Italy and other emigrant countries of Europe by payment of interest due by the States in excess of that paid to her. Normally India and Egypt are exporting countries, like Australia, owing to payment of interest and capital on previous loans but the two former are at present exhausting the large credit balances accumulated during the War. South Africa's unfavourable balance is liquidated by the export of gold to the amount of over 30 million sterling annually.

HEAT, COLD, RAIN AND WIND

BRITISH ISLANDS. The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is -25° Fahr., or 54° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Jan. 27, 1881.

The greatest rainfall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 66½ tons of water per acre.

The total rainfall for a year at stations in the British Islands during the 20 years 1824 to 1903

ranged from 24.05 inches at the summit of Ben Nevis in 1898 to 12.01 inches at Chatteris Cambs in 1884.

The maximum wind velocity on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilly, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL. The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1922.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam where the total fall for the year has exceeded 55½ inches. From June 12 to 18, 1876, 224¼ inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22½ inches. On one of these days, June 24, 40.80 inches fell in 24 hours.

Petroleum Imports

Whilst the imports of oil into the United Kingdom have increased during the last few years, their value has fallen. In 1920 rather more than 879,000,000 gallons were worth £66,500,000, compared with 1,161,000,000 gallons at £54,500,000 for 1921 and 1,213,000,000 at £39,000,000 for 1922. The extent to which oil is used in different services will be realised when it is noted that in 1922 fuel oil accounted for 359,618,470 gallons, motor spirit 311,190,222, crude oil 217,133,915 illuminating oil, 152,537,292, while lubricating oil and gas oil were about 70,000,000 gallons each. At Swansea the great refining plant was responsible for the importation of 200,000,000 gallons of Persian crude oil during the twelve months and the treatment of still larger quantities is anticipated.

Imports and Exports of Bullion 1922

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31 the aggregate value of the gold and silver exported was £58,087,186. Of the exported gold and silver bullion and coin £26,634,408 went to the United States, £20,034,609 to India, £4,029,737 to France and £3,381,700 to China. Of the total imports of coin and bullion (£44,644,143) £30,433,312 came from the Transvaal, £4,064,816 from the United States, £3,410,237 from West Africa, and £2,081,359 from Rhodesia. It has been stated that the cost of transporting a ton of gold from the Transvaal to London is £370 as against £25 per ton for silver, £1 7s 6d for wheat, £3 15s for wool, and £2 7s 6d per ton for copper.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain and Ireland is approximately 240,000 miles of which 150,000 are in England and Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland. The cost of maintenance in 1913-14 was £20,082,000 and in 1920-21 £50,000,000.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways. The special sum set aside for the year ending March 31, 1920, for the road and bridge programme of the Road Improvement Fund amounted to £10,536,000, of which £8,250,000 was a grant from the Treasury and £2,286,000 a contribution from the Road Improvement Fund. Under the Act of 1919 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the Ministry of Transport, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board.

Road Taxes

The total receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1921, and Nov. 30, 1922, amounted to £11,523,831. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 933,308 while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 237,342. The details are—

	No of Licences	Tax Receipts.
		£
Motor cars	293,740	4,884,161
Motor cycles	352,340	952,740
Invalid vehicles	384	96
Commercial vehicles	158,865	3,280,067
Road locomotives	2,268	55,875
Motor ploughs &c	17,293	4,323
Motor tractors &c	1,301	21,937
Motor cabs	72,263	1,727,398
Tramcars	13,797	10,346
General identification marks	9,527	76,918
Horse drawn carriages	199,613	156,475
Horse drawn cabs	37,729	28,239
Miscellaneous receipts		1,325,256

Motor Vehicles in the World

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles in the world as under—

United States	10,448,632
United Kingdom	497,522
Canada	469,310
France	236,148
Australia	81,000
Argentina	70,000
Germany	60,000
Italy	53,000
India	45,983
All other countries	366,667

Total

12,528,264

When population is taken into account, the use of automobiles in the United States is nine or ten times that of the United Kingdom, and in Canada about five times as much. The figure for the United Kingdom is however, relatively high when compared with totals for other European nations. The use of motor vehicles is growing rapidly in all the self governing Dominions. So far, in Latin America bad roads have handicapped the development of this traffic.

Railways

On Jan. 1, 1923 the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, composed as under—

The Southern Railway (2,129 miles), consisting of the L & S W, S E & C, and L B & S C lines.

The Great Western Railway (3,765 miles), consisting of the G W and the Barry, Rhymney, and Taff Vale lines.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway (7,464 miles), consisting of the L & N W, Midland, Furness, Glasgow & S W, Highland, North London, and North Staffordshire lines.

The London & North Eastern Railway (6,464 miles), consisting of the G E, N E Great Central G N, North British, and G N of Scotland lines.

The combined mileage of these four groups is 20,822 miles, the total capital involved is about £1,060,000,000. Ireland had 3,422 miles of railway open on Dec. 31, 1920, with capital of £45,500,000.

At March 24 last the total number of railway workers in Great Britain was 681,778, an increase on the figure for the corresponding date in 1922 of 4,276, or 0.74 per cent. A return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the

numbers employed by the four new groups and the London railways compared as follows —

	1922.	1923.
Southern	71 769	70,479
Great Western	108,121	109 376
L.M. & Scottish	263 082	268 835
London and North Eastern	202,170	202,232
London Electric Lines	6 340	6,170
Metropolitan	3,895	4 001
Metropolitan District	3 306	4 080

Of the 647,021 adults employed on all railways in 1924 were women. This is a decrease on the previous year of 708.

Canals

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales 3,641 miles Ireland 848 miles Scotland 184 miles) no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,893,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles Grand Junction 189 miles Birmingham 159 miles and Leeds and Liverpool 145 miles). The total paid up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906 reported in 1909 in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterways Board* to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in south Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull) and the Severn (Gloucester) the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 1,000 tons. On Jan. 1, 1922, there were 1,222 miles of inland waterways in England and Wales and 304 miles in Ireland under the *Canal Control Committee* appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917. There were also 1,025 miles controlled by the *Railway Executive Committee*. The *Manchester Ship Canal* opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool. In 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1922 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 4,273,544 tons the tolls, dues, etc. amounting to £1,332,544.

Tramways

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain and Ireland on Dec. 31, 1922, was 2,728 of which 2,647 miles were worked by electric traction 1,754 miles were worked by Local Authorities and 974 miles by Companies. The total receipts in 1922 were £24,635,266 the working expenses £17,751,277, and the net receipts £6,883,989, the total paid up capital being £79,049,287, showing a return of £8.448 ad per cent on the capital. In 1919-20, 4,997,525 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes a system which obviates the necessity of rails.

Mercantile Shipping

On June 30, 1922 the Maritime Marine of Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 8,430

steam and motor vessels (19,088,638 tons) and 419 sailing vessels (206,999 tons) a total of 8,849 vessels (19,295,637 tons). In 1921 the "engagements of seamen for service on ocean going ships numbered 422,445, as against 604,830 in 1913, the percentage of British subjects being 94.45 of foreigners other than Asiatics 3.05, of Chinese 0.6, and of other Asiatics and Africans 1.0.

Shipbuilding — The output of the various countries of the world in 1922 was 852 vessels of 2,467,084 tons, the principal totals being —

	Tons		Tons
Great Britain	1,031,081	U.S.A.	119,138
Germany	575,264	Italy	101,177
France	184,509	Japan	83,479
Netherlands	163,121	Other countries	209,364

Vessels lost, broken up, condemned etc. numbered 716 of a total tonnage of 887,822, of which 127,974 tons were British.

Wrecks — In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons) a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1920 the figures (exclusive of losses due to mines) were 64 sailing vessels (11,793 gross tons) and 158 steam vessels (116,321 gross tons) a total of 222 vessels (128,114 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466 a total of 638 lives. In 1920 (exclusive of losses due to mines) the passengers numbered 3 and the members of crews 173 a total of 176 lives. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic* in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 121 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels engaged in overseas trade entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland —

Year	Entered	Cleared	Total
1913	49,064,233	67,819,701	116,883,934
1920	20,570,600	34,562,107	64,132,707
1922	36,493,319	36,725,535	73,218,854
1921	37,123,334	36,397,441	73,520,775
1922	43,326,025	59,680,047	103,006,072

Tonnage Entered

Year	British	Per cent	Foreign	Per cent
1913	32,292,343	66.8	16,771,890	33.2
1920	25,506,909	69.9	10,986,320	30.1
1921	25,123,899	67.7	11,999,423	32.3
1922	28,421,620	65.6	14,904,405	34.4

Tonnage Cleared.

Year	British	Per cent	Foreign	Per cent
1913	40,101,232	59.1	27,718,469	40.9
1920	23,532,459	64.1	13,193,076	35.9
1921	24,282,304	66.7	12,115,137	33.3
1922	36,815,412	61.7	22,864,635	38.3

Port.	Entered 1922.	Cleared 1922.
England & Wales—	Tons	Tons.
Barrow	347,422	132,238
Blyth	404,631	753,608
Bristol	1,436,185	2,320,222
Cardiff	4,447,728	6,724,264
Dartmouth	1,279,872	1,331,346
Dover	1,325,228	1,242,070
Falmouth	544,071	532,478
Folkestone	593,589	594,488
Goole	311,677	318,508
Grimsby	993,738	735,533
Hartlepool	710,930	638,162
Harwich	708,633	693,772
Hull	3,065,325	2,495,395
Liverpool	9,276,696	8,756,159
London	11,776,739	9,824,226
Manchester	1,737,472	1,370,233
Middlesbrough	1,739,404	1,751,840
Newcastle & Shields	4,587,774	5,693,172
Newport	1,597,014	2,175,057
Plymouth	2,477,149	2,491,107
Port Talbot	625,325	918,452
Southampton	3,863,482	3,779,835
Sunderland	599,022	863,381
Swansea	1,394,974	1,087,313
Weymouth	893,022	826,200
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	163,131	100,848
Ardrossan	168,350	98,026
Burntisland	51,743	92,059
Dundee	331,206	256,378
Glasgow	2,636,513	3,138,868
Grangemouth	622,245	567,230
Greenock	351,852	359,381
Leith	849,450	843,745
Methil	158,493	275,840
Ireland—		
Belfast	455,808	234,962
Derry	117,193	107,620
Cork	828,180	763,508
Dublin	357,826	177,680

Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1920.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared
British	33,217,400	34,005,131
Belgium	1,088,437	1,117,931
Denmark	1,776,000	1,806,751
France	2,386,188	2,556,652
Germany	309,600	204,571
Greece	497,934	564,077
Italy	458,250	634,656
Japan	1,152,240	1,126,391
Netherlands	2,734,140	2,827,623
Norway	4,390,803	4,573,943
Russia	180,633	148,322
Spain	671,478	721,685
Sweden	2,032,723	2,115,143
U.S.A.	4,288,174	4,318,657
Other Flags	533,627	531,168
Total	55,517,823	57,342,701

Coastwise Shipping

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coastwise trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures. In 1922 the net tonnage of arrivals was 41,406,000 and of departures 41,048,000.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial. The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office

	1921-22	1922-23 *
Letters	3,275,000,000	3,300,000,000
Postcards	471,000,000	475,000,000
Printed Papers	1,300,000,000	1,500,000,000
Newspapers	185,000,000	180,000,000
Parcels	127,800,000	120,700,000
Registered Letters and Parcels	65,400,000	60,400,000
Express Delivery Services	1,900,000	2,000,000
Telegrams forwarded	74,700,000	70,500,000
Money Orders	15,500,000	14,200,000
Postal Orders	102,100,000	105,700,000
Telephones		
Trunk Calls	52,400,000	59,500,000
Local Calls	682,000,000	730,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits	£83,299,000	£87,492,000
Withdrawals		
Dividend Payments etc.	£91,945,000	£89,770,000
Government Stock Accounts open		
number	4,073,288	3,532,599
Licenses issued	3,000,000	3,200,000
Old Age Pension Orders paid	£54,100,000	£47,900,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold	£23,100,000	£23,800,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£24,200,000	£31,800,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War the figures for 1921-22 and 1922-23 are as follow—

	1921-22	1922-23 *
War Pensions and Allowances paid		
Number	79,000,000	60,000,000
Amount	£70,400,000	£60,800,000
Postal Drafts paid		
Number	3,500,000	3,300,000
Amount	£8,500,000	£7,600,000
War Loan Dividends		
—Amount	£8,900,000	£8,900,000
Savings Certificates		
—Amount		
Issued	£93,200,000	£39,800,000
Repaid†	£42,900,000	£33,300,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold		
Amount	£600,000	£600,000
Income Tax Stamps sold		
Amount	£700,000	£300,000
Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below—		
	March 31, 1922.	March 31, 1923.
Mileage of wire		
Overhead	947,392	1,033,000
Underground	1,925,743	3,305,593
Telephone Stations	774,821	1,050,672

* Excluding Irish Free State
† Including interest
‡ Excluding submarine cables

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1922), is shown below—

U.S.A.	13.5	Great Britain and Ireland (1922)	2.7
Denmark	8.4	N. Ireland (1922)	1.3
Sweden	6.6	France	1.3
Norway (1921)	5.8	Italy (1921)	0.3
Germany	3.1		

Savings Banks—On Dec 31, 1922, there were 11,733,564 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £268,143,235 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £99,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec 31, 1922, Government Stock to the amount of £206,301,968 stood to the credit of depositors in the *Post Office Savings Banks* and £29,442,788 was held for depositors in *Trustee Savings Banks*.

Wireless Telegraphy—In 1909-1910 the wireless telegraphy stations on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland were acquired by the Government, except the long distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (County Galway), which are maintained (and worked under licence) by the Marconi Company. The total expenses of the Leasfield (Oxford) and Cairo stations, including interest and depreciation, are estimated at about £36,000 and £49,000 per annum respectively. In addition to the Anglo-Egyptian service which was inaugurated in April, 1922, the Leasfield station is used for the broadcasting of British official communiqués and for the transmission of Press telegrams to Halifax (Nova Scotia), India and ships at sea. The revenue earned by the stations since the end of April 1922, has been as follows—

Station	Total for 9 mths
Leasfield	£24,200
Cairo	4,700
	£28,900

It is estimated that about 25 per cent of the total revenue is derived from traffic on behalf of other Government departments. If this traffic did not go *via* these stations it would have to go by other routes at an equal or greater cost. The total expenses of the Northolt Station, including interest and depreciation are estimated at about £8,750 per annum. The station was completed in August 1922, but its working for some time afterwards was on a more or less experimental basis. The amount of Government traffic handled by the Northolt Station is negligible. It should be borne in mind that the services conducted through these stations have in most instances been only recently started and as they are developed, the revenue derived from them will continue to expand.

Communication by Air

In 1919 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was inaugurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R.34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England. The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on pp. 377, 521.

The Air Council subsidies to *British Commercial Air Lines* for 6 months from Sept. 1, 1922, are—*Handley Page* (London-Paris) £15,000; *Instons* (London-Brussels-Cologne) £25,000; *Daimler-Hire* (Manchester-London-Amsterdam-Berlin) £55,000.

The largest *Airship* yet constructed was the R.38 which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows—

R33	cubic feet of gas	1,058,000
R80	"	1,800,000
R36	"	2,101,000
R37	"	2,101,000
L.64*	"	2,950,000
L.71*	"	2,480,000

The L.64 is 642 feet long the L.71 is 743 feet long. The R.38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be—

England-Egypt	2½ days
England-Karachi (India)	5 "
England-Johannesburg (S. Africa)	7 "
England-Perth (W. Australia)	10½ "

Great War's effect on Sea Routes

The following comparison of the proportions of ships engaged in the various trades with the corresponding figures for 1911, gives some indication of the changes brought about by the Great War and the consequent dislocation of trade—

Route	Percentage of Tonnage Employed	
	April 1921	June 1922
East Indies	17.22	20.49
South America East Coast	15.53	12.55
United States, West Indies and East Coast of Canada	15.00	24.39
Mediterranean	12.24	3.28
Australia	11.35	14.61
China and Japan	9.15	9.02
Pacific, North and South	7.48	2.15
Baltic France Spain, Portugal and Home Trade	4.57	6.41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3.00	4.71
Coasting Trade	4.46	2.46
	100.00	100.00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33.7 per cent in the ten years.

LUNACY

ON Jan. 1, 1923 the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 125,279 an increase of 2,565 since Jan. 1, 1922. This increase follows one of 3,370 in 1921 and of 3,580 in 1920, and may be compared with the average annual increase of 2,251 during the decade immediately preceding the Great War. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43.8 females 56.2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 45.4 females 54.6). The average weekly cost of maintenance for the financial year 1922-23 (excluding the cost of repairs, additions and alterations) was—

In County Mental Hospitals	26 s. d.
In Borough " "	29 6½

Mental Deficiency—On Jan. 1, 1923 the mentally defective patients under care numbered 25,785 males 7,283 females 18,502.

* Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard) and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E and $50^{\circ} 43'$ W (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland on the south by the English Channel on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles; the population numbering 35,678,530 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 1,633,240 over the figures of the 1911 census).

Relief—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north-west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot at 676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain running N by W to S by E, with their highest point in Cross Fell at 930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in Scafell Pike (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 1,000 feet in the Peak of Derbyshire (highest point 2,088 feet) and in Dartmoor (High Willhays at 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet) and Brown Clee (1,805 feet). In Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet. In Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet. In western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Cony (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleve Cleve (1,134 feet).

Hydrography—The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge and small craft reach Lechlade, 100 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (50 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade. The Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign Eton College, the first of the public schools and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire with a total length of 230 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrrwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or War

wickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The Severn Tunnel, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range; the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain; and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills, and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ulleswater and Derwent water.

Islands—The Scilly Islands form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Islesc, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited; the total population in 1921 being 1,740. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild and vegetation is luxuriant; semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The Isle of Wight forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina. Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port, other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahr., ranging from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age and stone implements of the remote Eolithic Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of monoliths (the largest monolith being 27½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels* a people of Celtic race and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons* invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius who sent Aulus Plautius with a well equipped army of 40,000 men and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48-51 A.D. was *Caratacus* (strictly Caratacus) who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca) Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk) being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart known as *Hadrian's Wall* from Wallsend to Bowness (Lyne to Solway) remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a Roman municipal system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Callewa Atrebatum), 12 miles south of Reading and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash

to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome. Officials were no longer sent to the island; the garrison was left to defend itself and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo Saxons and Normans—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall) the name of *Welsh* (old English *Walis* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira) Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods 11 Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday) were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia is stated to have built a wall and rampart afterwards known as *Offa's Dyke* from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex* with its capital at Winchester and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901) who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders and England paid tribute (*Danegeld*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish kings from 1013 to 1042 when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother in law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadrada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Sautlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066 and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 75 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES
LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff 1923-4	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H Whitbread, C.B.	John George Murray	Anthony H Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Bunyon	Lt Col J A Fairhurst, T.D.	Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, V.D.	Sir W B Savory, Bart.	Lord Farmoor, K.C.V.O.
(4) Cambridge	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Col D J Proby	(1) Musgrave Francis
(5) Isle of Ely	Col W Bromley Davenport, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.	Hon Wm Hulme Lever D.S.O.	(His Hon Judge Barrant H C Yates
(6) Cheshire	John C Williams	Lt Col Hon Henry W Trefusis	G T Petherick, Col E Trefry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(7) Cornwall	Earl of Lonsdale	Maj R H Ballantine Dykes, D.S.O.	G A Rimington
(8) Cumberland	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Edwin Clay Barnes, C.B.E.	H St J D Raikes, K.C.
(9) Derby	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Col W E Pollexfen Bastard, O.B.E., T.D.	Lord Coleridge, Sir T H Kekewich, Bt, Sir F G Newbolt, K.C.
(10) Devon	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Maj Gen Sir Reginald J Pinney, K.C.B.	J C S Hanham
(11) Dorset	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Capt R B Webster	(C.B.E.) His Hon Judge Greenwell,
(12) Durham	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Maj G G Gold	W S Chishhale Marsh Collingwood Hope, O.B.E.
(13) Essex	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Col Sir P S Marling Bart, T.D., C.B.	Sir F A Hyett, [K.C.]
(14) Gloucester	Maj Gen Rt Hon J E B Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Capt M D Cadland	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(15) Hants	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Capt L N Hope	His Hon Judge Ingham
(16) Isle of Wight	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Capt G S Pawle	Sir A Reynolds (Vacant)
(17) Hereford	Earl of Sandwich	Col D J Proby	G F Rowley
(18) Hertford	Marquess Camden	T W Wheeler Bennett, C.B.E.	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
(19) Huntingdon	Lord Shuttleworth	Sir Benjamin Sands Johnson	Sir Coles Child, Bart.
(20) Kent	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Alfred Turner	Percy J Hibbert, J Open haw, F Broeklehurst, H W Deacon, C.B.E.
(21) Lancashire	Earl of Yarborough	Joseph Tertius Falbot Cliff	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.
(22) Leicester	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	W K Whigham	E C T d Eyncourt
(23) Lincoln	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	John Maitland	Earl of Ancaster
(24) Lindsey	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Sir R Mathias, Bart.	Fitzalan Howard
(25) Kesteven	Earl of Leicester	Holcombe Ingleby	Sir R Wallace, K.C.
(26) Holland	Marquess of Exeter	Brig Gen A F Holford Ferguson	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(27) London	Duke of Northumberland, C.B.E., M.V.O.	Lt Col Sir A Leith, Bart, M.C.	Sir H M Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(28) Middlesex	Duke of Portland, K.G.	C A Longbottom	W Carr, Frederick K North Sir C Knightley, Bt.
(29) Essex	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	F D Hunt	H B D Woodcock
(30) Norfolk	Earl of Ancaster	D N Royce	Sir Blake, Bt, C.B.
(31) Northampton	Earl of Powis	A R Cleggy	Col Sir L Rolleston, K.C.B.
(32) Peterborough	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Lt Col Sir D F Boles, Bart, C.B.E.	D.S.O., C C Cuthis, H Mellish, C.B.
(33) Soke of	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	J T Homer, O.B.E.	Sir Edward L O Malley
(34) Northumberland	Sir T C T Warner, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir Collingwood Hughes, Bart.	W H Neill
(35) Nottingham	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Lt Col Wyvil Barclay	R Lloyd Kenyon
(36) Oxford	Lord Leconfield	Frederick J F Wootton Isaacson	Hon W B Lindley
(37) Rutland	Lord Leigh	Ludford C Docker	(Vacant)
(38) Salop	Lord Rothfield	R. Durning Holt	(Lord Walsingham, C. H.)
(39) Somerset	Viscount Long	Bertram Erasmus Phillips	Lomax, R E White
(40) Stafford	Viscount Cobham	A H Wiggins	A Maitland Wilson, T K Crossfield
(41) Suffolk	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	Col F R T Trench	Sir Charles Walpole
(42) Surrey	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.	Gascolgne, D.S.O.	G M Freeman, K.C.
(43) Sussex	Earl of Harewood		W P G Boxall, K.C.
(44) Surrey			Lord Ilkeston
(45) Sussex			Earl of Lonsdale
(46) Surrey			Lord Roundway, His Hon. Judge Radcliffe, K.O.
(47) Surrey			J W Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Surrey			Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) Surrey			E R. Turton, M.P.
(50) Surrey			W Sheepsheads

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

525

CHAIRMEN OF C C CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M O H

Chairman of C C	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Duke of Bedford, K G	W W Marks	Lt Col F A D Stevens, CBE	Prof H R Kenwood, O M G M B
(2) James Herbert Benyon	H J C Nesbard, OBE	Lt Col A Poulton, CBE	G C Iaylor, OBE M D
(3) L H West, OBE LL D	Wm Crouch	Maj O Mayne, OBE	S J C Holden, M D
(4) M V J Webber	A Iabrum OBE	W Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M D
(5) Sir William H Clarke	C E Copeman, C M G	Maj W R Hartcup, CBE	James P Walker M D
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt Col P Malcolm D S O M V O	Meredith Young M D
(7) William Hawk	W Leslie Platts	Lt Col H B Protheroe Smith	E M Clarke, M D
(8) Rev Canon A Sutton	C C Hodgson OBE	Lt Col H A Turnbull	F H Morison, M D
(9) E C Barnes, OBE	N J Hughes Hallett OBE	Maj R R Auley	F Barwise M D
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt	Brian S Miller	Capt H R Vyvyan	G Adkins M D
(11) R H Simonds OBE	E A Hooks	[M V O OBE] Capt D Granville	J Elliott Robinson M B
(12) Sir A K Pease Bt	Harold Jevons	George Morley, CBE	I E Hill OBE M B
(13) W Chishnall Marsh	J H Gould	Capt J A Unett D S O	W A Bullough M B
(14) Lt Col R J Kerr	E I Gardom OBE	Maj F L S Clarke	J Middleton Martin M D
(15) Earl of Northbrook	(Vacant)	Maj St A B Warde [nor M V O]	R A Lyster M D
(16) Sir G Baring Bt	John Dufton	Capt H C Adams Con	James Fairley M D
(17) G Crosswell	J P Symonds	Horace M Munio	Peter Iowe M B
(18) E B Barnard, OBE	Sir C E Longmore KCB	Lt Col A L Law	H Hyslop Thomson M D
(19) G F Rowley	J Percy Maule	Lt Col A G Chichester	C B Moss Plundell M D
(20) Col F S W Corn wallis OBE	W B Prosser	Maj H E Chapman OBE	Alfred Greenwood M D
(21) Sir H F Hibbert Bt	G Hammond Ether ton, OBE	H P P Lane OBE, M V O	J J Butterworth M D
(22) Sir Arthur G Hazle rig, Bt	W J Freer	E Holmes	T Robinson M D
(23) Sir Hickman Bacon Bt	Eric W Scorer	[Capt C Mitchell Innes] CBE	[R Ashleigh Glegg M D] A H Lowe, M B (Vacant)
(24) Sir C Welby Bt C B	A D Piper	(See also p 569) (Metrop Police Area)	Sir W Heaton Hamer M D
(25) J W Gleed M A	H C Marris	Victor Bosanquet	John Tate, M R C S
(26) (see pp 560-565)	John Dix		D Royn Jones CBE M B
(27) Cecil Kane De Salis	E S W Hart MBE		
(28) Thomas J Price	Thomas Hughes		
(29) Lord Allwyn K C V O	H Oswald Brown (deputy)	Capt J H Mander	J T C Nash M D
(30) Sir W R D Atkins, K C, M P	H Millington OBE	[J D K MacCallum]	[C E Paget M R C S]
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J Deacon	Capt F James OBE	[C Rolleston M D]
(32) Sir F Blake Bt C B	Charles D Forster	Col F J Lemon, D S O	W F J Whitley, M D
(33) Viscount Galloway, C B	Livedale Meaby	[D S O R N]	Henry Handford, M D
(34) W H Ashhurst CBE	James Rose, M A	Capt E K Arbuthnot	Charles Coles M D
(35) Earl of Lancaster	B A Adam	Friedk Wm Golder	C Rolleston M D
(36) Col H H Heywood	F Crowte	Maj Jack Becke	James Wheatley M D
(37) Rt Hon H Hobhouse	G I Simey	[D S O] Lt Col H C Metcalfe	W G Savage M D
(38) Sir R Hardy, Bt	R. Eustace Joy M A	Col Hon G A Anson	W D Carruthers M D
(39) C H Lomax		[M V O] (Capt J G Mayne, OBE)	Bernard Wood White M D
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M V O	A T Cobbold, OBE	[Maj E P Prest]	A H Bygott, M D
(41) H A Powell	T W Weeding	Capt M L Sant	Joseph Cates, M D
(42) Lt Col A S S Harris	H J T McIlveen	Col G M Ormeod D S O	A G R. Foulerton F R C S
(43) Lord Leonfield	S Thornely	A S Williams	R D Smedley, M D
(44) Lord Alington Percy	E Field	Capt J I Brinkley	A Hamilton Wood M D
(45) Col J W Weston, M P	H Greenwood LL B	Lt Col H S Turnbull	W E Henderson, M B
(46) Marquess of Bath, K G	W L Bown	Lt Col H E Llewellyn, D S O	C E Tangye, M D
(47) J W W Bund, OBE	C H Eird	Lt Col H S Walker OBE	C H Fosbrooke, M D
(48) Lord Deramore	J J Bickersteth	Maj W H Dunlop	R L Thornley, M D
(49) Sir H B Peirse, Bt.	H G Thornley, OBE	Maj R L Bower, C M G	Harry Mason, M D
(50) Sir J P Hinchliffe	F A Darwin	[OBE] [C M G] Col J dEwes Coke,	J R Kaye M D

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs

County or Shire and Capital	Geographical Boundaries		Administrative Boundaries	
	Acreage	Population	Acreage	Population
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302 942	206 478	302 942	206 478
Berkshire (Reading)	463 830	294 807	454 725	202 533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479 360	236 209	479 360	236 209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315 168	129 594	315 168	129 594
Cheshire (Chester)	657 950	1 025 423	640 791	625 001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868 167	320 559	868 167	320 559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973 086	273 037	968 598	220 437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650 369	714 539	645 097	584 793
Devonshire (Exeter)	1 671 364	709 488	1 660 948	440 023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625 612	228 258	625 612	228 258
Durham (Durham)	649 244	1 478 506	633 058	943 670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238 073	73 778	238 073	73 778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979 532	1 468 341	964 443	118 111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805 842	757 668	785 088	329 277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958 896	910 333	935 195	410 223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538 924	113 118	538 924	113 118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404 523	333 236	404 523	333 236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233 985	54 748	233 985	54 748
Kent (Maidstone)	975 965	1 141 867	971 990	1 118 129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1 194 555	4 928 359	1 054 741	1 746 418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532 779	494 522	524 197	260 332
Lincolnshire	1 705 293	602 105		
Holland (Boston)	263 255	85 225	263 355	85 225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469 122	109 237	469 122	108 237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972 796	408 643	963 800	260 294
London (London)	74 850	4 483 249	74 172	4 469 543
Middlesex (Bentford)	148 692	1 253 164	148 692	1 253 164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349 552	450 700	345 048	358 131
Norfolk (Norwich)	1 315 064	504 277	1 303 568	322 914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585 148	302 430	581 679	211 507
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1 291 515	746 138	1 278 661	407 397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540 123	621 134	529 188	378 476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479 220	189 558	474 501	132 506
Peterborough, Town of	53 464	46 954	53 464	46 954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97 273	18 368	97 273	18 368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861 800	222 959	861 800	222 959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1 037 594	465 682	1 032 422	397 024
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741 318	1 329 225	707 177	711 003
Suffolk	848 269	399 988		
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	597 353	291 006	549 241	211 623
West Suffolk (Bury St Edmunds)	390 916	108 982	390 916	108 982
Surrey (Guildford)	461 833	930 377	452 821	739 500
Sussex	932 471	728 001		
East Sussex (Lewes)	530 555	532 206	517 040	261 253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401 916	195 795	401 916	195 795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605 275	1 390 092	557 527	348 449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504 917	65 740	504 917	56 740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94 146	94 697	94 146	94 697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864 101	292 213	864 101	292 213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458 352	405 876	451 144	301 120
Yorkshire	3 889 432	4 182 735		
East Riding (Beverley)	750 125	460 717	741 073	173 704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1 362 058	456 312	1 357 899	325 209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1 773 249	3 181 654	1 652 647	1 508 610
York City and County	3 730	84 052	3 730	84 052
Total	32 559 868	35 678 530	31 965 683	23 533 348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include clothing, which is generally calculated at one twenty fourth of the whole

	Average Height	Average Weight
Scotsmen	5 ft 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb
Irishmen	5 ft 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb
Englishmen	5 ft 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb
Welshmen	5 ft 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1921), are shown below

Area	Acreage 1921	Population 1921
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,706
London Police Districts	443,424	7,476,168
Proposed London Health Area	3,045,120	9,610,234

The City of London (see pp 561-3) administers London within its ancient boundaries where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1192, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St Paul's and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St Bride's, St Dunstan's in the East, etc.) for which (and for other City buildings) see pp 570 et seq.

The City of Westminster which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct 19 1900 the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens and from Oxford Street to the Thames it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St James's and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp 570-584. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £8,131,854 in 1922, the product of each rd in the £ being £33,883.

Metropolitan Boroughs—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (see p 560) of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp 566-69) which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (see p 206), and by 31 *Boards of Guardians*, for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corpo-

ration as to the *City Police* (see p 233) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (see p 233). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (see p 207), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (see p 212) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (see p 220) the light house and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (see p 224). The bridges (see p 574) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates Committee* of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the *Irway* authority and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N W of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles) with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome with a large hall, the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878), the University (Aston Webb 1909), the Central Library, the 13th century Church of St Martin (rebuilt 1873), the Cathedral (formerly St Philip's Church built by Aicher a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Chad (Pugin) and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838 and was created a city in 1889. It is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure as Bromwychem, 'the home on the hill by the heath' is disputed. The city was a Saxon town and William de Birmingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-24) T O Williams
Recorder Sir Ryland Dent Adkins & C^y M P (1920)
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt Hon Lord Ilkeston (1920)
Town Clerk J H C Wiltshire (1928)
Clerk of the Peace Joseph James (1905)
Coroner Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N W of London is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,126. The total net register tonnage

of vessels on which dues were paid during 1929 was 13 678 751 tons while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £835,849,867 for 1929, and at £1,091,657,022 for 1920. The docks, on both sides of the river have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar fruit, oil timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St George's Hall erected 1838-1854 from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes at a cost of £300,000 and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture. The Town Hall erected 1754 from the designs of Wood the Cathedral (in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England the Walker Fine Art Gallery the University the Royal Infirmary the Municipal Offices and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 37 Aldermen and 122 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the Pool of the Slopes.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon. Lord Mayor (1923-1924), A. Rushton
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde K.C. (1909)
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910)
President Court of Passage, Sir Wm F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., & C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922)
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps
Medical Officer of Health, E.W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) the centre of the world's cotton trade is 18½ miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles) the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, India rubber goods chemicals &c. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894) which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the sea-borne trade of the port is stated at £146,890,745 for 1929, and at £207,756,312 for 1920 the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1920 was 2,280,579 and 2,262,933 respectively.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. the Royal Exchange built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King 1921, the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields, the Art Gallery the Whitworth Institute the 17th century Chetham Library the Rylands Library (1895), which includes the Althorp collection the University (Owens College) and

the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political literary and scientific advancement, and the Halle Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 109 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon. Lord Mayor (1923-1924), W. T. Jackson
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton K.C. (1914)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902)
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922)
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead

IPFDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England 18½ miles N.W. of London and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, and factories of thread linen glass and earthenware with metal casting, machinery and machine tools steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles) the population at the census of 1921 being 458,320.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872) the Philosophical Hall the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery the University and the Leeds Institute of Science Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840 the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849 Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city) founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152 is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now existing.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626 made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon. Lord Mayor (1923-1924), Sir Edwin Airey
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910)
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896)
Town Clerk, Sir Robert Fox (1904)

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 150 miles N.W. of London at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the

census of 1921 of 519,239. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres axles, engine castings, &c.) cutlery, and instruments in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery bicycles, iron and brass founding silver refining brush making, and many other industries Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electro plating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St Peter's) the Town Hall (1897) the Cutlers Hall (1832) Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum Mappin Art Gallery Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893 the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-1924) A. T. Blanchard
Recorder, William James Waugh K C (1915).
Master Cutler (1923-1924) James Neill
Town Clerk, William E Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith

BRISTOL

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset) astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel) is a city and seaport 119 miles W of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 375,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding rope making chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon the Royal Edward and Avon mouth Docks, at the mouth of the river and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 2,965,014 tons, and of those cleared 2,898,138 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £41,328,272 for 1921. The principal imports are grain fruit, oils, ore, timber hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin plates, machinery manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888) the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as 'the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England') and the 15th century Temple Church are Canynges House, the Merchant Venturers Almshouses, St Peter's Hospital the Council House, Guildhall Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1866.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69

Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigatowe* and *Brustow*.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-1924), A. A. Seunington
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T. D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K C. (1912).
Sheriff, F. Burris
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially Kingston upon Hull) is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire at the junction of the Hull with the Humber 22 miles from the North Sea and 121 miles N of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 290,808 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1920 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £128,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1515), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke upon Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1276 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

High Steward, Rt Hon T. R. Ferens P C
Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-24), E. E. Keighley
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp K C (1917)
Sheriff, Benno Pearlman
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M. A.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding) 129 miles N N W of London and 8 miles W of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,579.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1886), and the Mechanics Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832 a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-1924) H. M. Trotter
Recorder Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morrice (1914)
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920)

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) on the north bank of the Tyne estuary 8 miles from the North Sea and 27½ miles N. of London has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery. The chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur, oil, timber and wood and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved; the Cathedral (St Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guild Hall (1658), Moot Hall (1820), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laine, Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was renamed Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough and in 1850 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle upon Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-1924), S. Eastern, O.B.E.
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C., (1905)
Sheriff, Arthur William Lambert
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907)

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace stands on the left bank of the Trent where the tributary stream Leen enters the river 12½ miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 266,400.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is

an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's and St. Nicholas Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, 'the home of the sons of Snod' (the Wise) is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Fusogobauric*, 'Cave Homes'. The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Mayor (1923-1924), John Houston
Recorder Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920)
Sheriff (1923-1924) Arthur Ludd
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.
City Coroner Charles Lambert Rothera

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND (Census of 1921)

London	4,483,240	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	910,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,754	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle upon Tyne	274,955	Notwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke on Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend on Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport Mon	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,274
Birkenhead	145,552	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,943

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1926. Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911—

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,595	7,850,857
Percentages of Total—		
Urban	78.1	79.3
Rural	21.9	20.7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 78.0, Rural 22.0. In 1901, 77.0 and 23.0.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

531

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type) and Urban Districts with a population exceeding 50,000 (in italics)

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1923-24. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
England						
Abingdon, Ierks	7,167	18.8	10.2	35,128	C Rippon	H G W d Almaime
Accrington, Lancs	43,610	16.0	13.3	252,560	F Loid	Arthur Hy Aitken
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	19.3	10.1	477,742	J P Hamilton	W Hodson
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,892	18.5	14.8	11,192	W Hill	Henry C Casley
Aldershot, Hants	28,756	21.8	10.4	165,216	H Amner	D L L Griffiths, O B E
Andover, Hants	8,569			36,655	G J Bell	Ihos E Tongman
Appleby, Westmorland	1,786	15.1	6.6	11,658	G J Williamson	W Hewitson
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	16.7	14.5	13,586	G W F Hale	Arthur Holmes
Ashton and Lync, Lancs	44,200	19.6	13.5	209,954	Lt Col J Broad	Fredk W Bromley
					bent T D	
Aylesbury, Bucks	12,114	19.70	12.0	63,842	G J Thrasher	R M Middleton
Bacup, Lancs	21,256	18.7	15.0	111,344	J T Hoyle	Allen G Broom
Banbury, Oxon	13,347	18.93	13.6	74,309	J Perry	Arthur Stockton
Barnsley, Yorks (W R)	68,901	23.36	14.18	254,886	C F Wood	A D Mason
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	18.1	12.2	67,041	Fredrick Elliott	J II L Brewer
Barrow in Furness, Lancs	74,254	21.1	12.0	443,470	Walker Fairbairn	Leonard Hewlett
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	20.1	12.4	83,201	G W Willis	R H Wanklyn
BATH, Somerset	68,648	15.4	12.6	426,300	C H Hacker	J B Oden, M A
Batley, Yorks (W P)	36,151	17.3	12.9	177,622	H Crothers	Ihos Fdgar Craik
Becles, E. Suffolk	7,777			32,416	John Q Wilkinson	W Bryan Forward
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	16.79	10.9	226,554	C H Bedford	H Darlow B A, LL M
Berwick upon Tweed	12,330	21.0	13.0	66,860	Thomas Wilson	J W Porter
Bevenley, Yorks (E R)	13,406	20.8	15.8	57,784	A I Gates	J Duncett
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	17.5	12.64	9,146	G II Cooper	Stanley Hlemingway
Bideford, Devon	20,363	12.0	10.7	157,110	F W C Bowley	S T Taylor
Bixford, Devon	9,125	17.02	12.7	39,992	F T Upton	Wm Britton Seldon
Birkenhead, Cheshire	415,592	25.8	11.6	862,377	E H Hoblyn	James Feanley
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick	919,438	21.5	12.1	5,545,286		(See p 527)
Bishops' Castle, Salop	1,268	24.3	14.9	5,369	F Griffiths	F Lavender
Blackburn, Lancs	129,400	16.8	14.2	745,427	J I T Ramsay	Sir Lewis Beard
Blackpool, Lancs	73,800	14.80	14.58	880,757	H I Hooks	D L Harbottle, LL B
Blackpool & Form Dorset	3,194	17.19	15.32	14,678	A Hobbs	W H Wilson
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	28.32	14.22	157,217	A A Ash with	J Leigh Turner
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	11.93	12.45	25,326	A B Iyne	John Pethybridge
Bolton, Lancs	178,683	18.6	13.6	1,053,518	F Aspinall	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs	77,800	25.7	13.7	587,357	R Turner	J Spencer Lumley
Boston, Lincs (Holland)	16,100	21.1	14.5	59,101	C H Wm.	Edmund Waite
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	13.85	14.10	876,116	Dr I B Scott	Herbert Ashling
Brackley, Northants	2,373	14.2	12.2	13,503	Miss B A Cartwright	(Charles Eric Barnes
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,187	20.5	13.3	2,325,187		529,530)
Bradford, Salop	5,143	25.24	14.55	22,942	W J Myrick	Jas Hughes Cooksey
Bridgewater, Somerset	15,968	21.03	11.48	67,178	W H T Masling	Arthur King
Bridlington, Yorks (F R)	22,768	15.94	17.65	114,902	C H Holmes	George Melvin
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	18.2	14.0	26,998	W E Bates	Austen Whetham
Brighouse, Yorks (W R)	20,277	16.0	12.8	126,505	G F Sudgen	P T Grove, LL B
Brighton, E. Sussex	142,427	18.57	12.57	919,446	H M Black	James H Rothwell
BRISTOL, Glos and Som	376,975	20.1	12.8	2,054,349		(See p 529)
Bromley, Kent	33,070	16.5	12.8	282,508	A I Harris	F H Norman
Buckingham	3,231	18.3	16.4	19,226	T Hawes	G H M Barker, LL B
Burnley, Lancs	103,175	18.6	15.4	470,112	Dr J W W (leg.)	Colin Campbell
Burton upon Trent	48,987	22.56	12.53	300,515	F Thompson	E B Chapman, O B E
Bury, Lancs	56,426	16.53	14.93	374,300	P Stock	Richard Moore
Bury St Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	19.96	14.49	72,111	Dr W J Cale	V C Proctor
Buxton, Derbyshire	15,651	14.91	11.90	108,520	G Smithurst	H G Curtis.
Calne, Wilts	3,640	12.7	12.2	16,049	H J Gunning	C O Gough.
Cambridge	59,202	15.3	11.4	406,519	H B Bailey	(Vacant)
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	19.3	12.9	133,713	G Pope	Henry Fielding
CARLISLE, Cumberland	53,200	23.6	14.6	313,958	Major H W Sewell	A H Collingwood
Chard, Somerset	4,338	18.06	15.55	20,211	A E Townsend	John Adams forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	18.2	7.4	201,517	E A Billinghamst	Edward B. Lee
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	17.95	11.20	138,368	E Spalding	G E Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	28,444	16.43	15.11	342,063	W J M Dicks	Robt Owen Seacombe
Chepping Wycombe, Bucks	21,952	18.3	10.8	87,567	John Gibson	C H Wood
CHESTER	40,794	20.86	13.79	242,113	C P Cockill	T Husband Dikson
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	25.0	11.1	236,753	W E Wakeley	Parker Morris, LL B.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,410	18.71	11.78	60,000	A F Lewis	J W Loader Cooper

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1923-24. Lord Mayor + Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
Chippenham, Wilts	7,713			32,000	H G Reid	Francis Hy Phillips
Chipping Norton, Oxon	3,522	19 4	12 9	12,913	D R. Simms	Frank W Morris.
Chorley, Lancs	30,576	18 2	13 0	157,650	J Sharples	John Mills
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	15 8	10 3	32,375	N Barnes	John Drultt.
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe Romney, and Sandwich also Rye and Winchelsea)					{ Lord Warden } { Earl Beauchamp } K G (1913)	Registrar — R. E. Knocker, Dover
Clitheroe, Lancs	12,204	13 8	12 1	54,171	W W Whiteside	W Self Weeks F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	18 0	11 9	198,411	Mrs C B Alderton	Hy Chas Wanklyn
Colne, Lancs	24,755	17 1	14 0	111,763	Thomas Hey	Alfred Vailey
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	21 3	11 3	42,526	Dr W I Fern	Edward A Plant
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	18 9	10 6	570,732	W Hewitt	George Sutton
Crews, Cheshire	46,477	18 2	12 6	175,065	Maj J N Jackson	Harold S K Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	18 2	12 4	1,307,741	W W Southwell	Dr J M Newnham
Darlington, Durham	65,866	22 6	14 1	441,780	W G Lorraine, O B E	Henry Gordon Stea- venson
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	16 7	10 7	33,662	Dr H J Campbell	Sydney J Pope
Darwen, Lancs	37,913	17 37	14 45	218,855	G Pickup	Harry Rothwell
Davenport Northants	3,518	20 46	16 48	17,093	W T Wright	Geo E Foster
Deal, Kent	12,990	18 6	13 9	55,670	Arthur W Lambert	Douglas A Daniels.
Derby	132,400	20 8	11 3	753,993	Kred Porter	G Irevelyan Lee
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,300	13 8	10 1	27,855	A J Salmon	Joseph T Jackson
Dewsbury Yorks (W R)	54,125	18 2	13 6	305,636	W H Shaw	John Hall
Doncaster, Yorks (W R)	54,052	21 5	11 3	355,872	W D Borrill	W Bagshaw, O B E
Dorchester	9,554	22 4	11 4	60,004	Charles Henry Smith	J A Handa.
Dover, Kent	39,985	20 5	11 4	207,226	R J Barwick	R E Knocker
Droitwich, Worcs	4,388	18 6	16 8	22,661	Edward Evans	Arthur V Holyoake
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	24 95	12 77	192,571	I W Tansfield	E W Tame
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	18 55	11 35	83,078	H Bown	Ernest Barlow
Dunstable, Beds	8,894	15 45	13 71	36,318	F I Creak	C C S Benning
DURHAM	17,346	21 94	13 31	79,382	E Laidler	G A Carpenter
Ealing Middlesex	67,753	16 2	11 0	561,893	D H Jones	George E Brydges
Eastbourne, E Sussex	62,030	13 7	10 9	500,470	G B Soddy	Hy West Fovargue
East Ham, Essex	143,304	21 0	11 0	596,930	H B Harper	C Eustace Wilson
East Retford Notts	13,412			65,936	I R. Plant	Wm Percival Jones
Eccles, Lancs	44,242	18 3	13 3	239,239	R Evans	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	67,800	22 1	10 8	245,404	+Henry Williams	F W Claxton
ELY I of Ely	7,690	21 30	15 29	54,814	+H Downie	A K Campbell
Enfield Middlesex	60,738	20 36	10 37	346,4 8	+F J Spackman	I W Scott
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,625			44,508	W G Smith	Thomas Allard Cox
EXETER	59,608	17 0	13 22	429,322	P F Rowsell	H Lloyd Parry B A
Eye E Suffolk	1,781	26 31	22 0	5,876	F A Onyon	Harold Warnes
Falmouth Cornwall	13,318	18 2	12 7	59,057	John Harris	W H Lupton
Faversham Kent	10,870	19 1	13 3	47,775	Z W Shaw	Guy Tassell
Folkestone, Kent	36,876	17 1	12 7	277,500	E J Blashop	Arthur Fred Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	2,168	15 0	13 0	11,809	F H Knight	H S Graham
Gateshead, Durham	124,514	22 8	14 6	466,133	Sir John Vaceoy	William Swinburne
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	20 2	11 0	200,093	I Knight	K C Boucher, LL.B
Glastonbury Somerset	4,297	16 65	15 96	19,494	Maj E M Baily	R T Gould M A
Glossop, Derby	20,528	15 6	12 9	89,376	W Newton	George H Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	24 3	12 12	224,095	C E Gardner	G Sheffield Blakewell
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	13 6	10 1	54,943	I S Spring	I Percival Whately
Godmanchester Hunts	2,034			14,787	Robert L Towgood	Kenneth Hunnybun
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	18 09	13 25	90,308	F Weekley	Aubrey Henry Mallin
Gravesend, Kent	31,137	23 7	12 9	165,423	H E Davis	Hy Hampton Brown, R A
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	23 94	13 51	341,919	R. G. Kitching	J W Jackson O B E
Guildford, Surrey	24,927	17 0	11 0	127,981	H E Smith	R C Knight, D S O.
Halifax, Yorks (W R)	100,700	15 9	14 9	659,126	R Thomas	Percy Saunders (M C.
Harrogate, Yorks (W R)	38,938	10 7	13 9	277,655	D Simpson	Jos Turner Iaylor
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	21 0	16 3	89,280	R H Davison	J Leigh Furner
Harwich, Essex	13,036	24 7	11 2	45,645	Mrs R Hill	A J Hanslip Ward
Haslingden, Lancs	17,485	13 6	13 9	107,923	E Russell	W Musgrove
Hastings, E Sussex	66,496	15 6	12 2	508,537	A Blackman	D W Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E R)	1,321	26 5	16 6	4,094	John Hill	J Watson
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	26 0	11 2	9,880	H Toy	Jos Walker Tyacke
Hemel Hempstead, Herts	13,822	22 7	11 3	65,552	F E Hebert	Alfred E Usher
Hendon, Middlesex	56,014	17 45	8 76	631,446	+H S Roberts	Hy Humphries.
Henley-on Thames, Oxon	6,841	21 3	13 6	33,904	G W Piper	Alfred Caldecott

CITIES Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1922-23 + Lord Mayor + Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
HEREFORD	23,324	20 8	13 9	140 322	A. Kea	Robert Batteraby
Hereford	10,712	16 8	11 8	60 138	W. H. Brewster	Alfred Baker
Heywood, Lancs	27,280	17 8	16 0	173,889	J. Nuttall	George G. Bouchier
High Wycombe, Bucks					See "Chepping Wycombe."	
Higham Ferrers, N. Hants	2,851	20 1	12 2	8,524	T. Patenall	R. J. Simpson
Honiton, Devon	3,090	23 1	13 8	18,340	Mrs J. M. Phillips	Edward Wm. Heilner
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	15 5	11 2	725,202	P. Everington	R. D. Askey
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	13 1	14 2	401 000	F. W. A. Cushman	W. Jermyon Harri-son, B. A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	12 51	9 54	819 641	J. Berry	J. Henry Field LL B
HULL, Yorks (E. R.)	290 808	24 2	14 4	1 571 337	* (See p 529)	J. W. Winter
Huntingdon	4,194	17 4	11 5	24,966	L. Cl. MacD. Barkley	Thos. Brownson, B. A.
Hyde, Cheshire	33 437	16 5	12 7	165 375	E. Osborne	Bernard C. Drake
Hythe, Kent	7,764	16 0	11 8	49,853	+ George Lee	A. Partington
Ilford, Essex	85 191	17 8	9 5	488,076	A. Henshaw	Sidney F. James
Ilkerton, Derby	32,269	23 3	9 6	134,019		O. B. E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	79,383	19 5	12 1	452,106	Dr J. E. Staddon	Wm. Bantoft, O. B. E.
Jarrow on Tyne, Durham	35 990	30 08	13 72	146,135	A. Pattie	Geo. Johnson
Keighley, Yorks (W. R.)	41 944	16 20	14 51	218 753	R. Calveley	Smith, Henry
Kendal, Westmorland	14 149	18 5	15 7	90 227	H. Mosor	John E. Bolton
Kidderminster, Worcs	27 122	18 29	13 08	110 959	G. R. Woodward	J. H. Thurstield M. C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,668	21 45	13 95	91,099	W. J. S. A. L. Coxon	J. W. Woolstenhulft
Kingston upon Thames	39 484	17 5	12 9	257,485	J. P. Waters	Harold Albt. Vinset
Lancaster	40,212	17 2	13 6	213,370	G. Jackson	John Whitehead
Lantern, Cornwall	3 981			20,784	W. Barriball	(Claude Hurst Peter
Leamington, Warwick	28 946	18 0	13 9	202 054	G. W. Hawkins	Leo Rawlinson
LEEDS, Yorks (W. R.)	458,320	19 8	13 9	2 013 059	* (See p 529)	528)
LEICESTER	234 190	19 45	12 72	1 388 882	J. M. Hubbard	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs	45,545	21 1	14 5	314 985	J. H. Wright	I. B. Bamber
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	23 7	15 3	37 246	G. Page	W. T. Sale
Lewes, E. Sussex	10 798	20 4	13 1	64,500	+ D. (See p 529)	R. J. Baxter M. A.
Leighton, Essex	128 434	18 30	10 79	549,711	W. Bulgin	John Atkinson
LICHFIELD, Staffs	8 392	20 3	13 3	47,324	J. H. Bridgman	W. Bockson
LINCOLN	66,080	18 4	12 1	322,325	J. Hague	L. O. Need
Liskeard, Cornwall	4 376	18 5	16 4	20,577	W. F. Young	Alfred W. Venning
LIVERPOOL, Lancs	803 118	26 0	16 4	6 695 444	* (See pp 527 and 528)	527-8)
LONDON	7 470 106	24 0	12 6	55,566,833	J. H. Jeffery	pp 561-3.)
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1 308			4 898	H. Clemerson	J. Percival Heath
Loughborough, Leics	25 874	19 6	11 8	118,773	J. Lill	Harry Perkins
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17 88	17 98	40 620	J. M. Barnard	Herbert Sharpley
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	44 326	20 0	12 6	193,374		R. B. Nicholson,
						O. B. E.
Ludlow, Salop	5 677	23 3	17 1	22,776	E. H. Rickards	W. Charles Tyrrell
Luton, Beds	57 077	17 80	11 50	285 825	A. B. Attwood	William Smith
Lydd, Kent	2 256	18 0	13 5	8,438	I. W. Paine	G. G. H. Witchell
Lynne Regis, Dorset	2 583	17 1	13 1	24,121	Henry Ellis	H. I. Ramshotham
Lynton, Hants	4 862	19 56	9 99	23,351	Brig Gen H. E. B. Newenham C. B.	Herbert E. Tizard
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33 846	20 9	12 2	129,038	William Harrison	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks	16 741	19 10	11 55	99 406	I. W. Stuchbery	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	37 448	18 0	11 1	223,444	H. G. L. Whitte-Drake	S. Lance Monckton
Maldon, Essex	6 589	15 5	13 0	25 276	A. L. Clark	Frederick H. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts	2 398	17 1	14 2	8,283	A. J. Jones	Montagu Hy Chubb
MANCHESTER, Lancs	730 551	21 23	14 26	6 552,347	* (See p 529)	528)
Mansfield, Notts	44 418	21 6	9 0	152,089	J. H. White	W. Gamble (actg.)
Margate, Kent	46 475	17 0	11 6	253,942	P. H. R. Veuner	Edward Brooks
Marlborough, Wilts	21 772	17 7	8 65	21 772	I. Free	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks	131,103	27 99	14 50	646,362	S. A. Sadler	Preston Kitchen,
						O. B. E.
Middleton, Lancs	28,309	19 4	13 3	179 172	J. H. Wood	J. P. Walsley
Morecambe, Lancs.	19 122	13 2	15 6	100,036	R. B. Siddle	I. Entwistle, M. B. E.
Morley, Yorks (W. R.)	33 935	17 2	12 0	118,928	J. Kirk	F. Thackray
Morpeth, Northumb	7,580	22 4	17 1	24,752	R. Elliott	James J. J. J.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	16 3	14 6	75,337	A. B. Bottomley	James Crowther
Nelson, Lancs	40,691	13 5	12 8	193,118	R. Boothman	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	16 957	21 22	11 88	82,980	W. K. Clarke	H. Tallen, D. A. O.,
						M. A.
Newbury, Berks	12,290	17 4	12 8	62,421	A. D. Cater	S. Widdicombe.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1923-24. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
Newcastle under Lyme NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	20,418	25 4	13 4	78,686	A Hassam	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
Newport I. of Wight	278,400	24 8	14 2	1,948,923	* (See p 530)	T Ross Pratt
Newport Mon.	11,036	20 4	14 1	49,872	G F Quinton	O Treharne Morgan
New Romney, Kent	93,700	22 18	12 58	597,237	C E Williams	Walter Lancaster
	1,605	17 40	9 37	7,512	A F C C Luxmoore	
Northampton	92,300	17 7	11 3	445,087	K C	Herbert Hankinson
NORWICH Norfolk	120,653	19 7	12 5	605,727	* Miss E. M. Colman	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	20 6	11 7	1,570,994	(See p 530)	F S Clay M.B.E.
Nuneaton Warwick	41,894	19 6	7 3	157,000	R W Swinnerton	J J Newcombe
Okehampton Devon	3,456	15 0	11 0	11,533	G K. Blatchford	J J Williams, LL.B.
Oldham Lancs.	144,983	19 3	15 8	828,535	J K. Cheetham	T W Wilson
Ossett Yorks.	14,802	19 00	12 13	66,373	D Ellis	A Walter Morris
Oswestry, Salop.	9,790	18 2	14 1	64,027	G P Beckett	Arthur Holt
OXFORD	57,052	15 06	12 75	472,598	W H Perkins	Matthew T. Fruscott
Penryn Cornwall	3,151	24 22	11 21	8,685	C W Andrew	Thomas H. Cornish
Penzance Cornwall	12,096	14 15	16 15	67,321	Rev C Stuchbery	W T. Mellows,
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	17 73	11 8	204,858	Charles Day	M.B.E., LL.B.
Plymouth	209,857	19 65	14 25	1,118,582	* Stephens	R J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Pontefract Yorks. (W.R.)	16,763	27 6	14 5	105,961	R P. Husband	K M. Fairmer,
						M.B.E., LL.B.
Poole Dorset	43,661			216,677	G W Green	(Charles) Lisby
Portsmouth Hants.	247,343	22 0	9 9	1,192,404	P W Corbin	† J Sparks
Preston Lancs.	119,900	20 64	12 18	598,748	P W F. Matthew	Alfred Howarth
Pudsey, Yorks. (W.R.)	14,315	17 5	17 3	83,158	P Naylor	Alfred E. Evans
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	23 8	8 57	10,325	James S. Bills	h. C. Harris
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	19 48	14 81	154,897	Dame Janet Stan-	A. Blasdale Clarke
					comb Will.	
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	16 9	15 0	163,012	James Barritt	James Whalley
Reading Berks.	92,600	18 5	12 2	527,010	Frederick A. Cox	C S. Johnson
Redcar, Yorks. (N. Riding)	16,399	21 0	10 0	105,000	B O Davies	R. McClean
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	15 0	11 6	230,470	C. E. Woodroffe	Alfred Smith.
Richmond Surrey	35,651	15 09	11 7	346,457	W C. Robinson	Henry Sagar
Richmond Yorks. (N.R.)	3,883	21 94	11 89	17,984	G A. Roper	W W. Foster
RIPON Yorks. (W.R.)	8,389	18 52	13 83	48,559	William Hainsworth	† Henry Gough
Rochdale Lancs.	92,700	17 0	15 8	600,818	Dr J. Rodley	W H. Hickson O.B.E.
ROCHESTER Kent	31,933	19 4	12 3	143,072	A. E. J. Price	Apsley Kennette
Romsey Hants.	4,822	17 3	9 9	18,222	W. Summers	B. W. Atlee, M.A.
Rotherham Yorks. (W.P.)	68,045	24 45	12 06	333,066	A. P. Aislewood	(has L. des Forges
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	15 9	14 9	71,883	A. Andrews	Thomas J. Fawdry
Rye, E. Sussex	3,912	15 31	6 81	17,652	Albert Truelove	Walter Dawes
Saffron Walden Essex.	5,876	14 8	16 5	28,258	David Miller	William Adams
St ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	16 18	10 06	152,465	† J. Dunham	W G. Marshall
St Helens Lancs.	104,900	29 1	12 6	389,109	P. P. Phythian	W H. Andrew
St Ives Cornwall	6,945	14 22	16 51	23,454	C. C. Beckeley	† J. Chellen
St Ives, Hunts.	2,797	15 9	12 4	19,018	C. H. Ingram	(† Dennis Day LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	239,100	22 1	14 6	1,341,086	† P. McDougall	L. C. Evans
SALISBURY Wilts.	22,867	18 8	8 0	143,164	R. Bracher	Fred G. Cole
Saltash Cornwall	3,331	17 7	9 4	14,700	J. Lander	F. E. Cleverton
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	15 9	12 0	12,857	Henry Wyborn	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough Yorks. (N.R.)	46,192	15 3	12 5	283,860	George Whitfield	Sydney Jones
Shaftesbury, Dorset	2,808	19 6	15 3	9,600	J. Peddle	J. Kingsley Rutter
SHEFFIELD Yorks. (W.R.)	519,239	20 67	11 67	2,428,416	(See pp 528-29)	† R. F. Frideaux.
Shrewsbury, Salop.	31,030	19 5	13 3	179,824	R. B. Maddison	Frank Chapman
Smethwick Staffs.	75,757	21 39	11 22	334,550	G. F. Betts	Sir Richard R. Lin-
Southampton, Hants.	162,200	20 3	12 1	944,789	W. Moulard	thorne, O.B.E.
Southend-on Sea Essex	106,021	16 7	11 4	777,337	William Miles O.B.E.	H. J. Worwood
South Molton, Devon	2,812			17,129	Dr W. G. Mortimer	Atree Powell
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13 97	12 87	679,566	C. Aveling	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	118,613	26 6	13 8	514,518	G. Drury	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	16 5	13 63	16,594	F. Jenkins	Ernest G. Nauton
Stafford	28,632	16 95	11 2	140,254	J. Wheelodon	H. H. Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	25,233	17 76	14 98	131,545	J. Storrs	Frank H. Worsley
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	20 12	13 9	41,877	Albert Cliff	Charles Atter
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	20 43	12 16	653,402	H. Patten	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on Tees	65,000	25 8	15 4	304,732	T. Wilkinson	Thos. Downey
Stoke-on Trent, Staffs.	273,238	29 0	14 8	999,274	F. Collis	E. B. Sharpley

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1923-24. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	23 09	12 26	72,649	Lt Col A H Moody, O B E	J Donaldson Har ward
Stratford upon Avon	9 391	17 0	13 4	55,835	R C Cox	Robert Tunu
Sudbury W Suffolk	7 097	19 7	14 0	25,032	G H Openshaw	I M Braithwaite
Sunderland Durham	161 100	28 6	15 7	758 128	G S Lawson	Henry Craven, O B E
Sutton Coldfield	23 028	16 83	10 82	159 987	Walter T Harrison	R A Reay Nadin
Swindon Wilts.	54 920	18 98	12 17	261 673	I C Newman	Robert Hilton
Tamworth, Staffs	8 032	21 9	10 9	30,806	H C Goosty	R H Briggs LL B
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	16 9	13 1	121 647	F W Pritchett	W H Bailey
Tenterden Kent	3 347	16 1	10 7	20,758	I M Diggle	Col J Munn Mace
Tewkesbury Glouce	4 704	19 89	13 90	24,583	G P Howell	H Alec Badham
Thetford Norfolk	4 704	22 26	16 64	19 893	Wm Lambert	F H L Dighton
Thornaby on Tees Yorks	19 831	28 3	16 3	76,942	R Atkinson	Ihos K Dobson
Tiverton Devon	9 715	15 1	16 4	62 441	W H Huxtable	I Follett Pugsley
Todmorden Yorks (W R) and Lancs	23,888	13 09	13 5	147,617	F Pickles	H Garratt.
Torquay Devon	39 432	14 5	17 5	223 234	George H Iredale	H A Hield M A
Torrington Great Devon	2 931	15 53	14 22	8 951	G M Doe	F A L Hodgkinson
Totnes, Devon	3 982	20 85	15 13	20 845	E N Hayman	George E Windeatt
Tottenham Middlesex	149 200	20 8	11 2	632 647	† Robert W Clark	R C Graves LL B
TURRO, Cornwall	10 833	19 06	13 38	46,102	Edmund T Jod, O	Frederick Parkin
Tunbridge Wells (Royal) Kent	35 568	15 0	11 5	368,473	Septimus Parsonage	Wm Chas Cripps
Tynemouth Northumb	63 786	25 03	13 2	307,000	J W Munby	Stanley Wilson
Wakefield Yorks (W R)	53 053	21 4	12 7	318 602	I Pennant	A C Allibone O B E
Wallasey Cheshire	89 600	17 4	8 3	641,921	A H Evans	George Jivsey LL B
Wallingford Berks.	2 724			12,756	R J Wilder	Francis R Hedges
Walsend Northumb	43 013	31 8	14 1	268,955	I J Watson	W Mulcaise
Walsall Staffs	90 964	25 41	12 89	354 057	J Thickett	Herbert Lee
Walthamstow Essex	127 441	19 6	10 8	513,977	† A J D Llewellyn	C S Watson, LL D
Wareham Dorset	1 997	23 0	12 9	5,712	K W Symes	J W Miller
Warrington Lancs.	76 000	22 6	12 1	401 133	J T Lockyer	A I Hallaway
Warwick	12 862			73,621	W J Collier	Henry J Brown
Watford, Herts	45 910	18 9	9 6	254 003	R A Thorpe	William Hudson
Wednesbury Staffs	30 407	27 0	12 7	124 933	A Beehee	Wm H Polt LL B
WELLS, Somerset	4,372	17 25	13 99	25 758	E Crease	Ed Bywater Foster
Wenlock Salop	13 712	17 6	12 1	59 267	L Morris	R H Potts LL M
West Bromwich Staffs	73 761	24 1	12 1	286 496	S D Gill	Alfred Wickham
West Ham, Essex	300 905	32 4	12 9	1 405 907	J J Jones	G E Hilleary O B E
West Hartlepool Durham	68,689	26 4	13 6	302 357	J W Wilson	Harold W Stanton
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,230	15 3	11 6	127,758	F W H Peaty	O B E, B A
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19 536	27 5	17 8	75 216	E H Evans	F S V Isherwood
Widnes, Lancs	38 879	26 2	15 1	223 623	Daniel Gargan	B Sc
Wigan, Lancs	91,200	22 45	14 25	412,495	J Caye	E B Crossadell
Willesden, Middlesex	165 669	19 49	5 79	1 004,800	† G A Sexton	H S Oppenheim
Wilton, Wilts	2 024	20 88	15 91	11 885	Col Dubouix	W H Tyrer, O B E
Wimborne, Surrey	61 451	14 0	9 9	475 572	G H R Pauling	Edw W A Pratt
Winchelsea Sussex	693			4 500	W H Martindale	Percy D Aylward
WINCHESTER Hants	23 791	19 2	11 5	174 991	H P Vacher	Herbert Smith, LL B
Windsor, Berks	20 115	19 4	12 3	118 455	Sir W Carter	Walter Daves
Wisbech I of Ely	11,316	19 1	15 9	55 092	M Herrod	Thomas Holt, O B E
Wokingham, Berks	4 473	18 06	14 9	22 344	Adm J Bridges	E Cecil Durant.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	22 0	11 4	511,641	J Enstace	E W Coulam
Wood Green Middlesex	50,716	17 02	10 21	313 548	J Clark	J H E Clifton.
Woodstock Oxon	1 510			4 534	† E A Cawdron	F E Warbreck
WORCESTER	49 153	19 8	13 5	277,338	I O Fardon	C E Staddon
Worlington Cumb	26,480	23 39	14 34	107,000	J W Cassidy	Stanley Henman
Worthing, W Sussex	35 224	11 8	13 8	226 397	I McMullen	Samuel Southall
Yarmouth, Great, Nor	60,710	17 9	10 54	272,867	I G Denton	Thomas Jackson
Yarmouth, Great, Nor					R. F. E. Ferrier	J Kennedy Allerton
Yeoil, Somerset	14 987	17 6	10 4	72,630	J Matthews	W E Stephens
YORK	84,500	20 0	12 3	419,400	* W Dobble	O B E, LL B O
						Maj H C C. Batten,
						Percy J Spalding

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Position and Extent—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq miles and a population (1901) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the S by the Bristol Channel, on the E by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W by St George's Channel. The greatest length from N to S (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 126 miles and the greatest breadth from W to E (St David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island county of Anglesey (or Mon) (276 sq miles) communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft long) built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft long) of the L & N W Railway built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N W of Anglesey) provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Relief—Wales is generally mountainous the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft, Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft, Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft), Berwyn (Aran fawdd 2,970 ft), Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft, Drygarn Fawr 2,115 ft, Radnor 2,163 ft) and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 6,324 ft, Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft, Pen y gawr fawr 2,660 ft).

Hydrography—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England) which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Uye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Telf* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles) and *Conwy* (24 miles) the last named broad and navigable are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide. *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir about the size of Bala and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratacus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties

of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon on Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo Saxon Attacks—The Anglo Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelsc* or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall while the battle of Chester (612) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N), *Powys* (Mid) and *Deheubarth* (S) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howell Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1155-1202.

The Norman Conquest—After the Norman conquest of England William I created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert Fitzhamon the Norman Earl of Gloucester raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leader ship of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman Flemish forces at the fords of the Telf (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign, but Llewelyn the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1242 during hostilities between the Welsh and English and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1282. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I, was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorhedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Pryddan, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage	Population	Acreage	Population.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176 630	51 695	176,630	51 695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469 281	61 257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443 189	61 292	443 189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588 472	175 069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366 005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426 080	154 847	426 080	154 847
Flintshire (Flint)	163 707	106 466	163 707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Llanidfa)	520 456	1 252,710	474 607	814 717
Merionethshire (Dolgellu)	422 372	45 450	422 372	45 450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51 317	510 110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393 003	92 056
Radnorshire (Presteigne)	301 165	23 528	301,165	23 528
Total	4,780,470	2 206,712	4 734 621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q S

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff 1923-4	Chairman of Q S
Anglesey	Sir R H Williams Bulkeley, Bt K C B D S O	Maj Sir Charles MacIver	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk C B O B E	Thomas Price Thomas	Hon R C Devereux
Cardigan	Col Herbert Davies Evans	Earl of Lisburne	J W W Bund
Carmarthen	John Hinds M P	Evan W Glyndwr	F D W Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernest Greaves, C B E	C W Keighley	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Ioid Kenyon K C V O	A D McAlpine	R W Ffegton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone	John Watson Huclue	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth G B E	Sidney Hutchinson Byass	Lt Col Sir Rhys Williams, Bt K C D S O
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams Bt	P David Roberts	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H L W Williams Wynne Bt C B	Sir Edward Pryce Jones Bart.	Major John Lomas
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St Davids	Maj W Mark Saurin	Sir C E G Phillips
Haverfordwest	Sir C E Gregg Phillips	G H Llewellyn C B E	Sir E M Samson, A B E K C
Radnor	Charles Coltman Rogers	Capt E A Thomas	W Green Price

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c	Chairman of C C	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
Anglesey	Sir W B Hughes Hunter Bart	W O Jones	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M D
Brecknock	W S Miller	H F W Harries	Col C G Cole Hamilton, C M G, D S O	Herbert Davies M D
Cardigan	David C Roberts	Ivor Evans	Stephen Jones	L Meredith Davies, M D
Carmarthen	William Greville	J W Nicholas	W Pion Phillips	David A. Hughes M D
Carnarvon	Ellis W Roberts	A Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	Ell Parry Edwards, M D
Denbigh	J Stephen Jones	W R Evans LL B	G T Guest	Thos Roberts, M D
Flint	W Buckley, C B E	H A Filby, O B E	R Yarnell Davies, M B E	A E Williams, M D
Glamorgan	Daniel Daniel	Sir F M. Franklen	L Lindsay, O B E, M V O	E Colston Williams, M D
Merioneth	M R. Morris	Hugh John Owen	R Jones	E Lewis Lloyd M D
Montgomery	J Murray Naylor	G B D Harrison	W J Holland	C E Humphreys, M D
Pembroke	Sir Wm Howell	R A. Wheatley, B O L	F T B Summers	Harry Middleton, M D, M B
Haverfordwest	Walters			
Radnor	C Coltman Rogers	H V Vaughan	A S. Michael	J W Miller, M D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type) and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50 000 (in italics).

CITIES Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1 000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1923-24. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Aberdare Glamorg</i>	55,010	20 7	13 3	218 774	W M Llewellyn	W R Morgan M B E
Abergavenny Mon	9,008	21 6	14 0	43 000	Maj J R Jacob	Wm H Hopwood
Aberystwyth Card	11 220	11 6	17 0	53 000	D Davies	T J Samuel
BANGOR Carn	11 032	14 8	13 6	44 698	William Thomas	J Pentir Williams
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1 839	12 6	11 6	10 698	J H Burton	J Hugh Thomas
Brecon	5 649	16 4	16 7	23 240	T Jones	G Hyatt Williams
CARDIFF Glamorg	219 688	21 6	13 2	1 452 261	(see below)	(see below)
Cardigan	3 452	18 6	16 3	13 998	D Davies	David Morgan Jones
Cardarthen	10,070	17 83	13 4	44 489	Rev A F Mills	H Brunel White
Cardarvon	8 301	16 77	17 26	31 618	O Evans	R O Roberts
Conway, Carn	6 506	12 9	10 7	36 400	W R Harker	Hugh Parry
Cowbridge, Glamorg	1 159	22 4	11 2	4 011	E T Hopkins	Wm Thos Gwyn
Denbigh	6 783	19 3	17 8	37 311	S Watkins	Robert Davies
Flint	6 410	29 1	16 2	28 032	J H Davies	† Bobby Denny
Haverfordwest Pemb	5 750	24 61	13 31	18 762	S H Jenkins	H W D Williams
Kidwellyn Carn	3 181	12 13	29 85	11 386	H Anthony	Walter Robt James
Lampeter, Card	1 813	12 13	29 85	46 971	C S Smith	J Ernest Lloyd
Llandoverly Carn	1 932	15 7	15 7	7,028	I Price	H Alfred Thomas
Llanfyllin, Carn	36 504	20 9	11 3	148 608	D R Jones	Henry W Spowait
Llanidloes, Montgom	1 639	17 6	19 5	10 321	D Roberts	N B Edwards
Merthyr Tydfil	2 517	29 7	13 8	8 000	G F Harner	Arthur Davies
Monmouth, Mon	80 161	22 0	14 2	265 000	L M Jones	† Aneuryn Rees
Montgomery	5 207	14 8	11 6	23 589	A H Williams	A C Tweedy
Neath, Glamorg	951	22 4	14 5	8 153	Richard Roberts	Chas Sydney Pryce
Pembroke	32 524	21 2	14 5	123 424	† Cook Rees O B R	A L I Curtis
Port Talbot Glamorg	15 492	21 96	14 5	54 712	R Thomas	Ronald D Lowless
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	40 029	24 3	11 8	203 982	Henry Davies	Moses Thomas
Rhondda, Glamorg	8 111	18 6	15 45	15 680	Dr O Wynne Griffith	W Cradock Davies
Ruthin, Denbigh	166 600	24 5	12 4	631 552	† Gwilym Lloyd	Sir Walter Nicholas
Swansea Glamorg	2 767	13 7	13 9	12 578	R J Jones	Baldwin Griffith
Tenby, Pemb	159 600	21 03	12 8	850 997	(see below)	(see below)
Welshpool Montgom	4 830	15 5	14 8	22,575	G Sandercock	G Lort Stokes
Wrexham, Denbigh	5 677	22 7	18 1	44 767	G R D Harrison	C Pryce Yearsley
	19 002	20 4	13 1	85 480	H Blew	Lawson Taylor

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff († aer Taff) the port of the South Wales coal fields has a municipal area of 13,628 acres and a population at the census of 1921 of 219 688. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1922 was 10 029 029 tons and of those cleared 10 609 280 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing rope making steel copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works engine wagon works flour mills chemical factories paper mills, breweries, jam vinegar and ice factories tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber pitwood ore fruit, butter cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke patent fuel iron and steel manufactures tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 12th century the National Museum of Wales Public Library the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1923-24) S O Jenkins
Spendary Magistrate W St J F Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col Sir Rhys Williams, Bart.,
D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922)
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace Cecil G Brown

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Lawe is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal patent fuel, ores and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 3 359 327 tons and of those cleared 2 53 605 tons. The trade is principally with France Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24 193 acres with a population at the census of 1921 of 159 600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re built in 1330) the Royal Institution of South Wales founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns a member to Parliament.

City Officers

Mayor (1923-24), G N Colwill.
Recorder, R E L. Vaughan Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H Lang Coath

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides and the Orkney, Shetland and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $64^{\circ} 38' 14''$ N latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 38''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' 14''$ W longitude its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England with the Atlantic Ocean on the N and W and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,520 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the census of 1921) of 4,388,288 an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911 or 2.5 per cent.

Relief—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet) and Cairnsmur of Carsphairn (2,612 feet) in Kirkcudbright. Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfriesshire and Whitecomb (2,605 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom and Glasgow its principal seaport. The heather clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen* they contain, in the central Grampian Hills *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet) the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,266 feet). The *Chenot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (3,676 feet).

Hydrography—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Dae and Portrail water and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles. Binningburn Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet) and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet) all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick and has important woollen industries (Tweeds) in its valley. The *Tay* noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards) opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles) a noted salmon

river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling is spanned by the *Forth Bridge* constructed 1883-9 at a cost of £3,000,000 with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,205 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erchie in the Grampian valleys. *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep) with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Mearns in the northern Highlands.

Orkney—About 6 miles N of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth* is the island county of Orkney a group of 90 islands and islets (holms and skerries) of which one third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Lomona* (or mainland) the largest island of the group is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *bicachs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow* between Pomona and Hoy was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland—About 50 miles N of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N) is the island county of Shetland a group of about 100 islands and islets of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 751 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,911. Lerwick in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island) is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle* the southernmost of the group is famous for hand knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 2 miles N of Unst is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N lat.).

Western Islands—Off the W coast at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll are over 500 islands and islets of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillin* (Sgurr na Banachdich, 3,243 feet). *Red Hills* (Ben Allach, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains. *Mull* (367 square miles).

* *Land's End to John o' Groats*—The customary measurement of the island of Great Britain from the site of John o' Groats' house near Duncairn Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity) a total distance of 397 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John o' Groats (with its 4 doors and octagonal table to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncairn Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N than Duncairn. John o' Groats is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

* *The Hebrides*—Until the eleventh century of the 13th century. The Hebrides included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire) the Isle of Man, and the Irish Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Hebouda*; latinized as *Hebrides* by Pliny and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreygar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodoracene*, a name that survives in the Anglican Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

containing *Ben More* (3,785 feet), *Ben Bui* (3,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (3,289 feet) *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, *Beinn an Oir* (3,571 feet), and *Beinn Chaolais* (3,407 feet) *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. *The Outer Hebrides* separated from the main land by the *Munich*, include *Lewis* with *Harris* (770 square miles) celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age. *Climate*—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift* which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler until at about 35° N lat (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England; the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35° and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The *Picts* seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the *Picts* were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brithons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into Caledonia as far as the "Grampian" Hills but after a victory at *Mon Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius* towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brithons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between *Pict* and *Brithon* is still to be seen in the *Catraig*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from *lorwoodie* near Galashiels, to *Peel Fell* in the Cheviots). Christianity was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 580 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brithonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613) and towards the close of the 6th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I (943-954) the *Brithons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm I (1005-1040). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England; the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513) and in 1603 James VI, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother Mary 'Queen of Scots' was the great granddaughter of Henry VII), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII and II, the crown devolved upon William III (grandson of Charles I) and Mary (daughter of James VII and II) and, their issue failing upon Anne (second daughter of James VII and II), Anne's children died young and the throne devolved upon George I (great grandson of James VI and I). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse 'roused the Highlands on behalf of James VII and II, but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715 armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the 'Young Pretender' defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VII and III" (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the Jacobite movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266 when they were ceded to Alexander III by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III, in 1469, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

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 £1,000 to £1,200
 Assistant do (vacant) £800 to £950
 1st Class Valuers I S Ronaldson C M Wedder
 burn J Hume £550 to £700
 2nd Class Valuers J C Hamilton Alexander Butler
 (Edinburgh) J V Makins J Nisbet A Davie
 (Glasgow) J Glen (Girling) J L Thomson
 (Dundee) J Watt (Aberdeen) J S Paterson
 (Inverness) £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise Scotland.

Aberdeen J D Ryall £800 to £850 Asst J Miller,
 £650 to £750 Arrivassan A Beard £500 to £600
 Dumfries H Macklin £650 to £750 Dundee
 J W Crooke £800 to £850 P Benton £650 to
 £750 Fife J A Farquharson £600 to
 £700 J Smith £650 to £750 Glasgow J
 Ritchie £600 to £700 E J Holdsworth £650
 to £750 G Fair £650 to £750 Greenock A F
 Hall £800 to £850 H Dobson £650 to £750
 Inverness J W Allison £800 to £850 C Nicholls,
 £650 to £750 Leith G Ormrod £800 to £850

General Post Office

Waterloo Place Edinburgh.
 Secretary Brig Gen W Price c n r c m c c n r
 Principal Clerk C S B Higgin £1,000 to £1,200
 Staff Officers H McPake A J Turner A M For-
 syth J Kinloch J Macmillan £850 to £1,075
 Solicitor J S Pittman, w s
 Medical Officer K M Douglas, m d
 Accountant J Anderson £700 to £800
 Examiner J Allan £600 to £700

544 Scotland—Government Departments—Income Tax Assessments

Book-keeper, R. Finlay £500 to £570
 Cashier, A. P. Macmanus £440 to £500
 Staff Officers, J. Dow W. Hyslop J. Kerr A. Whitton W. W. Higgin W. Yule £400 to £500
 Controller, Edinburgh Postal District C. Creighton £550 to £570
 Do Telegraph Office, Maj. A. A. Jayne £100 to £120
 M.O. £470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

City Chambers, Edinburgh
 Instituted about 1150 and extended in 1405 and 1487
 Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh—
 Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers—
 Preses, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh *Chaplain*,
 Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson D.D. *Clerk Agent*
 and Treas. John L. Officer L.M.S. (at Castle
 Street Edinburgh) *Parly Agents* Beveridge & Co
 (23 Abington Street Westminster S.W.) *Conven-*
tion Officer, Frank Wm Keddle

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

Blackford Hill Edinburgh—£1 657
Astronomer Royal for Scotland R. A. Sampson D.Sc.
 F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey F.R.S. £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers R. W. Wrigley M.A. E. A. Baker
 B.Sc. £300 to £350

SCOTTISH LAND COURT

2 Grosvenor Crescent Edinburgh
Members The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans (*Chairman*)
 Norman Reid Donald Mackay James E. Eslemont
Secretary and Principal Clerk Arthur Morgan
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors Walter Murray
 W. A. Cairns G. R. Lamb
Keeper of the Rolls Peter MacIntyre

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY

By the public spirited generosity of Mr. Alexander
 Grant managing director of McVitie and Price Ltd
 biscuit manufacturers Edinburgh the project for
 the institution of a National Library for Scotland has
 now been rendered possible. Mr. Grant has made
 the munificent gift of £100,000 as a permanent endow-
 ment for the proposed library. The provision of this
 endowment has enabled the Government to accept
 the offer made by the Faculty of Advocates to transfer
 to the nation as a gift the contents of the Advocates
 Library

SCOTTISH OFFICE

Dover House Whitehall, S.W. 1 and 6 Parliament
 Square, Edinburgh
Secretary for Scotland Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar F.C.
 C.M.G. £2,000
Private Sec. F. O. Stewart £300

Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb C.B. £2,000
Private Sec. T. F. Maclean M.S.E. £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Capt.
 Walter E. Elliott, M.C. M.F. £1,800
Private Sec., T. D. Fairgrieve M.C. £150
Asst. Under-Secretary for Scotland, P. J. G. Rose
 £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries P. B. Moodie F.R. Laird
 G. A. Steel, C.B. £1,000 to £1,500
Principals A. S. Cotton, R. N. Duke D.Sc. M.C.
 W. C. Goodchild* W. Hogg G. W. Milroy
 E. de Vitteville £700 to £900
Assistant Principals H. Crow T. D. Fairgrieve M.C.
 T. F. Maclean M.S.E. D. Milne F. O. Stewart

Staff Clerk (Finance) H. J. Cheale £400 to £500
Do (Correspondence) P. J. Spratt £400 to £500
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland P. F. Wood
 C.B. K.C. R. Houdry Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy Sir Norman Walker M.D. £200
Do Constabulary Lt. Col. A. G. Ferguson D.B.E.
 £750 to £850

Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland John
 Alex. King

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Lord Advocate Rt. Hon. William Watson K.C. £5,000
Legal Secretary M. Miller Gair Adv. £850 to £1,000
Solicitor-Gen. Frederic Charles Thomson M.P. £2,000
 Seconded for special service.

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

113A George Street Edinburgh
President Lord Strathclyde G.B.E.
Chairman Duke of Atholl K.T.
Secretary A. Massie

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

4 & 5 Drumsheugh Gardens Edinburgh.
Head of Sections G. W. Jupp
Senior Staff Officer J. T. Toddie
Architect J. Wilson Paterson M.B.E. R.I.B.A. F.R.A.
 (Scot.)

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

Regius Keeper W. Wright Smith M.A. £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) £300 to £500
Assistant Museum Harry F. Tagg F.L.S. £200 to £300
Do Laboratory Matthew Y. Orr £200 to £300
Do Library James T. Johnstone M.A. £200 to £300
Do Herbarium W. Edgar Evans B.Sc. £200 to £300
Do Studio Robt. M. Adam £200 to £300
Principal Gardener, Robert I. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1920-21

Income from	England	Scotland	Ireland
Gross Income from —	£	£	£
Manufacturing &c., Industries	454,373 264	59,033,443	11,601,138
Distribution, &c —			
Railways (U.K.)	50,764,489	6,959,602	2,274,479
Other	382,942,300	43,319,826	12,724,686
Finance Professions, &c	140,422 232	13,935 441	3,269,062
Employments, Annually	79,913 504	7,536,958	1,622,682
Do Quarterly	791,463,682	131,696,040	21,629,869
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	82,974,337	14,933,982	3,133,290
Do Dominion and Foreign do	65,586,982	3,459 313	522,723
Total Gross Income	£2,048,440,790	£280,274,605	£56,793,929
Exemptions and Reductions	535,574 188	59,218,994	26,130,922
Actual Income —			
Wages of Manual Earners	563,428 737	102,999,076	7,159,014
Other Assessments	949,437 685	118,696,535	23,502,963
Total Actual Income	£1,512,866,602	£221,695,611	£30,661,977

**AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS**

Counties and Capital	Population 1921	Area	Lord Lieutenant	Convener of County
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq of Aberdeen & T	H D McCombie
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	MacLachlan of MacLachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	Joseph H Turner
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K G	Lt Col J G George
Berwick (Duns)	28,246	294,805	Col Charles Hope	Col James Hunter
Bute (Rothesay)	33,711	139,432	Marq of Graham & Co	George Laidler
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A H M Sinclair Bart	D Keith Murray
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K T	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K T
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H (avan Irving, CBE
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart, DSO	Capt Alan Burns
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond K G	J F Cumming
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther Bt	Sir R W Anstruther Bt
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore	William Smith
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,122	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A B Hepburn Bart
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kircardine (Stenhaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt	James Mowat
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J J Mounray	Hy P R Montgomery
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	37,156	574,588	Col R F Dudgeon, CB	W J Herries Maxwell
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col Sir R K Stewart KBE	Gairn Hamilton
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery K G	Sir Charles Chalmers
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K G	Sir R Usher Bart
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie DSO	J S Robertson
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W Watson Cheyne Bart KCMG	James Johnston
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, GCSI, GClE KCMG	Al G Thornburn
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl K T	Earl of Mansfield
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col Sir H M Shaw Stewart Bart, CB	Col Sir H M S Shaw Stewart Bart CB
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart	Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt
Roxburgh (Edinburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburgh K T	Duke of Roxburgh K T
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj C H Scott Plummer	Maj C H Scott Plummer
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W Watson Cheyne Bart KCMG	J W Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose K T	Col E Bolton
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt Hon Sir H Maxwell, Bart	Sir Andrew N Agnew, Bart

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St Giles's Church (restored 1899-82), and St Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV and V). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1923-24) W Lowrie Sleight

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.E.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, Robert Paton

GLASGOW

GLASGOW a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and a population of 1,034,074 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 55,687 since 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £94,701,689 in 1921, the tonnage of the ships entering being 6,449,602 tons, of those cleared 6,373,593 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin weaving, distilling, inkle making, tobacco, cotton mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt Hon. Lord Provost (1923-24) Matthew Walker Montgomery

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.P., D.L.
City Chamberlain, John A. Reid, J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS

Counties	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen Argyll Ayr Banff	William Marison M Sinclair Lochgilphead James E Shaw (A Cunningham and J Lough)	James Couner M Sinclair Lochgilphead David W Shaw J L M Naughton, M B K Buckle	John Gauld Maj W D Allan O B F Maj F R Cockburn William Hope
Berwick Bute Caithness Clackmannan Dumfries Dumfriesshire East Lothian Elgin or Moray Fife	R G Johnston O B E David Arnot James Young J W Mon Alloo John Robson Dumfries David Cockburn Gordon (Cuthbank) E D Jameson W D Patric and J M Mitchell	Alexander N McDougal J W Alexander G A O Green James Guthbert B M Gowan W Craig C H Stevenson D A Shinch J Osborne Pagan W S	John Morrien Dunn C Harding Paisley Wm K Cormack John Scott William Gordon Neill McLennan Maj S W Dunn, as T S O John B Muir M A O J Tennant Gordon O B E
*Glasgow Inverness Kincaidine Kinross Kirkcudbright *Leith	R Ficer Myles J W Mackillop John Falconer W Keay Falconer Adam Brown John McGhie and Robert B Wallis	James Thomson Dundee D Noble J B Cunningham W Keay Falconer Patrick Gifford James Annan Upper W d J T I Brown Middle W d Sir Thos F Wilson K B F Lower W d	R T Blinn Maj A C McLean Charles George J Tennant Gordon C B F Alex Donald
Linlithgow *Midlothian Na hairn Orkney Perth Perthshire Renfrew Ross & Cromarty Roxburgh	J C B Henderson A G G Asher C B E W S H I Donaldson Duncan I Robertson O B E J Ramsay Smith T B Marshall J Caldwell Fraser W J Duncan Dingwall J Stormonth Darling W S Kelso	A P Simpson W S Robert Handyside, S S O H G Strachan D J Robertson O B F J Lindrem Ainslie Alexander Stewart F MacRobert Paisley W S Dewar J Colledge Halliburton	Capt H J Despard, C B F Hamilton Maj S W Douglas D S O Maj S W Douglas D S O John Bruce R Wood Maj S W Douglas D S O M J Martin Charles Harding Capt D F Milvison O B E John Morrien
Selkirk Shetland Stirling Sutherland Wigtown	W C Dundas I L E A Sutherland James Learmonth Archibald Atko C A McLenn	J Mowbray Kinnand A Sutherland A C Buchanan J M Crane Percy J Adair Strathie	John Morrien A Sutherland Gray Charles Middleton Hugh Chisholm Alexander Donald

* The Cities of Edinb'urgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DI NOLÉ

DUNDEE a City Parliamentary Municipal and Royal Burgh on the left bank of the River Tay 45 miles N of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres and a population (Census 1922) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St Andrews University) the Technical Institute High School Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres the principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving the making of preserves, shipbuilding engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Hon Lord Provost (1923-24) William High

Town Clerk, W H B Martin

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN is a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres with a population (Census 1921) of 128,666 (a decrease of 4,900 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1921 was 624,313 tons. The chief industries are grain, quarrying and working white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling shipbuilding, paper making and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West (hutches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 4 Members to Parliament.

Rt Hon. Lord Provost (1923-24), *William Moffat*, *Town Clerk*, *William Gordon*, LL D

LIST OF SHERIFFS SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Counties	Sheriffs	Sheriffs Substitute	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal
ABERDEEN	A I McClure k.c.	A J Louttit Laing J Dewar Dallas	David Littlejohn	Thos MacLennan
ARGYLL— Dunoon Campbeltown Oban Fort William	J hu L Wark k.c.	James Bell Ballingall John M Campbell D M Wilson k.c. Alex Steedman	James Stewart	A R Nimmo Dan Macgarratt D M MacKinnon Dun Macdavin
AYR— Kilmarnock	W L Mackenzie k.c.	J C C Brown W J Robertson	Wm B N Patrick	R D Macmillan (Vacant) James Kincock Sydney Hilson (Vacant) D J Henry T B Haig H L Yeudall R V Mackay H H Brown
BANFF Dunrobin Banff Bute Cairnness CLACKMANNAN DUMFRIES DUMFRIES EDINBURGH	A I McClure k.c. John Chisholm k.c. J M Irvine k.c. J C Pitman k.c. J R N Macphail k.c. J R N Macphail k.c. George Morton k.c. G L Crole k.c.	John W More R Macaulay Smith T J Martin Thomas Trotter J Dean Leslie A J P Menzies Geo Campin R L Orr k.c. F W Neish J G Jameson O R A Howden	R G Shirreffs Jas Somerville T W Alexander Robert Bruce J W Moir Daniel M Bride John McBurnie And Harrison	Thos MacLennan A R Nimmo Dan Macgarratt D M MacKinnon Dun Macdavin R D Macmillan (Vacant) James Kincock Sydney Hilson (Vacant) D J Henry T B Haig H L Yeudall R V Mackay H H Brown
ELGIN OR MORAY Fife Glen Dunfermline FORFAR Forfar Dundee HADDY LOK INVERNESS Inverness Port William Forfar Leuchanady KINCARDINE KINROSS KINCARDINE GLASGOW	George Watt k.c. J A Fleming k.c. A M McRobert k.c. G L Crole k.c. George Watt k.c. J A Fleming k.c. George Morton k.c. A O M Mackenzie k.c.	Dudley Stuart F A Umpherton C T Gordon R C Macdonald J G Jameson John P Grant Alexander Steedman George D Valentine George D Valentine A J Louttit Laing J Dewar Dallas F A Umpherton Laurence T Napier Thos A Fyfe A S D Thomson W D Lyell R P Lee Patrick James Blair J A Walsh William Harvey Hay Shennan D K McDermid J A T Robertson O R A Howden A M Laing Patrick Smith C P Boswell A M Hamilton k.c. John Swan Mercer	John Foster Robt J Davidson C T Hisset G H Stevenson Arch A Chisholm James B Cunningham W K Falconer John Ogilvie Robert George Slorach	R B Gordon Geo Brander John S Soutar Thos Hart W P Macintosh Thos W Todrick Wm Anderson Dun Macdavin W J Robertson A C Davidson M A Hamilton John S Soutar R Waugh J D Strathern
Inverness Humblyton Airdrie LEITH Nairn ORKNEY PERTH PERTH REYNOLDS Paisley Greenock ROSS AND CROMARTY Dunrobin Sutherland ROXBURGH SELKIRK STIRLING Stirling Falkirk STIRLING WIGTOWN	G L Crole k.c. George Watt k.c. J C Pitman k.c. G L Crole k.c. J C S Sandeman k.c. J M Irvine k.c. Jas Mackintosh k.c. J Chisholm k.c. J Chisholm k.c. J R N Macphail k.c. Jas Mackintosh k.c. George Morton k.c. J C Pitman k.c.	J Dean Leslie J A T Robertson J W Forbes George Watson	A F Lochhead Alex Ross John Macdonald Geo Badger John G Currier John McCrone John McMillan A Sutherland	Thos Tennant Wm Thomson A D Lindsay Geo S Macnigh James Begg James Lamb J W Buchan Martin J Howman Donald Cameron William Auld Wm Mackenzie G Mackenzie Sydney Hilson John Pollok James R Archibald W R Gair David Peters (Vacant.) James K Galloway

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment. It does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official (criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court).

The Address of the Secretary of the *Sheriffs Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND

† Royal Burghs (66)

‡ Ancient Royal Burghs (4)

§ Parliamentary Burghs (15)

COUNTIES OF 1111 AND ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGH	Popu- lation 1921	Rate per 1000		Rental Value £	* Lord Provost or Provost	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths			
† ABERDEEN Aberdeen	158,969	30.3	14.9	1,306,557	(See p 546)	Thomas Thomson
† AIRDRIE, Lanark	25,092	33.5	15.3	134,500	John Kennedy	Murray Little
† ANNAN Dumfries	3,928	17.49	15.88	28,533	I Tweedie	(H Maxwell and J Gordon Dow
† ANSTRUTHER EASTER Fife	1,011	11.0	15.0	7,543	Thomas Cunningham	(H Maxwell and J Gordon Dow
† ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife	577	8.07	3.4	3,068	Robert Brodie	(H Maxwell and J Gordon Dow
† ARBROATH Forfar	19,500	18.4	14.8	126,418	A C Anderson	Robert Finlayson
† AUCHTERMUCHTY Fife	1,250	5.2	12.3	5,563	H B Fowles	A E Grosset
† AYR, Ayr	36,100	25.40	14.10	283,411	Donald McDonald	P A Thomson
† BANFF, Banff	3,517	25.7	13.9	17,843	Dr Andw B Murray	Alexander Brodie
† BRECHIN Forfar	7,446	18.5	14.2	43,608	Allan Reid	Fred A Ferguson
† BURNISLAND, Fife	5,707	15.8	12.8	60,410	G O Kinnimouth	R Brown, J P Gilmour
† CAMPBELTOWN Argyll	6,757	25.7	17.6	46,480	Alexd Campbell	Thos Mackenzie
† COATBRIDGE Lanark	43,909	27.9	18.7	227,130	J Tavell	John Alston
† CRAIL Fife	1,461	19.4	13.6	7,378	Reginald E Horsley	Charles Henderson
† CROMARTY Ross & L	1,126	29.4	15.4	4,124	James Ford	D M Junior
† CULLEN Banff	1,966	22.3	17.4	5,845	Alex Maclean	Wm C Paterson
† CULROSS Fife	508	19.7	5.4	3,411	J A E Cunningham	Alfred J Ross
† CUPAR Fife	4,145	11.8	15.1	27,750	J Stark	J L Anderson
† DINGWALL Ross & L	2,323	29.0	17.0	18,428	Hecto Crawford	I and W A Dewar
† DUNNOCH Sutherland	786	10.5	16.9	5,646	John Murray	H M Mackay, D L
† DUMBATON Dumbar- ton	22,933	26.0	11.1	137,900	John Garrick	Alex. Roberts and Fergus Roberts
† DUMFRIES, Dumfries	15,778	20.9	20.5	95,458	T S Macaulay	R A Grierson, John Grierson
† DUNBAR, E Lothian	3,839	18.49	9.12	25,871	Robert Aitken	John D Brooke
† DUNDEE Forfar	168,217	27.4	15.8	1,472,302	(See p 546.)	Andrew Shearer
† DUNFERMLINE Fife	39,886	20.0	12.2	297,722	James Noval	James Heid
† DYSART, Fife	4,598	22.7	12.7	24,478	J C McLeod	Alexd M Cook
† EARLSFERRY, Fife	745	4.1	4.1	4,748	Robert Cumming	(See p 545)
† EDINBURGH Midlothn	420,221	15.7	20.2	4,619,516	* David Forsyth	A G Cockburn
† ELGIN Elgin	7,776	19.93	16.7	54,512	Wm Muirhead	A Balfour Gray
† FALKIRK Stirling	33,312	24.8	14.0	207,923	Thomas Hopkins	Alex Anderson
† FAIRFAX Fife	786	12.7	15.2	4,121	James Moffat, OBE	A MacHardy
† FORFAR Forfar	9,585	19.7	13.2	58,831	Thomas Geddie	Wm S Loughart
† FORRES Elgin	4,116	29.0	22.0	26,437	Charles Laverie, BA	John Henderson
† FORTROSE Ross & Cr	963	12.0	18.0	4,769	Jas C Dalgleish	J L Lumsden
† GALASHIELS, Selkirk	12,946	19.7	12.31	106,261	(See p 545)	Andrew Nimmo
† GLASGOW Lanark	1,034,120	27.3	17.2	9,926,163	Thomas Baxter	G H Stevenson
† GREENOCK, Renfrew	81,120	30.15	14.59	561,785	S M Ross	P M Kirkpatrick
† HADDINGTON E Loth	4,053	10.7	18.8	22,040	Sir Henry S Keith	R & J R Purdom
† HAMILTON Lanark	38,644	27.0	14.9	220,888	James Reinkirk	John R Menzies
† HAWICK, Roxburgh	16,353	18.10	15.59	117,016	Henry F Scott	Geo Smith Falgout
† INVERKEITHING, Fife	3,350	24.3	12.3	36,013	David Petrie	R S Corrigan
† INVERNESS, Inverness	20,937	21.7	17.9	168,251	Wm Robertson	John Falconer
† INVERARAR, Argyll	489	22.5	34.8	2,944	Thomas W Mitchell	John Kellas
† INVERBERVIE Kincardine	1,041	37.0	12.0	5,565	W Stewart Taylor	D Gillies & A R Wilson
† INVERKURIE, Aberdeen	4,455	21.5	13.2	25,584	Walter Muir	T Colledge Halli- borton
† IRVINE, Ayr	11,226	34.1	13.5	74,225	William Oliver	Norman J Camp- bell
† JEDBURGH, Roxburgh	2,426	11.5	22.6	18,261	Jas Blackwood	C H Maxwell and J Gordon Dow
§ KILMARNOCK, Ayr	35,911	24.8	15.5	256,466	Wilson	James Wilson, J H Edwards,
† KILKENNY, Fife	2,053	23.9	8.0	6,911	David Mitchell	John Gibson
† KINGHORN Fife	2,425	23.1	11.9	13,355	William Niven	Wm L Macindoe, W J Heddle.
† KINTON, Aberdeen	748	21.4	15.5	3,725	John Smith	
† KIRKCOUBRIGHT, Kirko	2,101	17.9	17.9	13,666	N H MacAllister	
† KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,951	22.7	15.3	279,871	Alexander Kilgour	
† KIRK WALL, Orkney	3,697	16.6	10.8	22,184	John White	

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND RURAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHES	Popu- lation 1892	Rate per £ 100.		Rateable Value £	• Lord Provost or Provost	Town Clerk
		Births	Deaths			
†LANARK Lanark	6 268	20 0	17 0	46 403	Peter MacAuslan	James Annan
†LAUDER Berwick	759	17 2	19 9	3 531	G W Anderson	George Rankin
†LINLITHGOW Lithgow	3 882	21 9	17 0	24 203	J Hebbon	James Russell
†LOCHMABEN Dumfries	989	62 7	59 6	4 469	R I Laidlaw	John B McNish
†MONTROSE, Forfar	10 956	28 4	18 9	70 985	Joseph Foreman	James Cumming
†MUSSELBURGH, Midlothn	17 100	21 77	6 66	98 552	Alex Mitchell	John Richardson
†NAIRN, Nairn	4 474	21 2	13 3	28 152	K Macrae	Alex Storm
†NEWGALLOWAY, Kirkc	348	12 6	20 9	1 950	Dr Cowan	Alex Milroy
†NEWBURGH, Fife	2 178	11 4	10 3	9 882	Geo Anderson	A M Sueddon
†NTH BERWICK E Loth	4 524	8 8	5 5	49 965	George Sim	A D Wallace
†OBAN Argyll	6 344	14 7	9 4	54 631	Robert Mitchell,	Alexander S Black
†PAISLEY, Renfrew	84 837	24 8	16 1	635 676	John Glover	Jas F Johnstone
†PERBLES Peebles	6 537	13 0	15 1	76 854	Robert Davidson	J W Buchan ILB
†PERTH Perth	33 208	20 8	16 5	299 474	*Hon John Dewar	Robert Adams
†PETERHEAD Aberdeen	13 003	27 8	13 1	73 293	James H Catto	Alexdr Davidson
†PITENWEEM, Fife	1 758	17 6	12 9	7 860	James Odlvie	A C Mackintosh
†PORT GARGOW Ruth v	21 022	29 1	16 4	130 094	Wm Mackie	Andrew Paton
†QUEENSFERRY Lith, w	2 103	31 9	14 1	16 120	Alex Morrison	Harry Wakelin w s
†RENFREW, Renfrew	14 129	25 09	9 86	105 991	Daniel Ferguson	Andrew R Harper
†ROTHESAY, Bute	16 123	1 5	13 5	106 549	E R Macmillan	Robt d D Whyte
†RUTHERGLEN Lanark	24 744	20 8	15 4	178 527	James Fraser	J Anderson Gray
†ST ANDREWS Fife	9 336	11 63	9 55	85 340	Rev Andrew D	Hugh Thomson and
†SANQUHAR Dumfries	1 700	23 19	16 49	8 234	Sloan D D	J C Cautley
†SELKIRK, Selkirk	5 775	15 0	13 0	41 325	F R Iwedell	William Forsyth
†STIRLING, Stirling	21 345	25 2	16 18	164 069	William Crichton	John Pollok and
†STRANRAER Wigtown	6 171	23 5	21 8	36 088		Walter Ingles
†TAIN, Ross & Cromarty	2 394	14 1	13 9	36 088	Hugh Garvin	David B Morris
†WHITHORN Wigtown	1 033	22 0	16 0	8 040	* B Dyer M B F	John Bennock
†WICK Caithness	8 115	24 5	12 5	4 283	James Maitland	J S Cormack
†WIGTOWN Wigtown	1 299	17 9	12 4	33 652	Archibald Fother	W C Lawrie
				6 396	Alex J McEwen	Alexander Bruce
					Phenezer Shaw	John Black

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

COURT OF SESSION (1892) LAW SITTING		Oct 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.
1st Division of the whole Court		Right Hon James Avon Lord Clyde
2nd Division		1st Lord Justice Clerk, Thomas S Stewart
3rd Division		2nd Lord Justice Clerk, Alex Rae, Victor M Marshall
4th Division		Advocates Depute, J C Fenton, Lord Almon, A Maitland, J M Hunter
5th Division		Crown Agent John Prosser w s
6th Division		Crown Office
7th Division		1st Parliament Square
8th Division		Crown Agent John Prosser w s
9th Division		Chief Clerk W D Smart 180
10th Division		2nd Clerk J K Young
11th Division		Other Clerks H Weaver R L Gaudie, A P G Ritchie
12th Division		Justiciary Office,
13th Division		1st Parliament Square
14th Division		Clerk of Justiciary J R Christie M A L.L.B. & C £700
15th Division		Depute Clerk Assistant Alexander Rae £600
16th Division		and Assistant Clerk V S M Marshall, B.L. £475
17th Division		Do and Clerk Assistant Thomas S Stewart £500
18th Division		Court of Lords Commissioners for Tende.
19th Division		The Judges of the Inner House and Lord Constable
20th Division		Lord Ordinary on Tende
21st Division		Clerk of Tende & Extractor George Turner £500
22nd Division		Exchequer
23rd Division		1st Parliament Square.
24th Division		Lord Ordinary 1st Lord Blackburn
25th Division		King's Remembrancer Sir James Adam & C £500
26th Division		Chief Clerk R Mackinnon
27th Division		First Class Clerks William Vickers, D G Mackie
28th Division		Ernest E Parker W R Mackenzie
29th Division		Sheriff Court of Chancery
30th Division		1st Parliament Square
31st Division		Sheriff of Chancery M P Fraser, & C £500
32nd Division		Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank & C
33rd Division		Depute Sheriff Clerk D C Marchbank
34th Division		H M Commissary Office
35th Division		1st Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
36th Division		Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, w s
37th Division		Depute do William Foulis

IRELAND AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCES, COUNTIES (WITH ASSESSORIAL TOWNS) AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.	Area acres	Population 1911	Density of Popn per sq. mile
†Northern Ireland —			
ULSTER			
Antrim (Belfast)	702 654	193 864	176
Belfast (County Borough)	14 937	386 947	16 579
Armagh (Armagh)	312 773	120 201	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608 862	204 303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417 912	61 836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512 690	99 845	124
Londonderry (County Borough)	2 579	40 700	10 119
Tyrone (Omagh)	779 593	124 605	127
	3 351 970	1 250 531	238
‡The Irish Free State —			
LEINSTER			
Carlow (Carlow)	221 485	36 252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218 873	172 304	504
Dublin (County Borough)	7 911	304 802	24 658
Kildare (Naas)	418 045	66 627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509 458	74 902	94
King's (Tullamore)	493 203	56 832	73
Longford (Longford)	257 770	43 820	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202 121	63 665	201
Meath (Trim)	577 735	65 091	72
Queens (Marlborough)	424 838	54 629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434 665	59 986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580 950	102 273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499 957	60 711	77
	4 847 731	1 162 044	153
MUNSTER			
Clare (Ennis)	788 337	104 232	84
Cork (Cork)	1 841 035	315 431	109
Cork (County Borough)	2 681	76 673	18 303
Kerry (Tralee)	1 161 752	159 691	88
Limerick (Limerick)	661 573	104 551	101
Limerick (County Borough)	2 386	38 518	10 331
Lipperry (North Riding, Newry)	493 266	62 881	81
Tipperary (South Riding, Clonmel)	558 038	89 552	103
Waterford (Waterford)	451 051	56 502	79
Waterford (County Borough)	1 438	27 464	12 223
	5 963 557	1 035 495	111
CONNAUGHT			
Galway (Galway)	1 467 850	182 224	79
Leitrim (Carrick on Shannon)	376 510	63 582	108
Mayo (Castlebar)	1 333 356	192 177	92
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608 290	93 950	99
Sligo (Sligo)	442 295	79 045	114
	4 228 211	610 984	92
ULSTER			
Cavan (Cavan)	467 025	91 173	125
Donegal (Lifford)	1 193 641	168 537	90
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318 990	71 455	143
	1 979 656	331 155	107
Total, Ireland	20 371 125	4,390 219	137

† NORTHERN IRELAND — Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry comprising a total land area of 3,351,970 acres (5,263 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 1,250,531, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

‡ IRISH FREE STATE — Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act 1922*, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, comprising a total land area of 17,019,155 acres (26,592 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 3,139,688 form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Position and Extent—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N to S W (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth from E to W (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head) is 174 miles.

Relief—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 250 ft above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawcl 2,240 ft) of County Tyrone in the North, the *Mountains of Mourne* (Sieve Donard 2,796 ft) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft) in the North-East, the *Derryneagh Mountains* (Craigal 2,466 ft) of County Donegal in the North-West, the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft) of County Galway in the West, *MacGillcuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft, the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West, and the *Malin Mountains* (3,018 ft) of County Tipperary and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft) of County Waterford in the South.

Hydrography—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the Shannon (240 miles), rising in County Limerick and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Bann* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq miles) in the north-east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Bodry*, *Korbes*, *Ree* and *Derg* and the Fine Chain of *Couno*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Fine*, in the central plain, *Ulster*, *Lill Gara* and *Conn* in the north, and *Corrib* and *Nash* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of MacGillcuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Primitive Man—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Coudeles* appear to have invaded the island and in the early Iron Age *Bruthons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. The Roman invaders of Britain did not penetrate to Ireland and during the first century of their occupation of Britain the dominant tribe in Ireland was called by the Romans *Scoti*, and this tribe eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History—According to Irish legends the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain and established the *Kingdom of Tara* about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardrí* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Osasry) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Grant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn McCool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D. although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389 and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Hindgall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgall* (Black Strangers) names which survive in 'Fin Gall', 'MacDougall' and 'MacDowell' while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira land* (Land of the Irish) the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ula-stadr*, *Laign-stadr* and *Munan-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980) at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Anlaib Cuarán and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo Norman Invasion.—In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadri Ó Conor (the Ardri or high king, of Ireland) and visited Henry II, the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland with a force larger than Strongbow's and obtained homage from the Irish kings but Anglo Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries being confined in the early 15th century within the English 'Pale' of 600 square miles.

Judors and Stuarts.—In the reign of Henry VII English rule was greatly extended and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning* Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494) at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law* making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII the title of king of Ireland and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I an apparently trivial incident the introduction of the *potato* (1606) profoundly influenced the future of the nation as it required little labour to cultivate and Raleigh's fatal gift soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists adherents of the Reformed Church the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years.

The Commonwealth.—Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649-1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success terminating in the subjugation of the island and the legislative union with England but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists.

The House of Orange.—At the Revolution of 1688 the Irish Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and *William III* defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691).

The Act of Union.—The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831-1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of *Isaac Butt* (born 1813 died 1879) who was succeeded by *Charles Stewart Parnell* (born 1846 died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914 with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Féin* ('Ourselves Alone') and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic and of its elected legislature (*Dail Eireann*). Various efforts were made by the Cabinet of the United Kingdom to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which was complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (in open rebellion against the Government) and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. The *Government of Ireland Act 1920*, superseded the Act of 1914 and established two governments in Ireland with an executive and legislature of two chambers in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland, and a Council of Ireland to co-ordinate the work of the two legislatures. This Act was accepted and was brought into operation in Northern Ireland, the Northern House of Commons being duly elected and the Senate formed Sir James Craig becoming the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. The Republicans (*Sinn Féin*) of Southern Ireland refused to accept the Act and lengthy negotiations took place between *Sinn Féin* representatives and the Cabinet of the United Kingdom resulting ultimately in the signing of a Peace Treaty Dec. 6 1921, which was ratified by *Dail Eireann* Jan. 7, 1922.

The Irish Free State.—Under this Treaty there was set up in Southern Ireland the *Irish Free State* (*Saorstát Éireann*) a coequal member of the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

TRADE OF IRELAND

Trade of Ireland.—The value of the Irish import and export trade is shown below—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1913	74,467,000	73,877,000
1918	126,016,000	152,931,000
1919	158,716,000	176,032,000
1920	203,750,000	204,715,000
1921	118,971,000	129,621,000

The trade of 1921 was classified as under—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Farm Produce Food and Drink	46,500,000	74,089,000
Raw Materials	13,082,000	2,966,000
Manufactures	59,389,000	51,564,000

Trade with Great Britain, 1921

Imports from Great Britain	£53,000,000
Exports to Great Britain	127,000,000

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR

His Grace the DUK OF ANFORD, K I, born 1869, appointed October 1922 £8,000
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson, D S O, R N
Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen Duffin
Personal I D C (vacant)
Honorary I D Cs, Lt.-Col. J K McClintock, C B I, D I, Capt. Sir Basil Brooke
 Bart, C B E, M C, D I, Capt. A R Murray, Lieut. L Gilliland, R N A R
Physician in Ordinary J A Lindsay, F R C I
Surgeon in Ordinary Thomas Sinclair, C B, M D
Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Herbert Williams
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, I. Twinn, Johnston, M I I M I C S
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. J Hamilton

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart, M P
Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Mac Dowell Pollock, M I
Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O B E, M P
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, M P
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K G
Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M I

The above form the Cabinet

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES & C

Finance (Parliamentary and Financial), John Milne Barbour, D L, M P
Finance (Senior Whip), Capt. Herbert Dixon, M P
Finance (Junior Whip), Thomas Harry Purn, M P
Permanent Secretary, J A Dale, C B F
Permanent Secretary, Minister of Finance, Sir Ernest Clark, O B E
Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A S Quekett
Assistant Secretaries, G C Duggan, O B E, W D Scott
Principals, J Brown, D A Chart, C H Petherick, O B E, H V V Thompson, R E Thornley, C B F
Accountant, G I Fidler, M B E
Chief Examiner (Estate Duty), F Jack
Solicitor, J H B Gunning
Controller of Stamping, J D Weir
Commissioner of Valuation, P E Shepherd, O B E
Registrar General and Statistician, L A Bullwinkle, O B E

Prime Minister's Dept., Maj. Viscount Massene and Keirard, D S O
Home Affairs, Robert Dick Megaw, K C, M P
Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Richard Best, K C, M P
Permanent Secretary, A Watt, C B E
Assistant Secretaries, Maj. G A Harris, D S O, O B E, A P M a, I I C B
Legal Adviser, J C Davidson
Chief Crown Solicitor, J R Moorhead, O B E
Chief Medical Officer, Lt. Col. W R Dawson, O B E, M D
Principals, W A Magill, A Diamond, C W Grant
Accountant, D L Clarke, O B E
General Inspector (Local Government), Adrian Robinson
Engineering Inspector, J Bates
Resident Magistrates, S C Clarke, Ennisallen
 Maj. I W Dickie, Donpatrick, B W Glass, Londonderry, Capt. B. Gosselin, Omagh, J Gray, Belfast, W J Hardy, Ballymena, H R Jones, Coleraine, Maj. J D McCallum, Newry, G McElroy, Portadown, W G Moriarty, Armagh, J Roche, Belfast, H Toppin, Belfast
Labour, John Lawcett Gordon, M P
Permanent Secretary, J A Dale, C B E
Education, Robert John McKeown, M P
Permanent Secretary, Lewis McQuibban, C B E
Inspector General Royal Ulster Constabulary, Lt. Col. Charles George Wickham, D S O
 D I G, do, J F Gelston
Secretary to the Cabinet, Lt. Col. W B Spender, C B E, D S O, M C
Assistant do., C H Blackmore, C B E
Comptroller and Auditor General, J Huggett, C B E
Principal Auditor, E K Tallent, O B E
Senior do., F H Kerr

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

THE SENATE

Ex officio—

The Lord Mayor of Belfast

The Mayor of Derry

Elected by the Northern House of Commons June 11, 1921—

The Marquess of Londonderry K.G., M.V.O.	Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. R. D. Purcell Maxwell, D.S.O.	Joseph Cunningham J. A. Woods
The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.	John Porter Porter T. C. Teslie	H. de Kellenburg Montgomery John C. Glendinning
The Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.	Col. Thomas Sinclair C.B.	Sir Emerson Herlihyman K.B.E.
The Viscount Ligonier, O.B.E.	Harold A. Milne Balfour	Speaker, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.
The Viscount Pirrie, K.C.	John Andrew Ligonier	Black Rod, Maj. J. Dally Hackett D.S.O.
Col. Rt. Hon. R. G. Sharman Crawford	Adam Duffin	Clerk of the Parliaments Arthur Irwin Dasset
Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham	Thomas M. C. C. C.	Clerk to the Senate, J. B. Hotham
Rt. Hon. Sir James Johnston	James Hill Dickson H. B. Armstrong W. J. McDowell	

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker Rt. Hon. Robert William Hugh O'Neill P.C., M.I.	Dixon Capt. Rt. Hon. H. (U.) Fast Belfast
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker Thomas Moles M.I.	Donald Thompson (U.) Fast Belfast
Clerk of the Parliaments Arthur Irwin Dasset	Duff James A. (U.) Fast Belfast
Clerk Assistant J. B. Hotham	Edmond John F. (U.) Antrim
and do, Arthur Chichester M.C.	Giant William (U.) North Belfast
Sergeant at Arms, Brig. Gen. H. C. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.	Hanna G. B. (U.) Antrim
Librarian Major G. Thomson, D.S.O.	Harbison T. F. S. (Nat.) Tyrone and Fermanagh
MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT	Johnstone Dr. R. J. (U.) Queen's University Limerick T. R. (U.) Down
* Members receive £500 per annum as expenses	Leeke, G. (Nat.) Londonderry
U = Unionist Nat = Nationalist	Lynn, R. J. (U.) West Belfast
S.F. = Sinn Féin	Mark, John Martin (U.) Londonderry
Anderson, Sir Robert (U.) Londonderry	McBride R. (U.) Down
Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M. (U.) Down	McCullagh Sir Crawford (U.) South Belfast
Archdale, Rt. Hon. E. M. (U.) Tyrone and Fermanagh	McDuffin S. (U.) North Belfast
Barbour J. Milne, D.L. (U.) Antrim	McKeown, R. J. (U.) North Belfast
Bates Rt. Hon. Sir E. Dawson, O.B.E. (U.) Fast Belfast	McMordale, Miss J. O.B.E. (U.) South Belfast
Best Rt. Hon. Richard, K.C. (U.) Antrim	McMullan T. W. (U.) Down
Burn, Thomas Harry (U.) West Belfast	McNeill, John (S.F.) Londonderry
Campbell Dr. John (U.) Queen's University	Megaw, R. D., K.C. (U.) Antrim
Campbell Lloyd (U.) North Belfast	Miller W. T. (U.) Tyrone and Fermanagh
Chichester Mrs. Dehra O.B.E. (U.) Londonderry	Milroy, Sean (S.F.) Tyrone and Fermanagh
Cooper, James (U.) Tyrone and Fermanagh	Moles Rt. Hon. Thomas (U.) South Belfast
Coots, William (U.) Tyrone and Fermanagh	Morrison, Dr. Hugh S. (U.) Queen's University
Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart. (U.) Down	Mulholland, Hon. H. (U.) Down
Crawford, Robert (U.) Antrim	Murphy, J. D. (Nat.) Antrim
de Valera Eamon (S.F.) Down	O'Mahony Sean (S.F.) Tyrone and Fermanagh
Devlin Joseph (Nat.) West Belfast	O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Hugh (U.) Antrim
Devlin, Joseph (Nat.) Antrim	O'Neill Patrick (Nat.) Down
	Pollock Rt. Hon. H. M. (U.) South Belfast
	Robb J. H. (U.) Queen's University
	Shillington, Major D. G. (U.) Antrim
	Woods, Lt. Col. P. J. O.M.G., D.S.O. (U.) West Belfast

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Law Courts, Belfast

Judges

The Rt. Hon. Sir Denis Henry Best, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland	£5,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (William) Moore	£4,000
The Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews	£4,000
The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson	£3,500
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Walcott) Brown	£3,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland A. Newton Anderson	
Private Sec. to L. C. J. A. P. Heury	

Registrar's Department

Registrar, J. M. Davies B.A.	
Asst. Registrars J. C. Franky I. McQuitty William Horner	
First Class Clerks John O'H. Devine W. M. Knight, Samuel Hall	

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk J. B. Wallace	
Asst. Chief Clerks A. J. Webb Daniel McGonigal F. Redmond	
First Class Clerks James Beattie H. B. Mon tieth John Henderson Robert W. McGonigal	

Taxing Master's Department

Taxing Master, Barry McLaughlin	
First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson	

Accountant General's Department

Accountant General J. H. Elliott A.C.A.	
Chief Clerk John Cuthbert	
First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry A.C.A.	

Land Registry

Central Office

Registrar of Titles, Martin I. Burke	
Examiner of Titles E. R. Wade	
Deputy Registrar Paul Burrows	
Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford	
Legal Assistants, J. McHenry W. R. Dunlop	

The Irish Free State—Saorstát Éireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., born 1855, appointed Governor General Dec 6, 1922 £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act 1922*, the Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown June 16 1922 contains five Sections of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State (2) Power of government derived from the people in accordance with the Constitution (3) Irish domicile for seven years or Irish parentage on either side conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens (4) Irish the national language English being recognised as an official language (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council (6) Liberty of the person inviolable (7) Inviolability of each citizen inviolable (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly (10) Free education for all citizens (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable

Section II provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses the Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter consisting of 56 Senators and 4 Senators from each University elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath

I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V. his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register, and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right

to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament

Section III vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airí*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four Ministers shall be members of the Chamber and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office and who if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats provided that the Chamber may from time to time on the motion of the President of the Executive Council determine that a particular Minister or Ministers not exceeding three may be members of Parliament in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned

Section IV establishes a Judiciary consisting of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cúirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (*Ard Chúirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact civil or criminal and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition His Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council or the right of His Majesty to grant such leave

Section V contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c

Education — Primary Education, with compulsory attendance in many counties, is directed by the State which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings, the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1922-3 was £3,863,921. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in

1922-3 being £132,750. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin). In 1922 the Professors etc. at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,410.

Finance—The Budget for 1923-4 estimates the expenditure of the State at £42,000,000 (Army, £10,664,500. Compensation for property losses £10,385,000, Old Age Pensions, £3,277,000 Secret Service £50,000 Civil Guard, £1,147,939 Criminal Investigation Department £47,554 General Prisons Board £225,631 Local Government, £955,202 Agriculture £400,982 Education, £3,954,489 Post Office, £2,831,864 Industry and Commerce, £295,445 Metropolitan Police, £327,537. Government General Establishment, £11,423. The principal source of revenue is a duty of 33½ per cent on Imports. The estimated revenue in 1922-3 was £27,000,000 the estimated expenditure was £37,709,000.

The transfer of administrative functions in Southern Ireland to the Irish Provisional Government did not take place until the 1st April, 1922. Southern Ireland therefore, continued to be administered during the whole of the year 1921-22 as part of the United Kingdom for all purposes of the Internal Revenue duties.

MINISTERS AND OFFICERS

Executive Council

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute the Executive Council of the Irish Free State*—

President of the Executive Council Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave), £2,500
Vice President and Minister for Home Affairs Caoimhghín Ó hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins) £1,700

Minister for Finance, Eamán de Blagd (Ernest Blythe) £1,700
Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seosamh MacGrath (Joseph McGrath), £1,700
Minister for Education Eóin Mac Néill (Professor John MacNeill) £1,700
Minister for External Affairs Deasamhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) £1,700
Minister for Defence, Risteard Ua Maolchátha (General Richard Mulcahy) £1,700

Other Ministers

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council*—

Minister for Agriculture Pádraig O hógáin (Patrick Hogan)

Minister for Fisheries Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch)

Postmaster General, Seamus Breatnach (James J. Walsh)

Officers

Parliamentary Secretary to the Executive Council Eamon O Dugan (Edmund Duggan)

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, Domhnall MacCarthaigh (Daniel McCarthy)

Attorney General of the Irish Free State Aodh O Cinnéide (Hugh Kennedy)

Assistant Legal Adviser Caoimhghín Ó hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins)

Secretary to the Executive Council Diarmuid O hEigeartaigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty)

Assistant Secretary to the Executive Council Michael MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy)

High Commissioner in London

J. MacNeill, York House, Regent Street S.W. 1

DAIL EIREANN

(Chamber of Deputies)

OFFICERS

Speaker of Dail Eireann Micheal O hAodha (Michael Hayes)

Deputy Speaker Pádraig O Máille (Patrick O'Malley)

Clerk of the House Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy)

£1,700
1,000

Party Strength

Treaty	67
Anti Treaty	44
Farmers	14
Labour	16
Independents	12
Total	153

153

*. Members of Dail Eireann other than Ministers are allowed £30 a month towards expenses together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Deputies

elected to serve in Dail Eireann at the General Election held on August 27, 1923 and at Bye Elections since.

Cork Borough—

James Joseph Walsh
 Alfred O'Banilly
 Richard Henrik Deamist
 Mary MacSwiney
 Andrew O'Shaughnessy

Dublin North—

Richard James Mulcahy
 Alfred Byrne
 Sean McGarry
 Margaret Collins O Driscoll
 Francis Cahill
 William Hewat
 Sean T. O'Kelly
 Ernie O'Malley

Dublin South—

Vacant seat
 Constance De Maribus
 Daniel McCarthy
 Peadar S. Doyle
 Hugh Kennedy
 Myles Keogh
 Charles Murphy

Carlow Kilkenny—

Liam Thomas Cosgrave
 Denis J. Gorer
 John Francis Gibbons
 Edward D'yle
 Michael Shelly

Cavan—

Patrick Baxter
Sean Milroy,
Patrick Smith
John James Cole

Clare—

Eamon de Valera
Eoin MacNeill
Brian O Higgins
Conor Hogan
Patrick Hogan

Cork, North—

Daniel Corke
Thomas Nagle
Daniel Vaughan

Cork, West—

Cornelius Connolly
Joseph Buckley
Timothy Joseph O'Donovan
John Prior
Timothy Joseph Murphy

Cork, East—

John Daly
Michael Joseph Hennessey
David Rice Kent
John Dineen
Thomas O'Mahony

Donegal—

James Sproule Myles
Peter Joseph Waid
Eugene Doherty
John White
Patrick McHadden
Patrick J. M. Goldrick
Peadar O'Donnell
Joseph Doherty

County of Dublin—

Kevin O'Higgins
Desmond Fitzgerald
Michael James Deane
Kathleen Lynn
Thomas Johnson
John Good
Bryan Ricardo Cooper
Darrell Higgins

Galway—

Pdraig O'Hogain
H. Seoirse O'Maoliosca
Pdraig O'Maille
Próinsias Ó Fathaigh
Seoirse Mac Nícoll
Seán Broderick
Hughaidh E. O'Deaigha
Tomás O'Connell
Seamus MacCosgan

Kerry—

Austin Stack
Finian Lynch
Thomas McEllistram
Thomas O'Donoghue
James Crowley
John Marcus O'Sullivan
Patrick J. Cahill

Kildare—

Hugh Colohan
John Conlan
George Wolfe

Leitrim, Sligo—

Alexander McCabe
James Nichols Dolan
Thomas Carter
Francis Joseph Carty
John Hennigan
John Farrell
Martin Bernard McGowan

Lex Offaly—

Francis Bulfin
William Davin
Patrick Joseph Flann
John McGuinness
Laurence Brady

Limerick—

Richard Francis Hayes
James Ledden
John Carroll
James Colbert
John Thomas Nolan
Patrick Clancy
Patrick K. Hogan

Longford, Westmeath—

Connor Byrne
Patrick W. Shaw
Seán Lyons
James Joseph Killane
Patrick McKenna

Louth—

Frank Aiken
James Edward Murphy
Peter Hughes

Mayo, North—

Patrick J. Rutledge
Joseph McGrath
Henry Doyle
John Crowley

Mayo, South—

William Sears
Thomas Maguire
Joseph Michael MacBride
Michael Kilty
Martin Michael Nally

Meath—

Edmund John Duggan
Patrick James Mulvaney
David Hall

Monaghan—

James Blythe
Patrick McFarvill
Patrick Duffy

Roscommon—

George Noble (Count) Plunkett
Andrew Lavin
Henry Joseph Finlay
Gerald Boland

Tipperary—

James Aloysius Bourke
Daniel Breen
Louis Joseph Dalton
John Patrick McCurtin
Patrick Ryan
Daniel Morrissey
Michael Richard Heffernan

Waterford—

Caitlin Brugha
William Archer Redmond
John Butler
Nicholas Wall

Wexford—

Richard Corlish
Michael Doyle*
Osmond Grattan Esmonde
Robert Lambert
James Ryan.

Wicklow—

Christopher M Byrne
James Everett
Richard Wilson

Dublin University—

(Principals—*Scol Baile Atha Cliath*)
Ernest Henry Alton
Prof Sir James Craig
William Edward Thrift

National University of Ireland—

(Principals—*Scol Náisiunta na hÉireann*)
Patrick McGillion
Michael Hayes
William Magennis

SEANAD ÉIREANN

(The Senate)

The following have been named for the Senate
by President Cosgrave —

John Bagwell
H G Burgess
Dowager Countess of Desart

Earl of Dunraven

W H G Dowdall
Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart
Sir Nugent Everard Bart
Martin Eyre
Martin Fitzgerald
Dr Oliver Gogarty
James Perry Goodbody
Henry Guinness (*Governor of the Bank of Ireland*)
Earl of Granard
Lord Glenavy
Captain Greir
W Benjamin Houghton
Marquess of Headfort
Arthur Johnson
Andrew Jamieson
Sir John Keane, Bart DSO
Earl of Kerry
Gen Rt Hon Sir Bryan Mahon KCB
KVO DSO
Laird of Mayo
James Moran
Mrs Wyse Power
Rt Hon Sir Horace Plunkett KVO
Earl of Wicklow
W B Yeates
Sir Hutchinson Poe, Bart, C B

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State
has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the
High Court

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1913-1921

PRODUCTS		QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE PRICES					ANNUAL PRICES		
		1913-1917	1914-1918	1915-1919	1916-1920	1917-1921	1919	1920	1921
		s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Wheat	cwt	11 8	13 7	15 3	17 2	17 6	17 0	21 6	15 6
Oats	"	9 9	11 10	13 9	15 4	15 8	16 7	17 3	11 6
Barley	"	11 1	13 0	16 3	18 8	18 3	23 5	22 5	12 10
Hay	"	4 1	4 10½	5 11¼	6 7½	6 10	8 6	7 5	5 11
Potatoes	"	4 10½	5 2½	6 0½	7 3	7 5	7 6	10 2	6 2
Grass Seeds	"	13 3	19 1	23 4	23 11	24 8	30 4	16 6	18 2
Butter	"	142 9	170 0	204 9	241 6	250 6	282 9	320 6	207 0
Pork	"	82 3	98 9	117 0	139 6	150 0	157 3	187 0	128 6
Flax	14 lb	16 10	21 6	27 0	31 4	29 7	36 9	39 5	14 2
Wool	lb	1 3¼	1 4¼	1 7½	1 7½	1 5¼	2 4½	1 5½	0 6
Eggs	120	13 8	18 11	23 9	27 5	28 10	33 10	31 2	22 6
Beef	cwt	86 0	100 3	115 9	130 6	136 0	140 6	158 6	123 6
Mutton	"	87 6	100 3	115 9	136 3	143 3	148 0	183 3	133 0
Store Cattle —									
1 to 2 years	head	223 6	253 9	284 9	317 9	334 0	332 3	376 3	337 6
2 to 3 years	"	306 0	353 9	403 9	458 6	485 0	486 6	559 3	488 0
3 and over	"	364 3	431 3	499 3	572 6	608 3	614 9	702 9	606 0
Springers	"	401 9	475 3	551 3	634 9	672 0	684 6	786 6	644 9
Sheep —									
Lambs under									
1 year	"	37 3	42 6	48 9	56 9	58 6	61 0	76 9	52 3
1 to 2 years	"	47 3	55 6	64 9	77 3	81 0	83 9	109 6	72 3
2 and over	"	48 0	56 6	65 3	77 0	79 6	82 3	108 2	68 9

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N$ and long. $4^{\circ} 28' - 5^{\circ} 47' W$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland. The total land area is 145,345 acres (227 sq miles) with a population (1921) of 49,232. The cultivated area (1922) was 83,847 acres and the live stock included 5,123 horses, 12,250 cattle, 75,507 sheep and 4,350 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harald who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact but when in 1263 Alexander III defeated the famous Hacon at the battle of Largs all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne Henry IV seized on the Isle of Man and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1877 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The land is rich in minerals: lead, iron, blende and slate and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature called the Tynwald consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keese* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from each *shiring*, 3 from Douglas and 2 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Islands' contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL Douglas. Pop. (1921) 20,102 (Castle town is the ancient capital). The other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1900-01	1921 22.	1922 23.
Public revenue	£311,608	£256,648	£274,886
Public expenditure	266,902	229,424	200,036
Public debt	119,127	109,227	100,743

Lieutenant Governor, Maj Gen Sir William Fry, K.C.B., C.B. (with house) £2,000
 Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargant, M.A., O.B.E. 700
 First Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow 1,000
 Second Deemster, Frederick Malcolm La Mothe 1,000
 Attorney General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 500
 Receiver General, Joseph Qualtrough 500
 Speaker, House of Keys, F. F. Clucas 500
 Judge of Appeal, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. 300

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have all been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,777 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,235), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73 1/4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total 89,614.

The climate is mild and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1926 was 49,678 *verées* (2 1/2 *verées* = 1 acre) the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the *lieut. Governor*, who represents the King Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures called the *States* and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St Helier on the south side, the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port on the east coast.

JERSEY

Revenue 1922 23 £232,735 Expenditure £201,823
 Public debt 1923 523,500

Lieutenant Governor, Major General Sir W. Douglas Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,700
 Court Sec., W. Whitaker Martland, C.V.O.

Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables Vernon, K.B.E.

Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.

Attorney General

Accountant, Edwin Boulmin Nicolle

Solicitor General, C. F. Malet de Carteret

Receiver General, Percy A. Aubin

States Treasurer, Henry M. de Venille

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Revenue, 1920 £92,221 Expenditure £91,696
 Public debt 1920 368,020

Lieutenant Governor, Maj Gen Sir John E. (apper), K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1,700

Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B., C.V.O.

Bailiff, Sir Ravilland de Sansmerez.

Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.

Attorney General, Arthur W. Bell

Solicitor General, H. Le Patourel

Receiver General, Victor G. Carey

Supt. of Education, J. Ratel Bousset

Alderney

Judge, Maj R. W. Mellish

Attorney General (vacant)

Clerk (Grafton), Charles Batiste

Receiver, Maj L. Langlois.

Sark

Seigneur, Wm. Collings

Senechal, Dr. Ashby Taylor

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT

THE authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council the Metropolitan Water Board the Metropolitan Asylums Board twenty eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period

City Corporation	1913-14 £ 1,174,308	1920-21 £ 2,050,291	Metro Water Board	1913-14 £ 3,035,026	1920-21 £ 3,085,546
London County Council	12,686,389	26,684,734	Metro Asylums Board	1,168,778	3,207,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre war year and 1920-21: City Corporation £444,586 to £557,331 London County Council, £5,830,540 to £14,814,737 Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825 Metropolitan Asylums Board, £310,416 to £1,341,147

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

	1913-14	1920-21
Westminster	£375,595	£828,674
Battersea	215,345	482,512
Bermondsey	150,860	489,130
Bethnal green	69,024	213,569
Camberwell	226,236	282,922
Chelsea	91,614	168,750
Deptford	81,143	213,049
Islebury	52,823	197,763
Fulham	147,131	50,322
Greenwich	71,903	126,612
Hackney	197,360	576,024
Hammersmith	151,872	414,732
Hampstead	190,559	390,443
Holborn	107,749	213,714
Islington	214,043	726,777
Kensington	160,040	404,847
Lambeth	212,300	594,376
Lewisham	120,941	275,428
Paddington	141,795	328,106
Poplar	216,352	539,264
St. Marylebone	380,116	815,628
St. Pancras	292,012	769,974
Shoreditch	177,324	404,080
Southwark	203,376	504,848
Stamley	229,763	814,843
Stoke Newington	39,434	103,590
Wandsworth	253,790	553,764
Woolwich	180,060	512,891

EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS

	1913-14	1920-21
City of London	£12,905	£1,767
Westminster	126,631	258,343
Bermondsey	168,689	375,213
Bethnal green	95,589	210,909
Camberwell	100,161	407,172
Chelsea	55,444	180,626
Fulham	77,81	165,090
Greenwich	139,122	289,236
Hackney	157,183	342,154
Hammersmith	67,606	139,132
Hampstead	29,803	65,576
Holborn	120,161	266,034
Islington	286,301	432,179
Kensington	93,166	192,846
Paddington	174,523	499,499
Lewisham	60,054	222,628
Lambeth	48,260	90,522
Mill-end Old Town	90,269	203,567
Paddington	74,815	297,015
Poplar	151,931	321,370
St. George in the East	55,422	113,070
St. Marylebone	219,506	262,749
St. Pancras	168,757	366,477
Shoreditch	92,817	294,164
Southwark	154,026	352,422
Wandsworth	203,045	459,117
Whitechapel	66,373	122,696
Woolwich	71,039	152,122

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES

Cities and Boroughs	Popu- lation 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rate 1923-24 s d	Mayor 1923-24	Town Clerk.
London	7,476,168	26 4	12 6	49,428,581	(See pp 561-3)	Sir John Hunt O.B.E.
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	14 9	15 6	6,479,164	W. Edgar Horrie	Edwin Austin
WESTMINSTER	141,317	13 4	19 8	8,131,854	H. Harling	Kredk Ryall
Battersea	167,730	21 7	13 2	1,033,153	William J. Craigie	David J. Keep
Bermondsey	119,455	26 2	16 7	1,014,902	Thomas J. Boyce	Edward Newton
Bethnal Green	117,238	25 2	15 3	570,068	H. Edmonds	Charles Wm. Lagg
Camberwell	267,198	21 1	13 4	1,395,946	J. E. J. Hogg, O.B.E.	John I. Jefferys
Chelsea	63,700	16 1	13 3	936,731	George Lams	A. Pinks
Deptford	112,500	23 1	16 8	648,414	Orho W. Nicholson	Hugh Green
Finsbury	76,019	25 2	16 3	1,089,159	William J. Waldron	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E.
Fulham	157,944	20 3	12 1	986,800	S. N. Horne	Fredk J. Simpson
Greenwich	152,000	23 9	9 1	769,270	William Hammer	H. R. H. Tee, L.I.B.
Hackney	222,159	21 0	12 7	1,270,328	Marshall Hays	Leslie Gordon [M.A.]
Hammersmith	130,287	21 1	12 7	938,381	F. G. Howard	Arthur P. Johnson
Hampstead	86,113	14 8	11 1	1,163,677	G. Harvey	Lionel Walford
Holborn	43,192	15 5	13 3	1,372,232	S. C. Harper	C. G. E. Fletcher C.B.E.
Islington	330,737	13 68	13 12	1,905,935	A. T. Allen, M.A.	Horace Rapson
Kensington	175,686	17 6	13 6	1,596,520	F. Evans	Bruce Penny
Lambeth	302,560	27 5	13 6	1,981,459	James F. Griffith	John W. Shuter
Lewisham	174,194	18 16	11 14	1,168,593	H. V. Kenyon	W. F. Abbs, M.B.E.
Paddington	145,600	18 79	12 99	1,551,861	Charles W. K. y	C. H. Shillinglaw
Poplar	164,100	22 9	10 0	932,704	George B. Brooks	James Wilson O.B.E.
St. Marylebone	104,222	15 9	13 7	2,462,877	R. F. W. Fincham	C. H. F. Barrett
St. Pancras	212,900	21 5	14 6	1,823,147	Arthur I. Parry	J. A. D. Milne O.B.E.
Shoreditch	104,308	27 9	16 3	862,764	Thomas Whitot	Percy Hayman Gray
Southwark	184,404	20 3	12 5	1,251,096	A. J. H. Prevost	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.I.
Stepney	249,738	23 8	13 8	1,636,295	A. M. Gordon	Sidney White, L.L.D.
Stoke Newington	52,167	17 8	12 9	344,654	Dr. Hy Jackson	D. A. Nichol, M.A.
Wandsworth	328,697	16 68	11 24	2,306,716	James Newman	Sir A. B. Bryceson
Woolwich	140,389	21 3	9 8	954,085		

The Government of London. THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

561

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be 'law worthy' (i.e. possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve however received the Norman title of Bailiff, which in 1192 was changed to Mayor the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually which has ever since been done though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of Whittington thrice Lord Mayor of London (in reality four times, A.D. 1397 1398 1406 1419) and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas he is sworn into office on November 8 and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III in 1242 and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folk mote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased some wards having as many as 16 members and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer but King John gave them in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens however lost this privilege as far as the election of sheriff of Middlesex is concerned by the Local Government Act 1888 but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers—The Recorder is first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance c. 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Sergeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1923-1924

Col Sir Louis Arthur Newton Kt, born Dec 17 1867 *Common Councilman* 1905 *Alderman of Cordwainer Ward* 1916 *Sheriff of London* 1916-17 *Lord Mayor of London* 1923 *Address* The Mansion House E.C. 4 *£10,000*
Private Secretary (49th year) Sir Win J. Goulshay K.C.V.O. (C.B.C.I.)

The Aldermen

<i>Aldermen</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cl</i>	<i>Alid</i>	<i>Shff</i>	<i>W. year</i>
Rt Hon Lord Beaulieu	Bridge Without (1921)	1853	*	1801	1804	1908
9th John Charles Bell Bart	Coleman Street	1844	1882	1804	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Tuscott Bart	Dowgate	1857	1882	1805	1902	1908
9th John Knill Bart	Bridge	1856	1803	1807	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett Bart.	Candlewick	1851	1888	1902	1907	1918
9th T. Vanantart Bowater Bart	Castle Baynard	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
9th Charles Johnston Bart	Aldersgate	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
9th Charles C. Wakefield Bart (C.B.)	Bread Street	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt Hon Lord Marshall P.C. (C.V.O.)	Vintry	1865	1866	1909	1901	1918
9th James Roll Bart	Billinggate	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley Bart	Farringdon Within	1842	1886	1912	1914	1921
Sir Edward Cecil Moore, Bart	Bishopgate	1851	*	1912	1914	1922

All the above have passed the Civic Chair

George Briggs	Cripplegate	1848	1897	1917	1911
Sir Alfred Louis Bower Kt	Langbourn	1860	1866	1917	1913
Sir William Robert Fryke, Kt	Queenchith	1847	1887	1920	1921
Sir Rowland Blades Bart M.I.	Bassishaw	1868	1913	1920	1917
Harry John Newman M.A.	Fower	1855	1911	1920	
Frederick James Barthorp	Piccadilly Street	1857	*	1921	
Sir Harold J. de Courcy Moore Kt	Wallbrook	1877	*	1921	1921
Charles Albert Batho	Aldgate	1872	1913	1921	
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	Portoken	1867	1910	1921	
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.C.B.	Cornhill	1871	1914	1922	
William Phené Neal	Lyme Street	1860	1893	1922	
Maurice Jenks, F.O.A.	Cheap	1872	1910	1923	
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., O.B.E. M.A.	Farringdon Without	1865	*	1923	1922

* Not previously a Member of the Common Council

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Elected annually on St Thomas's Day (Dec 22)

MEMBER	WARD	MEMBER	WARD	MEMBER	WARD
Aarous B	Portoken	Goldney, Dep T	Cornhill	Pinnock, W H	Tower
Agai F	Aldgate	Gooding A C	Aldersgate	Politzer, F J C	Queenhithe
Allderton, Dep S	Farrin Wt	Gower H J	Conduaine	Pollock, J S	Vintny
Algar, Dep C G	Candlewick	Green S H F H, Bt	Vintny	Pagnell, A	Castle Bynd
Allicard, V	Broad St	Green, R, J P	Aldersgate	Preen, Dep H E	Bamshaw
Allistun P	Bread St	Green W W I P	Tower	Raphael, J H	Farrin Wn
Ashdown, Sir C G	Aldgate	Greenaway, P W	Bishopsgate	Reading, W A	Billinggate
Badeley, J W	Cripple Wt	Guntun J	Coleman St	Redding, Dep I J	Portoken
Baily H D	Bridge	Hart J T	Farrin Wn	Regge, R W	Coleman St
Barrett H Roper	Time St	Hayden C	Bamshaw	Riches H	Candlewick
Beal E S	Bridge	Haydon D	Aldersgate	Robinson, Dep I	Bishopsgate
Bedford A	Bishopsgate	Hays A C	Cornhill	Rogers, Dep Sir	Cripple Wn
Bennet, Dep J F	Conduaine	Hayson Sir G	Aldgate	R H	Cripple Wn
Berridge, Dep G I	Dongate	Haywood E H	Dongate	Roman D A	Bishopsgate
Berry F W	Castle Bynd	Heath, Capt A H	Tower	Rutherford E V B	Lowel
Berry, O C	Bridge	Heilbuth, Dep G H	Walbrook	S O B E	Lowel
Bible I	Queenhithe	Hicks J J	Cripple Wn	Samuel M M	Cripple Wt
Bird Dep Sir H	Billinggate	Hopkins C C	Conduaine	Sandile, Dep S I	Farrin Wn
Botterill C G J	Farrin Wn	Howell J G	Billinggate	Savery, W H I P	Langbourn
Bowater, Maj F H	Castle Bynd	Hughes H G	Broad St	Sharp I G	Langbourn
Howles H I	Bridge	Jacobs II	Portoken	Shepherd H P	Time St
Bray, A W	Aldgate	James F W	Aldersgate	Shirrell, H	Farrin Wt
Brough, Dep J R	Castle Bynd	Jennings C F J	Walbrook	Singer, Dep H D	Time St
Brown, H W, R A	Bishopsgate	Johnson R	Bishopsgate	Skate, I A	Bridge
Brown Victor I I	Broad St	Jones G W	Farrin Wt	Skazenger A E I	Dongate
Brown W H I	Lead St	Jones W Landley	Cornhill	Smith Col Sir W	Farrin Wt
Brundle F H	Cripple Wt	J O F	Bishopsgate	M D	Farrin Wt
Bull, Dep W	Bishopsgate	Juniper A S	Farrin Wt	Smith R R Newson	Broad St
Butler, A S	Portoken	Key, Dep W H J P	Farrin Wt	Smyth, Dep R	Aldersgate
Callard J B	Castle Bynd	Killick, Sir S J P	Broad St	Snell A T	Dongate
Chamness M W H	Farrin Wt	Kumber, H D M A	Langbourn	Sparks, Dep H E	Aldgate
Chapman, W B	Lead St	Knight A C F S A	Cheap	Spaul, H B	Farrin Wn
Chubb, C A	Castle Bynd	Lamb Sir E C M G	Candlewick	Spencer S	Vintny
Coates, Dep S I J I	Lead St	L I	Candlewick	Spigel W J P	Broad St
Collett C H	Bridge	Lavington G	Farrin Wt	Stanhams G G	Dongate
Collins D G	Farrin Wn	Layton J E	Lowel	Stone, A C Stanley	Bishopsgate
Cooper, E H	Cornhill	Leuw W	Portoken	Stophor J	Cornhill
Corke W C I I	Farrin Wt	Lindsay M J	Farrin Wn	Taylor H I	Cripple Wn
Coxen, Maj W G	Castle Bynd	Lord F A B	Conduaine	Taylor, Leo	Coleman St
Darrington T	Farrin Wt	Lovell J S	Farrin Wt	Leuten, Capt A H	Queenhithe
Davies, Dep R C B F	J P	Marcus, Capt L C	Broad St	Thirkell C	Cripple Wn
Deighton, Dep I H	Bridge	Mart G	Cripple Wn	Thomas, F	Aldersgate
Dennis W	Candlewick	Martin H W	Lamshau	Thomas, Dep Sir W	Cheap
Dickson J P	Aldersgate	Martin, Maj J G	Langbourn	Tighe C	Langbourn
Dove H S	Coleman St	M S O	Langbourn	Pippetts, P W B	Vintny
Downe H G	Coleman St	Matthews H F	Dongate	Todd A	Queenhithe
Dray F G	Vintny	May R W	Billinggate	Trant, Dep	Cripple Wt
Dion F M	Coleman St	McAuliffe II I	Bishopsgate	G I S	Cripple Wt
Dunfee, Dep Col V	Vintny	Monckton H P	Walbrook	Trice W I	Cripple Wt
C B E V D I I	Vintny	Moore, A	Time St	Tristram E I	Cheap
Durauf, E L I	Langbourn	Morris, H W	Walbrook	M A	Cheap
Dutton E H	Portoken	Mostyn F A	Bishopsgate	Underwood, F S	Cheap
Easton H A	Coleman St	Mounsey I D	Cripple Wt	Venables, J I	Portoken
Elkan, J M O	Bishopsgate	Myers A	Portoken	Venne, E J	Bishopsgate
Ellis, Dep I H	Aldersgate	Nathan A Jertold	Farrin Wt	Vick R W	Bridge
Farnan, Dep F	Portoken	Neville A V N, J I	Langbourn	Warrall, Sir F	Farrin Wn
Farris C	Bishopsgate	Newell C	Castle Bynd	Weston E C	Aldgate
Fischer Sir B E	FARRIN Wt	Nicholls G J	Farrin Wt	Whitaker C W	Farrin Wn
FRI B A	FARRIN Wt	Nicholson W	Cripple Wt	M A, F S A	Bread St
Fortescue W, J P	FARRIN Wt	Northcott, J	Bread St	White J H	Conduaine
Foxton, W	FARRIN Wt	Osman, A	Bread St	Whiteley, C P	Cripple Wn
Foy, H S	Walbrook	Painter, Dep Sir G	Coleman St	Wigley F G	Queenhithe
Francis J M R J P	Walbrook	Pakeman, I R C B	Cheap	Wilkinson G H	Farrin Wn
Galloway A	Tower	Paruwell W S	Cheap	Williams, Sir E	Farrin Wn
Gamage A W	FARRIN Wt	Peachey, Dep R	FARRIN Wt	Hodder C V O	FARRIN Wt
Gamon, C	FARRIN Wt	Pearse I R	Cripple Wn	Witt, H	Billinggate
Gaydon, Dep H M	Langbourn	Peat, Sir H, K B E	Cheap	Wood F A	Billinggate
Gibson, W	Cornhill	M A	Tower	Worskett, S A	Broad St
Giddins, C S, J P	Candlewick	Philp, F	Queenhithe	Young, G W	Bamshaw
Gill A	FARRIN Wt	Pimbury, C J	Queenhithe		
Gillet, F	FARRIN Wt	Wilkinson	Queenhithe		
Ginner W P, J I	Billinggate	Plimm, Dep I	Queenhithe		

THE SHRIEVALTY

Sheriffs of London (1922-24) Thomas Middleton Dron, C.C., 27 Coleman Street, E.C. 2 and Richard C. Bennett, Holland Street, Blackfriars S.F. 1
Under Sheriffs, H. W. Capper 116 Fore Street, E.C. 2 Cecil J. Jennings, C.C., 27 Walbrook E.C. 4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	<i>Elect</i>		<i>Elect</i>
<i>Recorder</i> Sir Ernest E. Wild K.C.	£4,000 1922	<i>Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School,</i> W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400 1914
<i>Chamberlain</i> Sir Adrian Pollock	£3,500 1912	<i>Head Mistress City of London School for Girls</i> Miss Ethel Strudwick M.A.	£480 1913
<i>Town Clerk</i> Sir James Bell, K.C. V.O.	£3,500 1902	<i>Sword Bearer,</i> Maj. A. E. Wood D.C.M.	£400 1921
<i>Common Sergeant</i> Sir Henry Fielding Dickens K.C.	£3,000 1917	<i>Common Crier and Sergeant at Arms,</i> Capt. C. B. Maxted M.C.	£350 1921
<i>Judges of Mayor and City of London Court (and other offices)</i> I. A. Atherley Jones K.C.	£2,500 1914	<i>Librarian</i> Bernard Kettle	£1,000 1909
Shewell Cooper	£1,500 1922	<i>Director Art Gallery,</i> Sir A. C. Temple M.A. (acting)	
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bowen K.C.V.O.	£1,700 1902	<i>Medical Officer Port of London</i> W. M. Willoughby M.D.	— 1916
<i>Comptroller,</i> V. E. Crowthor Smith	£1,500 1920	<i>Clerk to the Lord Mayor</i> S. Richards	£1,400 1920
<i>Remembrancer</i> Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey C.V.O.	£1,500 1913	<i>Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)</i> Lewis Beeston	£850 1923
<i>Solicitor (vacant)</i>		<i>Registrar of Mayors and City of London Court,</i> Wilfrid Lawson Bell	£1,250 1921
<i>Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark</i> William Hayes B.A. J.P.	£1,300 1905	<i>Keeper of the Guildhall</i> G. W. Bodman	£350 1922
<i>Medical Officer City of London</i> William J. Howarth (B.E.M.D.B.Ch.)	£2,000 1912	<i>Marshal</i> Maj. R. J. Smyly, O.B.E.	£300 1921
<i>Coroner for London</i> £1,450 and <i>Southwark</i> (£126 19s. 4d.) F. J. Waldo M.D. M.A. (Golden Lane E.C. 1)	£1,576 19 4 1901	<i>Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain</i> G. B. Payne	£1,000 1913
<i>Steward of Southwark</i> The Recorder	£57 7 0 1922	<i>Principal Clerk Town Clerk's Office,</i> Adrian M. Nottier	£1,000 1923
<i>Clerk of the Peace</i> Alfred Read	£300 1895	<i>Principal Clerk Public Health Dept.,</i> W. P. Bicknell	£1,250 1914
<i>Surveyor</i> Sydney Perkins F.R.I.B.A.	£1,500 1905	<i>Principal Clerk, Markets Dept.</i> Frank J. Pullan	£1,000 1922
<i>Inspector</i> E. F. Finch M.I.C.E.	£1,500 1915	<i>Principal Clerk Valuation and Rating Dept.</i> I. V. Cockell	£1,250 1920
<i>Head Master City of London School</i> Rev. Arthur Chilton D.D.	£1,500 1905		

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1922-1923

<i>NET RECEIPTS</i>	<i>£ s d</i>	<i>NET EXPENDITURE</i>	<i>£ s d</i>
<i>Estate's revenue</i>	172 830 7 9	<i>To Magistrates</i>	7 009 11 2
<i>Mark's Revenue Accounts —</i>		<i>Criminal Justice</i>	19,304 11 5
London Central Market	37 906 15 10	<i>Civil Government</i>	27 553 14 3
Billingsgate Market	3 741 12 6	<i>Open Spaces</i>	17 082 8 7
Leadenhall Market	3 830 10 5	<i>Guildhall School of Music</i>	1 286 9 0
		<i>City of London School</i>	3 920 2 11
<i>Less Metropolitan (at the Market)</i>	45 478 18 9	<i>City of London School for Girls</i>	1 182 11 1
	9 310 12 5	<i>Freemen's Orphan School</i>	6,851 12 3
		<i>Sundries</i>	283 2 8
<i>Gresham Estate Revenue (Molety)</i>	26 168 6 4	<i>Committee Allowances</i>	2 659 2 2
<i>Various Contributions</i>	4 829 14 2	<i>To Officers Establishments</i>	20 226 11 0
	28 402 0 0	<i>Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues</i>	3,132 14 0
		<i>Pensions not allocated to Departments</i>	1,583 8 8
		<i>Charitable Donations</i>	3 076 15 0
		<i>Other Public Donations</i>	1,194 2 0
		<i>Grant to City and Guilds Institute</i>	500 0 0
		<i>Expenses of Honours conferred</i>	180 5 0
		<i>Grant to City of London Imperial Volunteers now charged to Income</i>	25,000 0 0
		<i>Presentations of Freedom and Ad dresses</i>	2,687 17 3
		<i>To London Almshouses</i>	2 822 4 2
		<i>Debenture Stock Redemption</i>	15 000 0 0
		<i>Supplementary Sinking Fund</i>	15,000 0 0
		<i>Alterations and Repairs Reserve Fund</i>	5,000 0 0
		<i>Interest on Asylum Loan</i>	300 0 0
		<i>Balance</i>	57 263 5 8
			£442,230 8 3

* The above is abstracted from the 260th City's Cash Account of the services to A.D. 1833 to 1922-23. The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1833 were believed to have been destroyed in the fire of London, but two years ago (1920) Queen Elizabeth had been discovered among the Corporation Archives as exceptions to that belief. The Volumes are in full detail signed by the Auditors and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 1923 Annual Printed Account of the Corporation A.D. 1914 to 1922-23. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June 1903, and the 14th December 1905, upon Reports of the Civil and Finance Committees and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cord wainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle bit and spur makers), Poulterers (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

8083 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (see p. 561). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Liveries of the Haberdashers and the Loriners are the most numerous, each possessing 350 liverymen, the Fletchers the least, comprising only twenty.

COMPANY	No. of Livery	Corpo rate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden 1923-1924	Clerk	Hall
<i>Mercers</i> (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	F P Lane	ol F D Watney	4 Ironmonger Lane
<i>Grocers</i> (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	Sh E Pollock & Co	(1) H Barnes	Pinckney St
<i>Drapers</i> (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Waj J A Le N Daulill	6 H Tooley	Throgmorton St
<i>Fishmongers</i> (4)	248	47,798	2,428	50,226	Owen Hugh Smith	N Hooper	London Bridge & C 4
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (5)	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Lt Col I W C Butler	W T Pildoux	151 St Paul Lane
<i>Skinner</i> (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	Brig Gen H O Knox	J J Lambert	Dowgate Hill
<i>Merchant Taylors</i> (7)	318	37,000	13,000	50,000	Charles R Fennell	Edward Nash L B	30 Threadneedle St
<i>Haberdashers</i> (8)	350	8,000	49,000	57,000	F J Whitmore	I Fagleton	33 Gresham St
<i>Silvers</i> (9)	147	20,000	2,000	22,000	Dr A Croft Hill	C Fyot and Nichols	St. Withins Lane L C 4
<i>Ironmongers</i> (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	George Hives	J F Adams Buck	Shaftesbury Place
<i>Vintners</i> (11)	186	49,500	1,500	51,000	Hubert A Butler	C Thomas	Aldersgate
<i>Clothworkers</i> (12)	169	55,440	26,580	82,020	Col Wilmer White	P M Evans M A	61 Upper Thames St
The above are the Twelve great London Companies in order of City precedence.							
<i>Apothecaries</i> (13)	150	1,000	1,000	2,000	Dr T Wakefield	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, F C 4
<i>Armourers</i> (14)	93	7,940	60	8,000	Sir J Dwanance B B E	Sydney Litt	81 Coleman St. E C 2
<i>Brushers</i> (15)	111	1,580	320	1,900	Fredrick Fisher	Frank C. Ingud W A	16 Hurr Lane
<i>Bakers</i> (16)	130	1,000	1,000	2,000	C A A Ottaway	(1) J	33 Monkwell St. E C 3
<i>Barbers</i> (17)	90	1,000	1,000	2,000	Sir G Haselden M A	H H Robert M A E	Gresham College F C
<i>Blacksmiths</i> (18)	80	684	1,000	1,684	Claud Fraser	I C Luffman	65 Upper Thames St. E C 4
<i>Boyers</i> (19)	25	610	40	650	A F Slee	H F Gilth	11 St. Bride's Ave. E C 4
<i>Brewers</i> (20)	72	2,500	15,000	17,500	Percey Gates, M P	Col E H Evans	Addie St. F C 2
<i>Broderers</i> (21)	25	1,000	1,000	2,000	Col Hon A Brudrick	G W Babel M P	113 St. Withins Lane E C 4
<i>Butchers</i> (22)	233	8,000	8,000	16,000	Bernard W. Lumsden	Arthur Lacey	87 Bartholomew Close
<i>Carmen</i> (23)	75	110	1,000	1,110	110 G Lavington C C	H W Lupper	Crutchehill Institute Golden Lane F C
<i>Carpenters</i> (24)	150	16,000	1,200	17,200	W H Evans	J Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Ave. E C 2
<i>Clockmakers</i> (25)	112	2,000	250	2,250	Wm E Corke	W T S. Lunnfather	108 Cannon St. F C 4
<i>Cookmakers</i> (26)	89	1,200	1,000	2,200	Francis T. Stowe	F H Gardiner	Noble St. E C 2
<i>Cooks</i> (27)	70	2,000	1,000	3,000	H W Hisscock	G C Sherrard M A	124 & 26 (Lushan St. F C)
<i>Coopers</i> (28)	204	2,400	5,000	7,400	Charles Dunch	F I Boyer	71 Basinghall St. F C 2
<i>Cordwainers</i> (29)	108	8,800	1,000	9,800	C A C Berrall	C H W Mander L B	7 Cannon St. E C 4
<i>Curriers</i> (30)	57	1,088	74	1,162	Percey Cockshut	P H Hepburn L B	7 Cannon St. E C 4
<i>Cutlers</i> (31)	100	5,350	50	5,400	F C Worsfold	W H Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane E C 4
<i>Distillers</i> (32)	38	1,000	1,000	2,000	C F J Cary Elwes	G M Vickery	Gulldhall E C 2
<i>Dyers</i> (33)	85	6,000	1,000	7,000	L J Hunt	M M Merriman M A	10 Doggate Hill E C 4
<i>Farmers</i> (34)	59	150	1,000	1,150	Harry le Marchant	H D I Francis M C	10 St. Winchester St. E C
<i>Farrriers</i> (35)	113	325	1,000	1,325	F L Robinson M A	F F Iopham	146 Eadenhall St. [Arundel House W C 2]
<i>Feltmakers</i> (36)	65	1,000	1,000	2,000	The Lord Mayor	P A Williamson	1 Broad St. Place
<i>Fletchers</i> (37)	20	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	P B Shephard	13 St. Withins Lane F C
<i>Founders</i> (38)	118	1,210	115	1,325	Dr W N Hibbert	O J Corbould Pills J F	18 Essex St. Strand
<i>Fruggers</i> (39)	222	290	450	740	J K Corah	I Hedderwick	18 Essex St. W C 2
<i>Fruggers</i> (40)	123	400	530	930	J Reginald Conah	I Hoddorwick	15 Essex Court, E C 4
<i>Garguents</i> (41)	200	173	52	225	Victor Brown C C	F A Ebbelwhite F A A	39 Bavinghall St. E C 2
<i>Garguents</i> (42)	90	3,000	3,000	6,000	O I E Layton	W D Smythe	13 Q n Anne's Gate S W C
<i>Glass-sellers</i> (43)	45	1,000	85	1,085	C Raring Horwood	S J Lookie	11 Malden Lane
<i>Glass-sellers</i> (44)	119	860	40	900	E Bradley	Percey Tippetts, C C	11 Malden Lane
<i>Glovers</i> (45)	119	100	58	158	Col T H Openshaw, C B, O M C F C 2	A W Burn	11 Malden Lane
<i>Gold & Silver Wireworkers</i> (46)	116	110	3	113	G B Stafford Charles, F A A, C C	A. Charles Knight, F A A, C C	11 Malden Lane
<i>Gum-makers</i> (47)	30	1,000	1,000	2,000	C O Purday	D C Lee	11 Malden Lane
<i>Horners</i> (48)	200	200	200	400	Hugh T Taylor, C C	Howard Deighton, C C	11 Malden Lane
<i>Ironworkers</i> (49)	98	8,000	200	8,200	Edwin Fox	F Drue	11 Malden Lane
<i>Joiners</i> (50)	60	1,300	1,000	2,300	E S Lancaster	Arthur Bedford	11 Malden Lane

COMPANY	No of Livery	Corpo- rate rate	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden 1923-1924	Clerk	Hall *
<i>Leathersellers (25)</i>	164	26 000	7 850	33 850	F T Janson	Ceo F Sutton M A	St Helen's Place, E C
<i>Loriners (57)</i>	350	661	7	668	The Lord Mayor	C F J Jennings C C	[27 Walbrook E C 4]
<i>Masons (30)</i>	160	550	none	550	T H Deighton C C	H M Clowes	[9 Newsq Lane Inn, W C]
<i>Melickians (60)</i>	140	435	220	655	W H P Leslie	I C Fenwick	[26 Berners St W]
<i>Needlemakers (99)</i>	150				The Lord Mayor	C D King Farlow M A	[3 Crooked Lane, E C 4]
<i>Painters (28)</i>	170	1 000	3 300	3 300	Ald Sir E C Moore BT	I M Fritchard	[9 Little Frinly Lane [Guildhall E C]
<i>Pattenmiks (76)</i>	41	150	29	179	Sir P Dawson M P	Charles Fitch	[24 Coleman St, E C 4]
<i>Shavers (56)</i>	100			none	G Mowlem Burt	Henry C Head	[25 Lime St, E C]
<i>Shoemakers (16)</i>	9	6 500	234	6 734	T W Townend	(W Sawbridge	[22 Bedford Row W C]
<i>Staplers (46)</i>	41	1 100	30	1 130	W A. Starns	Alfred F Mott	[Guildhall E C]
<i>Staplers (46)</i>	135	50	55/0	55/0		W Hayes, M A, J P	
<i>Staplers (83)</i>	85	880	20	900	E Toplis Pearce	E S G Malins	[15 Gt St Helen's E C]
<i>Staplers (12)</i>	91	750	250	1 000		C R Rutherford M A	[19 Gt Winchester St]
<i>Staplers (34)</i>	86	11 200	1 000	12 200	H R H Duke of Connaught & R A Laurio Prime Warden	A F G Everitt	[141 Chertside F C 2]
<i>Staplers (44)</i>	50				G I B Porter	T J Wootton	[56 Victoria Place, S W 1]
<i>Staplers (59)</i>	200	830	none	830	Sir (F Ellis C R E	F C Lingard M A	[4 New London St, E C 3]
<i>Staplers (60)</i>	230	400		400	C E Sebag Montefiore	(vacant)	[Temple Ho Temple Av F C]
<i>Staplers (47)</i>	344	1 600	3 100	4 700	Edward P Vacher	R T Rivington M A	Stationers Hall Cl F C 4
<i>Staplers (12)</i>	100		220	220	Philip Cooper	M F Monier Williams	[4 Dowgate Hill F C 3]
<i>Staplers (12)</i>	145	96	13	109	H I Cart de Lafon	E A F Fbbwhite	[5 Essex Court E C 4]
<i>Staplers (67)</i>	198	64	n m	64	H J McAniff C C	G J Mandling	[55 Gresham St, J C]
<i>Staplers (37)</i>	79	1 900	80	1 980	I C M insfield	A Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row W C 1]
<i>Staplers (49)</i>	32	300	20	320	Frank Davies	Wm G Crump	[27 Aldersgate St E C 3]
<i>Staplers (20)</i>	27	1 370	230	1 600		T R Bridgwater	[58 Aldersgate St F C]
<i>Staplers (42)</i>	100	1 243	1 517	2 760	Percy W Nelson	I Lawrence Lannei	[6 Dean's Yard S W 1]
<i>Staplers (73)</i>	130	35	108	137	Sir Kingsley Wood	I Harvey Hull	[Guildhall E C 2]
<i>Staplers (43)</i>	26	350	none	350	W Hamilton Laurie	I C C Francis M A	[62 London Wall F C 2]

* In case of a Company having no Hall the address of the Clerk is given in brackets

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES

Within the Registrar General's Tables of Mortality Within the Limits of the County of London City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits Central Criminal Court District Metropolitan Police District (not including City) Metropolitan and City Police Districts Proposed London Health Area	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES	POPULATION	
		1911	1921
	74 816	4 521 685	4 483 249
	675	19 657	23 709
	268 356	6 610 031	
	442 749	7,231 701	7,466 498
	443 424	7 251 358	7 480 201
	3 045 120	9 201 484	9 6 0,234

Parliamentary Boundaries—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the Administrative County of London now includes the whole of the Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1923 of £61,413 718 and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1918 is 602,529.

FELONIES IN LONDON

Felonies Relating to Property Committed Persons Apprehended Property Stolen and Recovered &c in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1913-1922

Year	Total No of Felonies	Total No of Persons Apprehended	First Loss	Amount Recovered	Total Loss	Estimated Population	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1913	15,160	12 172	£391 755	£64 060	£227,695	7,467 397	2 030
1914	13 392	11 066	621 845	205 413	416 432	6 746 753	1 991
1915	17 000	12 940	953,465	237 461	666,004	7 245,498	2 246
1916	16,923	12,148	782 835	120,098	662,737	7 462,468	2 267
1922	15,779	10 392	573,128	113,500	459,628	7,466,492	2 060

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during certain years were as follows—1913, 64,713; 1918, 9,901; 1919, 20,674; 1920, 29,956; 1921, 27,410—Jan.-June, 12,736; July-Dec., 14,674; 1922, 20,799—Jan.-June, 15,295; July-Dec., 15,504.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S E 1, and Old County Hall Spring Gardens, S W 1

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday) 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday)

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non administrative purposes such as quarter sessions justices &c. and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non administrative purposes, by name the County of London in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle and to periodical reports of action taken.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £55,180,000 (of which £21,930,000 represents debt incurred for revenue producing undertakings) and an annual expenditure of about twenty seven millions of which about twelve and a half millions are expended on education. The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working class dwellings. These duties have involved expenditure under two main heads: (a) Non Assisted Schemes (the dwellings on which are self supporting) which were carried out prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1919 and (b) the Assisted Scheme under the Act of 1919. Any financial loss on the latter scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate is borne by the National Exchequer. The total capital expenditure by the Council up to March 31, 1922, in respect of Non Assisted Schemes was: Clearance of insanitary areas, £2,700,000, working class dwellings, £2,095,000, and in respect of the Assisted Scheme £18,848,000. Owing to financial stringency the Government required the Assisted Scheme to be considerably curtailed and the number of houses to be built by the Council under the Scheme apart from dwellings for rehousing in connection with clearance schemes, was reduced from 29,000 to about 8,800. As,

however it became increasingly evident that the supply of houses was not overtaking the demand the position was reviewed by the Government, and the Housing &c. Act, 1923 was passed in order to encourage the building of new houses. The Act provides, *inter alia* for State assistance to local authorities by means of an annual contribution of £6 for 20 years in respect of each house of a specified type and size completed before October 1925 (or June, 1926 in certain circumstances). The Council is taking steps for the rapid development of new schemes in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand now known as Kingsway and Aldwych tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich and an extensive improvement at Westminster including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 149 square miles including certain districts outside the county and comprises 370 miles of main storm relief intercepting and outfall sewers eleven pumping stations two sewage precipitation stations and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barkin, and Crossness and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay in main drainage is nearly £14,000,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the Tramway Authority for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 163 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council and through running with various systems outside the County of London and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1923 to £16,084,000 and the net debt outstanding, to £9,136,000. The results of working for the year 1922-23 were gross receipts £4,895,605, surplus on working £873,668, net surplus after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt £122,327.

The Education Committee comprises thirty eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. In accordance with the Education Act 1918 the Council has submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the development of educational facilities of all kinds, but owing to the general financial situation it is

sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at 31st March, 1923, was £77,664,389 out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1923 being £2,705,300 London County 5½ per cent Bonds and £3,954,280 6 per cent Local Bonds for Housing. The Rating for the year 1923-24 as shown by

the statement on p 567 (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3s 9½d in the pound over the whole county including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2½d in the pound, together 4s. Of the total rate 2s 5d. is for education. The total rate for 1922-23 was 4s 6d and for 1921-22, 4s 5d. The Assessable Value of the County of London on 6th April, 1923 was £49,422,498—a 2d rate over the whole county producing £205,927.

THE TENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Elected March 2, 1922, for three years

Chairman (1923-24)
Vice Chairman
Deputy Chairman

Henry Cubitt Gooch
Henry Vincent Rowe
The Earl of Haddo, OBE, D.S.O.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
Adler, Miss Henrietta (P)	Central Hackney	Gillott, G. M.	Alderman till 1925
Allen, A. A.	Alderman till 1925	Goff, I. (E. D. I) (M. I.)	North Islington
Ammon, Charles C. M. I.	V Camberwell	Gooch, Henry C. (M. R.)	Dulwich
(Lab.)		Goodrich, Capt. A. O.	Alderman till 1928
Anderton, Sir Francis M. A.	S Hammersmith	Gordon, A. M. D. (M. R.)	Stoke Newington
(M. R.)		Gosling, H. C. H. M. P. (Lab.)	Kennington
Astor, Major Hon. John M. I.	Alderman till 1928	Graunt, H. (I.)	South Hackney
Baker, H. Arthur	Alderman till 1928	Grantham, W. W. K. (M. R.)	City of London
Ball, Lt.-Col. Frie (M. I.)	East Islington	Granville, Smith E. W. (M. R.)	Abbey
Barnes, Major Harry	Alderman till 1925	Gray, F. E. M. A. (M. I.)	Brixton
V. P. R. I. B. A. F. S. I.	East Islington	Greenwood, Hubert J. D. I.	St. George's
Blake, J. P. (P.)	North Battersea	Haddo, The Earl of, OBE.	Peckham
Butler, J. G. (Lab.)	W. Islington	D. L. (I.)	South Battersea
Campbell, E. I. (M. R.)	Batham & Looting	Hall, W. (M. R.)	S. W. Bethnal Green
Campbell, Johnstone M. (M. R.)	N. E. Bethnal Green	Harris, Percy A. D. L. M. I. (P.)	Holborn
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham,	South Kensington	Harvey, George (M. R.)	City of London
K. O. M. G. O. I. R. (I.)	N. Hammersmith	Head, Geoffrey (M. R.)	S. W. Bethnal Green
Cavaye, Maj. Gen. W. F. (M. R.)	South Hackney	Headlam, Rev. Stewart D. (P.)	Alderman till 1925
Cawdron, David (M. I.)	East Islington	Henriques, Sir Philip G.	Shoreditch
Chapman, Theodore (P.)	West Fulham	K. B. R.	Greenwich
Clague, W. I. (P.)	Central Southwark	Henwood, F. Stanley (P.)	Alderman till 1925
Cobb, Sir Cyril S. K. B. E.	St. George's	Hill, G. Rowland (M. R.)	West Fulham
M. V. O. M. P. (M. R.)	Stoke Newington	Hill, Rt. Hon. The Viscount	Fast Fulham
Cook, George H. (P.)	Central Wandsworth	Hobbs, F. W. (M. R.)	St. E. St. Pancras
Cooper, Brig. Gen. R. J. C. B.	Bow and Bromley	Holmes, Frank (M. R.)	Alderman till 1928
C. V. O. (M. R.)	West Woolwich	Hopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (M. R.)	Putney
Coumbe, Maj. F. H. (M. I.)	Alderman till 1928	Hume, C. H. M. P.	North Paddington
Crane, Lt. Col. C. P. D. S. O.	S. E. St. Pancras	Hunt, William (M. R.)	
O. B. E. M. A. (M. R.)	North Kensington	Hunter, J. Herbert (M. R.)	
Cruse, Edward (Lab.)	N. Hammersmith	Jackson, Sir Cyril, K. B. E.,	
Cuff, Sidney H. (M. R.)	Greenwich	M. A.	Alderman till 1925
Davies, A. F. M. I.	North Southwark	Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (M. R.)	Clapham
Davies, D. (M. R.)	South Islington	Johnson, W. C. (P.)	Whitechapel & St. George's
Davis, David (M. R.)	North Islington	Karslake, Lt. Col. J. B. P. (M. R.)	South Paddington
Decies, Rt. Hon. Lord P. C.,	North St. Pancras	Kelly, C. J. (Lab.)	Whitechapel & St. George's
D. S. O. (M. R.)	South Battersea	Kemp, E. H. (M. R.)	West Woolwich
DeDance, E. M. (M. R.)	North Hackney	Kennard, Lt. Col. A. C. H.	S. W. St. Pancras
Devereux, J. O. (P.)	North St. Pancras	(M. R.)	V. W. Camberwell
Dew, George (P.)	North St. Pancras	Kingston, Capt. C. D. (M. R.)	
Dove, F. L., D. L. (M. R.)	South Battersea	Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie,	Alderman till 1928
Elliot, Mrs. A. (M. R.)	North St. Pancras	C. B. E., M. B.	W. Bermondsey
Evans, Edwin (M. R.)	North St. Pancras	Lanston, F. C. (Lab.)	Lumhouse
Evie, Lady (M. R.)	North St. Pancras	Lankaster, Miss C. B. (M. R.)	
Fraser, Capt. Ian O. B. E. (M. R.)	Streatlam	Lawrence, Miss A. Susan	South Poplar
Galer, F. Bertram M. A.,	Norwood	(Lab.)	
F. I. A. (M. R.)	Abbey	Leigh, Capt. J. C. Gerald	St. E. St. George's
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn,	Peckham	(M. R.)	St. E. St. George's
(M. R.)	Central Southwark	Levitt, Lt. Col. Cecil B.,	Mile End
Gatti, J. M. (M. R.)	Alderman till 1925.	C. B. E. M. V. O. (M. R.)	North Kensington.
Gautrey, Thomas (P.)			
Gilbert, J. D., D. L., M. P. (P.)			
Gilbert, Sir John, K. B. E.			

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
Lewis Barned, Maj H B (MR)	South Paddington	Rider, Frank P (MR)	North Southwark
eLidgett Rev J Scott, D D Alderman till 1928		Roberts Dr Adeline O B E (MR)	St Marylebone
eLowe, Mrs. E M (Lab) W Bermondsey		Roberts, Sir Arthur K B E, F C A (MR)	Streatham
Lyall Mrs B M O B E (MR) East Fulham.		Roberts, R. O (MR)	North Lewisham
Manning, Cecil A. G (Lab) N Camberwell		Rowe, H V (MR)	South Kensington.
March Samuel M P (Lab) South Poplar		eSt Heller Lady, C B F Alderman till 1925.	
eMarchant W F, O B E Norwood		Salmon, Maj Isidore, C B E, D L (MR)	S Hammersmith
Marks, H (P) Limehouse		Sanger, Ernest (MR)	St Marylebone
eMathew, Mrs A M Alderman till 1925.		Scott, Angus N F C A (MR)	Futney
Matthews Charles W (MR) S W St Pancras		Shadforth, W (I)	N F Bethnal Green
Meinertzhagen, E L (MR) Chelsea		Sidney Hon William (MR)	Chelsea
Mills, Henry (P) West Islington		Simmons, Sir Percy, K C V O (MR)	City of London
Monk Bretton, Lord C B MR Clapham		Smith Miss Rosamond (MR)	North Islington.
Morrison Herbert (Lab) East Woolwich		Snell H, M P (Lab)	East Woolwich
Morton W J M B E (MR) N W Camberwell		eStephen Sir Harry	Alderman till 1928
Myer, Reginald (P) North Lambeth		Summer C E (Lab)	Box and Bromley
Nicholson O W (MR) Finsbury		eSwann Harold (MR)	Kensington
Norman, R C Alderman till 1928		Swinton, Capt (S C (MR)	Dulwich
Osborn John (P) S F Southwark		Tasker, R. I, T D (MR)	Holborn
Parsons Miss Rachel M A I N A. (MR) Finsbury		Taylor Andrew T F S A (MR)	Hampstead
Perring John (MR) Balham & Tooting		Taylor, Robert G (WR)	Cent Wandsworth
ePhipps Mrs Wilton Alderman till 1928		eWakeman, Capt O M A (MR)	Mile End
Pierrepont Capt G E M C (MR) Brixton		eWallis, Miss K T	Alderman till 1925
Pike Marshall J (MR) Deptford		Walmisley, G H M C (MR)	Deptford
ePincoombe, W J (P) S E Southwark		Warburg Capt O G O B E, M A (MR)	North Hackney
ePound Sir Lulham Bt (MR) City of London		Ward, Henry (P)	Shoreditch
Powell R C E (Lab) North Lambeth		eWatts A A (Lab)	North Battersea
Rafferty, F W (P) West Islington.		Webb W J (Lab)	Rotherhithe
Randle Allan, M C M D (Lab) Rotherhithe		Williams Sir Howell T D I (P)	South Islington
eRay W (MR) Central Hackney			
Reed Percival H (WR) West Lewisham			
Reynolds, Walter (MR) Hampstead			

NOTE.—The letters (MA) (P) (Lab) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election.—M L (MR) Municipal Reform (I) Progressive (Lab) Labour

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members.—Alfred Baker, G L Bruce Miss M Fiere W B Hardis B A, Dr Sophia Jeavons M A Mrs J La Chard Hon Lady Lawrence Sir Ludovick C Porter K C I E C M I O B F Rev C J Smith Rev Canon A D Swallow, M A Miss A Jones, W H Webb C M F

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird, J I	£2,000	Valuer, Frank Hurst C V O	£1,800
Deputy Clerk M H Cox		Chief Asst Valuer J C Spensley O B E	
Comptroller C D Johnson	£1,900	Public Control Dept J Ollis	£1,100
Deputy Comptroller, H W Stovold O B E		Parks Dept, Brig Gen P Maude, C M G, C B E	£1,000
Chief Engineer G W Humphreys C B E	£2,000	Transways Gen Manager A I C Fell C B E	£2,000
(Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes)		Traffic Manager T K Bruce	
Chief Asst Engineer W C Copperthwaite		Education Officer Sir Robert Blair LL D	£2,000
Architect G Topham Forrest	£2,000	Deputy Pden Officer Di B M Allen	
Chief Asst Architect R Robertson		Stores Chief Officer, F W Mackinnay	£1,250
Solicitor, D P Andrews	£1,500	Parliamentary Officer V Browne	£1,200
Deputy Solicitor T Bullivant		Chief Officer Mental Hospitals Dept—H F Keene, O B E	£1,300
Chief of Fire Brigade and Officer in-charge of London Ambulance Service, A R Dyer	£1,500	Mental Hospitals' Engineer, W C Clifford	£1,200
Medical Officer of Health Sir William Hauer	£2,000		
Med Officer (General Purposes), Lt Col W Butler			
Medical Research Officer Maj I Kerr			

Note—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL City of London E C 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675-1750) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture monuments to celebrated men famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft above the floor. Great Paul in S.W. lower weighs 27 tons Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free. Pews to the following parts (on week-days only). Library, whispering gallery and stone gallery 6d. Golden gallery 2s. crypt 6d. hall 2s. total 3s. Service on Sundays 1s. 1s. 4s. 7s. 15s. and 7s. Week days at 8 * 10 12 15. 4. (Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson Wellington Napier St Vincent Rodney Cornwallis Abercrombie Moore Gordon Wolsey Roberts Brock Ross of Bladensburg Pakenham Gibbs Dundas Wren (at monumentum iugulum circumspicit) Rey holds Donne Turner Benjamin West Abbey Leighton Sullivan and many others. In 1922 a bust of George Washington presented by American subscribers was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in 8 portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St Paul's Cross erected in 1590 on the site of a cross and open air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of Old St Pauls, destroyed by the fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving stones at the foot of the steps at W entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050-1750).—Open on week days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d. except on Mondays (open free). Wax effigies 6d. Norman undercroft, 3d. Open on Sundays for service only. Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. School Service at 9.30. Choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII. Chapter House and Cloisters. King Edward the Confessor's shrine A.D. 1269. Tomb of Kings (Edward, Edward III, Henry V. Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth) and many other monuments and objects of interest especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920) and Poets Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the Stone of Scone, brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297. Graves of Gladstone Isaac Newton Charles Darwin Charles Dickens Lord Macaulay Dr Johnson Chaucer Tennyson Browning Haude memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Mifflin 1758) the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Mordaunt memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col Townshend (Ticonderoga) bust of Longfellow memorial window to British Airmen and British Y.M.C.A. who fell

in the Great War coloured window and tablet to Lowell and tablet to Walter Hines Page, in vestibule of Chapter House.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames S.E. 1.—Finest medieval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower Massinger, and 1540 Andrews &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. free. Sunday services 7.30 8 and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choir). Week days 7.30 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consecration Courts of the 16th of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle with recumbent figure and window above the gift of British and American subscribers. The Chapel of St John the Divine, in the north transept once used as a magistrate's court was restored at the cost of Harvard students as a memorial of their founder John Harvard who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS Barking by the Lower E.C. 3.—15th century church containing a very fine series of brass effigies. Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn Quaker was christened here and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincy Adams sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS Margaret Street W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST MARY IE BOW), Cheapside E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (see p. 570) after the fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft.) 17th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a Cockney. The 11th century church was built on stone arches or bows.

CHRIST CHURCH GREEKFRIARS F.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1922) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School) the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O. attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Gate, S.W. 1.—Rev P. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St James's Park, S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1876. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain R.M. Chapel Wellington Barracks) evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minorities Aldgate, F 1—(Dis-mantled and now a Sunday school) Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL High Street, Marble-bone, W 1—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church) was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist) Ferguson (astronomer) Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician)

ST ALBAN Brooke Street Holborn, E C 1—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music organ by Willis. Vicar Rev H. Ross. Services on Sundays Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8 choral at 9.25 solemn with sermon, at 11 matins 10.30 litany baptisms, and churchings at 1.15 children's service and catechising 3 evensong, at 6.30 frequent mission services. Open daily 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE Queen Victoria Street, E C 4 (near the site of the Kings Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren

ST ANDREW UNDERSHAW St. Mary Axe Leadenhall Street F C 3—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow the London antiquary and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith

ST ANNES Wardour Street Soho, W 1—Built in 17th century and noted for its rustic Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church Smithfield E C 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123)—Rector, Rev W. F. G. Sandwith M.A. Fine old Norman building with tomb of the first prior Rahere. N transept restored and reopened in June 1893. Crypt and Lady Chape open cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs 1.15 and 6.30 p.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only 8.45 to 6.30)

ST PENNY Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street E C 4—Rebuilt by Wren 1683. Ingio Jones 1573 1625, and his father and mother were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch church

ST BRIDGES Church Fleet Street E C 4—Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful spire (226 ft.) Samuel Richardson the novelist is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace Sackville and Wynkin de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized

ST CLEMENT DANES Strand W C 2—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I. see p. 98) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith, the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme 'Oranges and Lemons' and the altar is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E end

ST CLEMENTS, Clements Lane Lombard Street E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren contains hand some carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books

ST DUNSTON IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren with

fine tower and spire, rest of church rebuilt, 1877 1882 contains many monuments

ST FIDELITY KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917

ST ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E C 2 (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after"

ST GEORGES Hanover Square, W 1 (18th century famous for fashionable marriages).—George Eliot Mr Asquith and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here

ST GEORGES Southwark S E 1—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1632-1675) the author of Cocker's 'Arithmetick' (The expression, "ac-cording to Cocker" refers to this book)

ST GILES, Giltspate E C 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton John Foxe and Sir Martin Froisher the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north west passage to Cathay and commanded the *Primrose* as vice admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies

ST HELPS Bishopsgate, E C 2—The 'Westminster Abbey of the City' from its numerous monuments building, dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1222

ST JAMES'S GARICKHITHE, Garlick Hill E C 4 has four stained glass windows one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13 1917. It is pro-posed that the window should not be completely replaced and that year by year on the anni-versary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for mer-ciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The Bomb Sermon will be a modern counter-part of the "Lion Sermon" (see St. Katherine Cree, below)

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W 1—Built by Wren with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's

ST JOHN'S St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E C 1—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt)

ST KATHERINE CREE Leadenhall Street, E C 2. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Ingio Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion sermon" is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayle) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1600)

ST MAGNUS THE MARTYR Lower Thames Street, E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (85 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568) trans-lator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1557-1557)

ST MARGARET Lothbury E C 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster, N W 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century buildings date from 15th century, with frequent restorations. The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell (*See also* tower of London). The Milton window at the west end of the north aisle was the gift of Mr G W Childs of Philadelphia and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Paiker who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812 and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth daughter of Robert Dinwiddie Governor of Virginia.

ST MARGARET PATERNER Rood Lane Eastcheap E C 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with a leaden spire contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST MARY Aldermanbury F C 2.—Rebuilt by Wren contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith 'drowned off Staten Island in 1782. John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST MARY WOOLNTHORPE (above the City and South London Tube Station) King William Street and Lombard Street, E C 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century organ by Father Smith contains a memorial to Sir Wm Phipps Governor of Massachusetts who died in London in 1695.

ST MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill Upper Thames Street E C 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's) contains the tomb of 'Dick Whittington' (*see* p 561) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST OLAVE, Hart Street Mark Lane E C 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife and a monument of John Watts President of the Council of New York also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec 16 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q v*) attend service here.

ST PAUL'S, Covent Garden W C 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Jeyes (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr Arne ('Rule Britannia'), and Macklin (Actor).

ST PETER'S Cornhill E C 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST SEPULCHRE, Holborn E C 2.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's

tutor) and Capt John Smith 'sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England, who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend *see* p 562).

ST STEPHEN'S (Coleman Street), F C 2.—The Rev John Davenport, who with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637 and founded the colony of New Haven Connecticut in the following year was vicar of this church from 1642 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST STEPHEN'S Walbrook F C 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered with Bow Church *q v* and St. Brides, *q v* one of his greatest successes) contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL Savoy Street Strand, W C 2 (re built about 1505 on site of 13th century Savoy Palace restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—A Chapel Royal since 1780. Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withulph and memorials of Dr Oly Carle. Sunday services at 11 15 and 6.

ST WITHIN'S CHURCH, St Within's Lane E C 4 (re built by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S) wall *London Stone* the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI Pt II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH south side of Fleet Street, F C 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton Little Maplestead (Essex) and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840 1845 is open to the public on week days 10 30 a m to 4 p m Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders. Orders for service on Sundays at 11 a m may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E C 4. Service is discontinued in Aug and Sept. *Master of the Temple* Rev W H Draper M A.

WREN'S CHURCHES—Many of the Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept 2 6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £267 786 10s 4½d, the most expensive being St. Mary le Bow, £15 450 6s 8½d (£7 388 8s 7½d for 'Bow Tower') and the cheapest, St Vedast Foster (£1 853 15s 6d).

Church of Scotland

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W C 2. Sundays 11 15 and 6 30. Minister Rev J Moffet, B A.

ST COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S W 1. Sundays 11 and 6 30.

*The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are—All Hallows Barking by the Tower. St. Andrew Underwall. St. Bartholomew the Great. St. Ebbwburga. Bishopsgate. St. Giles, Cripplegate. St. Helen. Bishopsgate. St. Katherine Cree and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St Sepulchre Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows Staining only the tower. St. Andrew Holborn, escaped the Fire but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev B. Snell M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45, Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11 evening at 7. Thursday, suspended.—Rev F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev William C. Poole D.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev F. B. Meyer D.D.) Opened on July 4, 1876 the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire 200 feet high shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British Lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire £7,000 was largely defrayed by Americans in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March 1920 and removed in June 1922 to Eccleston Guildhouse Eccleston Square S.W. 1. Sundays 3.30 and 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road (Canonbury N. 1).—Founded about 1628 in Hare Court, Aldersgate and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor* Rev Hugh Parry. Sundays 11 and 6.30. Wednesdays 7.30 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev W. E. Orchard D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower*.—Sundays at 11 and 6.45. Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wed., 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate S.W. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev J. A. Hutton D.D.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELDS CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road W. 1.—Founded by the Rev George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield with the Wesleys brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage in Georgia U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P. in 1903. *Superintendent Minister* Rev S. Maurice Watts B.D. *Organizing Sec.* Harry E. Gaze. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young people open daily.

Baptist

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington S.E. 1. (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1826-1896).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1895, free of debt, Sept. 1, 1900, cost of rebuilding £44,576.) Sunday 11 and 6.30. Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev H. Tydeman Chilvers, *Asst. Pastor*, Rev Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURN PARK, Rochester Rd. Baywater, W.—*Pastor* Rev S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENTS PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister* Rev F. C. Spurr. Sundays 11 and 7.

Wesleyan

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road E.C. 1. The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism. Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11 evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev Walter H. Armstrong. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground* (City Road the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828) and Susannah Wesley (1742) also the tomb (which however cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends Burial Ground* with the grave of George Fox founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev Dinsdale T. Young.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11. 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place Westminster S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays* Low Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short sermon). Capitular High Mass 9.30. Low Mass with Sermon 12. Solemn Vespers and Benediction 3.15. Compline, Sermon and Benediction 7. *Week-days* Low Masses 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9. Capitular High Mass 10.30. Vespers, Compline and Benediction 3.15. Matins and Lauds 6. Sermon and Benediction 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation* Low Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9. Capitular High Mass 10.30. Low Mass 12. Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction 3.15. Devotions, Sermon and Benediction 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road E.C. 1.—Built by Puglisi 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North tube. *Sundays* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children) 12 (with short sermon). High Mass, 10.30. Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days* Low Masses 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. High Mass 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton S.W. 1.—Sundays Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. High Mass 11, Low Mass and Sermon 12. Vespers, 3.30. Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days* Low Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). *Holidays* High Mass 11. Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30. Benediction Great Day—St. Philips, 26 May, High Mass, 11, Solemn Vespers, 4.30. Benediction 8.

Dutch Reformed

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch, contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace S W 1) *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W 1), *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W 1).

Jews

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE Bevis Marks, E C 3.—Founded during Commonwealth present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE St James's Place Duke Street, Aldgate, E C 3.—Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS

ADELPHI, Strand, W C 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphi* = brothers) James, John Robert and William ADAM who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James John Robert, and William Streets (the last now is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens q v) the commemorative streets being Charles Street 1 *silver* Street, Duke Street Of Lane Buckingham Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W C 2.—A handsome and imposing building erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. MELBOURNE HOUSE the office of the Agent General for Victoria adjoins the W end. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES SOUTH AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND Threadneedle Street E C 2.—(Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694 and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank Guard is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL) St George's Circus, Blackfriars Road S E 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cribbs figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BLDGRAVIA—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the Tower Bridge (opened in 1894), with its bascules affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis. London Bridge (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (q v) and Fishmongers Hall. Southwark Bridge (opened in 1829, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London 1901), St Paul's Bridge (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London), Blackfriars Bridge

(opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908), Waterloo Bridge (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London, Hungerford Bridge (for pedestrians only). Westminster Bridge (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet rebuilt and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north western end. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (q v) and St Thomas's Hospital. Lambeth Bridge (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open for foot passengers only). Vauxhall Bridge (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval. Victoria Bridge (1858) and Albert Bridge (1873) Chelsea, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park. Battersea Bridge (opened in 1891). Wandsworth Bridge (opened in 1873). Putney Bridge (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake. Hammersmith Bridge (rebuilt 1889). Barnes Bridge (for pedestrians only) and King Edward VII Bridge Kew (rebuilt in 1902) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. A new bridge at Richmond is projected by the County Councils of Surrey and Middlesex.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St James's Park S W 1.—(Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE Piccadilly W 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions see "Picture Galleries"). British Academy. Royal Antiquarian Astronomical, Linnean Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY POWER, Canonbury, N 1.—A social club for tenants of the Maquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and Compton oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CENETERRIES.—For Bunhill Fields see p 573. In Kensal Green Cemetery North Kensington, W 10 (70 acres) are tombs of W M Thackeray, Anthony Trollope Sydney Smith Shirley Brooks Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech Leach Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern") Ross (Arctic) Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). The Highgate Cemetery, N 6, are the tombs of George Eliot Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G J Holyoake. In Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N 16, are the tomb of General Booth founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the South Metropolitan Cemetery, Norwood S E 27, are the tombs of C H Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr Moffat (Missionary), Sir II Beesmer, Sir H Maxim, Sir J Barnby Sir A Manns, and J Whitaker, F.R.S. (Whitaker's Almanack). CREMATORIA.—Ilford (City of London), Norwood, and Golders Green (22 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,428 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at Golders Green, 4,853 at Woking, 3,476 at Manchester, and the remainder at 12 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S W 1—(Literally "empty tomb") Monument erected to the Glorious Dead, as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1929 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1930. Unveiled by the King Emperor on Armistice Day, 1930.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E C 4—Built by Corporation of London, 1903-1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Maile in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E C 1—A Carthusian monastery purchased in 1531 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60). "Brothers of the Charterhouse, for particulars see *Times* p. 11 Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall and staircase. Mon. Wed. and Fridays admission 12 at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and on week days at 9.30 a.m. and 6.7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A. was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA S W 3—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 560) with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 578). Chelsea Old Church (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius") and many others. Steele, Smollett, Fumet, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 582) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1662 and built by Wren, opened in 1694). Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S W 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 550. In Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open on Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lytton, C.B., C.V.O., *Lieut. Governor and Secretary* Maj. Gen. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS COLLEGE (see also p. 190) Queen Victoria Street, E C 4—The Royal "Offices of Arms" ("Kings Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III, and acquired Derby House on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, E C 1—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 566-568) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott with a river facade of 700 ft. Cost £3,339,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E C 3—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is 190 ft. long.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E C 2—Built in late 16th century and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn &c. may be seen.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E C 1—The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church is open daily. A charge of 3d. is made for admission to the crypt.

FIFTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (Commercial Road, Poplar, E 14)—"A memorial from the Empire to those splendid men of both sea services who have lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 240 beds, a restaurant and recreation rooms.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Gullford Street, Russell Square, W C 1—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram of the Merchant Marine for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishops Avenue, Fulham, S W 6—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E C 2 (dating from early 15th century)—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained. Freedoms conferred and the great City functions take place. Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 561). Admission free to library (containing Plan of London in 1570. Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature, first second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, William I's Charter to the City &c.), and Newspaper Room 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Librarian, Bernard Hettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S E 1—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller) in 1721, the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E C 1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the Holebourne). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues. These dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902 and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, F C 1—The H.A.C. (Sec. Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. In 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan Keayne, Sedgwick and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S W 1—Archway and offices built ab. ut 1750. The headquarters of the Commander in Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m.

(10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards Parade. *Horse Guards Parade* where the Colour is "trooped on the King's Birthday," has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft., Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft., Leicester Square 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1845-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,108,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above mentioned days from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers Gallery of the House of Commons, during session by members order or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains 'Big Ben' (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment to which the gardens extend occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn* from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 12th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres) the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn* Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1 was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594). The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other Inns are active but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London, it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road) and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact. In rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church) *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn* Holborn Circus (*Serjeants Inn*, Fleet Street and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants at-Law, the last of whom died in 1800.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1750. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank

of Thames, the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 18th century. Nor leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY—Open to readers on Mondays Wednesdays Thursdays, and Fridays 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of English books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS Strand W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas Exchequer, Probate Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS—The "Twelve Great Companies" (see p. 564) have magnificent halls but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL Whitechapel High Street and Road E. 1.—Founded 1752. Hospital contains 230 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called 'The Monument') Pudding Lane Eastcheap E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition) and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d. 9 to 6 (Oct. April to 4).

LORDS CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1s. to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members pavilion, where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSON HOUSE, City E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield. *Lendnall Market* (Meat and Poultry), Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.). *Castle Market* (Meat and Th., and Fri. for Horses) and *Abbe*

TOURS, Caledonian Road, N 1. **Foreign Cattle Market**, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—**Covent Garden**, W C 1 (established under a charter of Charles II in 1661) and **Borough Market**, S E 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall S W 1 (Not open to the public)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N) to Piccadilly (S), and from Bond Street (E) to Park Lane (W), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. **Regent Street** almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace. **ALBERT MEMORIAL** South Kensington. **AIR**, Victoria Embankment. **BPA CONSFIELD**, Parliament Square. **REIGNAN** Victoria Embankment. **ROADICKA** (more correctly "Boudicca") Queen of the Iceni, E Anglia Westminster Bridge. **BURNS**, Embankment Gardens. **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens Westminster. **CAVELL**, St Martin's Place. **CRNOTAPH** Whitehall. **CHARLES I** (elected Jan 29 1675) Trafalgar Square. **CHARLES II** (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange. **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE** (68½ ft high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W of pedestal and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid). **CALTAIN LOOK** (Brook), the Mall. **CRIMEAN BROAD SANCTUARY** OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornicroft) outside Westminster Hall. **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE** Whitehall. **DUKE OF YORK** (124 ft), St James's Park. **EDWARD VII** Waterloo Place (Mackenay). **GEORGE III** Cockspur Street. **GEORGE IV** (Chantrey) riding without stirrups Trafalgar Square. **GLADSTONE**, facing Australia House Strand. **GUARDS**, Waterloo Place. **IRVING** (Brook), N side of National Portrait Gallery. **JAMES II** (Grinling Gibbons) The Mall. **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (St Gaudens) facing Westminster Abbey. **LONDON LIPODS** Royal Exchange. **MILTON**, St Giles's Cripplegate. **MONUMENT THH** (see above), N 1 (144 ft).

IRAFALGAR SQUARE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place. **PETER PAN** (Frampton) Kensington Gardens. **RICHARD** (OUR DE LION (Marochetti) Old Palace Yard. **ROBERTS**, Horse Guards Parade. **ROYAL ARTILLERY**, The Mall. **ROYAL MARINES** The Mall. **SCOTT** (Antarctic) Waterloo Place. **SHAKESPEARE** (Pountney) Leicester Square. **GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Houdon) Trafalgar Square. **WELLINGTON**, Hyde Park Corner. **WELLINGTON** (Chantrey) riding without stirrups Royal Exchange. **JOHN WESLEY** City Road. **WOLSELEY**, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W C 2 (built 1865). The library (190,445 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1921 the Patent Office sealed 17,627 patents, registered 7,258 trade marks, and 12,323 designs, and made a profit of £73,582.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON—The administration of the Port of London is under the Port of London Authority (see p. 222) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale by Sir Edwin Cooper, the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a 'temple of Neptune'. The River Thames has a total length of 220 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The tidal portion below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the Port of London, where one third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £1,005,276,286 for 1920, and at £606,856,886 for 1921. The Port is served by the following docks—**St Katherine's Dock**, E 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c. **London Docks** with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin Wapping E 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c. **Surrey Commercial Docks**, Rotherhithe S E 15 (280 acres) timber, grain and Canadian produce. **West India Docks**, E 14 (242 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat. **Milwall Docks**, Poplar, E 14 (232 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London. **East India Docks**, Poplar, E 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic. **Royal Victoria and Albert Docks**, E 16 (1,100 acres) frozen meat, grain and tobacco. **King George V**, North Woolwich F 15, opened in 1921 (68 acres) provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. **Tyburny Docks** (556 acres) about 26 miles below London Bridge for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE—The General Post Office is in King Edward Street, F 1, a handsomely fronted ferro concrete building (Tanner) with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The Public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the central telegraph office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street E C 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900 and open free to 4 or 5) is a timbered 17th century house and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Chancery Lane W C 2 (built 1857-1866).—Contains a collection of the National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the lower State Paper Office, &c.). Search rooms open daily with certain exceptions from 10 to 4.30. Saturdays 10 to 2. The **Public Record Office Museum** (open Mon to Fri 2 to 4 p.m.) contains **Domesday Book** (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086 and **Domesday** (chest letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I (1292) receipt book of Henry VII, letters of Nelson (and the log of H.M.S. Victory). Wellington's Waterloo dispatch petition to George III from Congress letter from Washington to George III, autographs of Chaucer, &c. Lord Montagu's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605) bull of Pope Clement VII confirming Henry VIII as "Fidei Defensor" (1534), and many other documents of permanent interest, also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the

13th century A.D. many still be seen in situ. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 4, in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 4, in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3 below Leadenhall Market, and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London, a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (q.v.).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844.—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II, Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey, riding without stirrups), Peabody and others, frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie and others. Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1922) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL MINT, Lower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1820), where gold, silver and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 12 Sat.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (see St. Bartholomew's Priory p. 572). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries, main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII, Harvey, Abernethy, Port, Radcliffe &c. Hospital for 750 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts. Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII according to tradition from designs by Holbein, the Gatehouse and Present Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel. Royal A. royal residence from 1568 to 1837. Royal Leves held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1922.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, F.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1223. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Curry, 1866-71, 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward 1., and Wat Tyler was "despatched

by Lord Mayor * Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII. and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggett, Unitarian (1621) in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river facade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers. The remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2 (strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,500 members. A jobber does business only with other members. A broker is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls," those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell. *Secretary General*, Purposes Committee, Edward Satherthwaite, C.B. *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, E. M. Brydson, Office 23, Ingham Court, St. E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Braselton for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1862-1870 (the seats of which the supports of some are kneeling camel laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx were presented by the Grocers Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. in 1874). The Westminster to Vauxhall section on the S. (Surrey) side, 1866-1879, the Chelsea Embankment 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Basalgette (1810-1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1828-1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames water-side improvements ("Fluminis vincula ponit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908 connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe. The total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 520 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,550,541. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and

* The sword of St. Paul appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms not Walworth's dagger as once commonly believed.

vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs Poplar with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 405 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station E 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N) with Rotherhithe (S). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Lower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870 and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL E.C. 1 and E.C. 3 was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the lower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror A.D. 1066-1087).—Admission to Jewel House on all week days 6d. White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d. to Bloody Tower, on all week days 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day or Sunday. *Constable*, Field Marshal Lord Methuen G.C.B., G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O. Lieutenant Gen. Sir F. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. *Major and Resident Governor* Lt. Col. Dan Burges, F.R.C.S. *Keeper of the Jewel House* Major Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B. *Curator of the Armouries* Charles Foulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders (Beefeaters) retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II and King James I of Scotland, the 'Little Princes' (Edward V. and his brother) Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn (father), Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high with Landseer's Lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier* and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1067-1100 and altered by Richard II, 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I

was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The Parks and Open Spaces in the following list are maintained as indicated by distinguishing marks:—* by the Crown, † by the Corporation of London, § by the London County Council, ‡ by the Metropolitan Borough Council.

City and West Central District

† BUNHILL HILLS BUNIAL GROUND (4 acres), see p. 573.

§ VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (20 acres), F.C. 4 and W.C. 2 containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones).

Western District

† AYONDALE PARK (4 acres), Pottery Lane, Notting Hill W. 11.

§ BROOK GREEN (5 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

* BUSHY PARK (100 acres) see p. 584.

* GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

* HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres)

* HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres)

* HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres)

* HYDE PARK (354 acres).—From Park Lane, W. 1 to Kensington Gardens, W. 2 containing the *Serpentine*. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner with Apsley House the *Achilles Statue*, *Rotten Row* and the *Ladies Mile*. To the north east is the *Marble Arch* originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

* KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the *Albert Memorial*.

* Kew ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), see p. 583.

§ MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames includes a mansion formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert,morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church near which is York House where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

† PADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND (26 acres), N. 4.

§ RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres) Hammersmith,

* RICHMOND GREEN (20 acres) (W. 6)

* RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

§ SHEPHERD'S BUSH COMMON (8 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

† WENDELL PARK (4 acres) Hammersmith W. 6.

§ WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres) Hammersmith.

South Western District

* ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres) S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857 from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

§BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11 with *Sub tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake

§CHELSEA EMBANKMENT GARDENS, (1 acre). Statue of Carlyle and Rossetti fountain

§CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4

§EEL BROOK COMMON (14 acres) Kings Road,

§FULHAM PARK (22 acres), S.W. 6. Chelsea

§GARRATT GREEN (8 acres), S.W. 17, adjoining Wandsworth Common S.W. 18.

§PARSONS GREEN (3 acres) Kings Road Fulham S.W. 6

§ST LUKES GARDENS (4 acres) Chelsea

§SOUTH PARK (22 acres), Fulham S.W. 6

§STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres) S.W. 16

§TOOTING COMMON (217 acres) S.W. 17

§WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18

§WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club

North Western District

§GOLDERS HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath Hampstead

§HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres) N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place)

§KEN WOOD (25 acres) adjoining Parliament Hill Fields and including Nightingale Valley Purchased in 1922 by public subscription

§PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb* is believed to be a Roman boundary mark

§QUEEN'S PARK, KILBURN (30 acres)

§REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres) N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens

South Eastern District

§THE ARCHBISHOP'S PARK (10 acres),—adjoining the grounds of Lambeth Palace S.E. 1

§AVERY HILL (80 acres) Bitham S.E. 9.

§BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants" is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath

§BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres) S.E. 2

§BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill S.F. 5

§COX'S WALK (5 acres) Camberwell, S.F. 5.

§DEPTFORD PARK (17 acres), S.E. 8

§DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake S.F. 22

§ELTHAM GREEN (8 acres), S.F. 9

§ELTHAM PARK (42 acres), S.F. 9

§FARADAY GARDEN (1 acre), Walworth Road, S.E. 17

§FORSTER PARK (24 acres) Whitefoot Lane, Lewisham S.E. 4.

§GOOSE GREEN (6 acres), Dulwich, S.E. 21

§GREENWICH PARK (285 acres) S.E. 10 see p. 585.

§HILLY FIELDS (46 acres) Lewisham & Brockley, S.E. 4.

§HOME PARK (8 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 4

§HORNMAN GARDENS (9 acres) London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 23

§ISLAND GARDEN (3 acres) Isle of Dogs, Poplar, E. 14, opposite Greenwich Hospital

§KENNINGTON PARK (20 acres), S.E. 11

§LADYWELL RECREATION GROUND (52 acres), by the side of the river Ravensbourne Lewisham, S.E. 23

§MAJOR HOUSE GARDENS (9 acres), High Road, Lee, S.E. 12

§MAYON PARK (12 acres), Mount Street, Charlton, S.E. 7

§MOUNTSFIELD PARK (13 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 22.

§MYATT'S FIELDS (14 acres), "Camberwell Park, Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§NEWINGTON RECREATION GROUND (3 acres) on the site of Horsemonger Lane Gaol, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1

§NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS (10 acres), the Royal Victoria Gardens E. 16

§NORTHBROOK PARK (7 acres) Baring Road, Lee S.E. 12

§PECKHAM RYE (64 acres) S.E. 15, and S.E. 22

§PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres) S.E. 15 and S.E. 22

§PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.F. 18

§RUSKIN PARK (24 acres) Denmark Hill S.E. 24

§SHOOTERS HILL (22 acres) Kent including Severndroog Castle

§SHOULDER OF MUTTON GREEN (5 acres), Wellington, Kent S.F. 18

§SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres) near Surrey Commercial Docks Rotherhithe, S.E. 16

§SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL RECREATION GROUND (18 acres), S.E. 16

§SYDENHAM WELLS PARK (18 acres), Upper Sydenham S.E. 16

§TELEGRAPH HILL (10 acres) Pepys Road New Cross, S.E. 14.

§VAUXHALL PARK (8 acres), Lambeth, S.E. 1

§WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres)

Northern and Eastern Districts

§BETHNAL GREEN GARDENS (9 acres), Cambridge Road, E. 2

§BRICKFIELD GARDENS (2 acres) Endive Street Limehouse E. 14

§BROMLEY RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), St Leonard's Street, Bromley, E. 14, on site of Tudor House

§CLAPTON COMMON (8 acres) Upper Clapton Road E. 5

§LISSOLD PARK (55 acres), Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16

§EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres) see p. 585.

§FINCHBURY PARK (115 acres) Seven Sisters Road, N. 4

§HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), Downs Road Clapton, E. 5

§HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), in the valley of the river Lee Hackney E. 8

§HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex

§HIGHBURY FIELDS (28 acres), Holloway Road, N. 1

§HIGHGATE WOOD (60 acres) Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

§KING EDWARD MEMORIAL PARK (7½ acres) Shoreditch, E. 1

§LONDON FIELDS (27 acres), Hackney, E. 8.

§METHY GARDENS (10 acres), Green Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.

§MILL FIELDS (63 acres), Clapton, E. 5

§SHANDY STREET RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), Harford Street, Mile End Road, E. 1

§STANFORD PARK (33 acres), Upper Clapton Road, E. 5

§STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON (5 acres), N. 16

§TUNNEL GARDENS (2 acres), Poplar, E. 16

§VICTORIA PARK (217 acres) E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by

§WAPPING RECREATION GROUND (2½ acres) Tench Street, Wapping, E. 1

§WATERLOO PARK (26 acres), on the southern

slopes of Highgate Hill, N 6, containing *Lauder dale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne (WELL STREET COMMON (21 acres) adjoins Victoria Park, E. 2
† WEST HAM PARK (77 acres)

PICTURE GALLERIES

During the year ended March 31 attendances at Museums and Galleries were as follows —

	Special students	General public
Bethnal Green	4 623	313 503
British	200 702	865 531
Imperial Institute	—	149 004
Imperial War	215	979 577
London	50	211 740
Practical Geology	2 520	28 129
National Gallery	9 203	629 093
Tate (allies)	2 460	2 276
National Portrait	784	166 804
Natural History Museum	25 602	444 843
Kew Gardens	100 059	1 039 109
R U S I	—	26 436
Science Museum	7 733	439 099
Tower	—	356 038
Victoria and Albert	37 23	1 208 204
Wallace Collection	—	120 538
Totals	392 500	7 217 244

The numbers of visitors who availed themselves of the services of guide lecturers were British Museum 25 577 Natural Gallery 23 990 Tate Gallery 10 042 Natural History Museum 23 402 Victoria and Albert Museum 10 079 Receipts from the sale of catalogues guide books etc amounted at the British Museum to 25 357 and at the National Gallery to 12 332

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall F C 2 — Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept and from 10 to 4 Oct to Feb Attendances 1921, 108,828 — *Director* Sir Alfred Temple, F R S

NATIONAL GALLERY Trafalgar Square W C 2 (founded in 1824) — National collection of pictures Open 10 to 4 5 or 6 according to season Paying days (6d) Monday Tuesday until April 1 Thursday and Friday Open free on Wednesday and Saturday and after April 1 Monday and Tuesday Sunday from 10 to 4 5 or 6 Closed on Good Friday Christmas Eve and Christmas Day

In 1922 362,959 persons were admitted on free days 21 206 on Sundays and 275 076 on pay days

NATIONAL GALLERY Millbank S W 1 THE TATE GALLERY (opened in 1897) — National collection of British pictures Students days Tuesday and Wednesday 12 other days free 101 hours and Sundays see National Gallery A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art* the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the late Gallery as soon as circumstances permit temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII of the Turner Wing

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY — 46 Martins Place, Charing Cross W C 2 (founded in 1856 and removed to present buildings in 1895) Series of 2,000 historical portraits Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4 5, or 6, according to season on Sunday, 2 30 to 5 30 (2 to 4 in winter) Thursday and Friday (Students days) from 10 to 4 or 5 Free on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday other days admission 6d

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W 1 Sec, Reginald Blackmore

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand Among the most notable are those at *Aspley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of

the Duke of Wellington *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire) *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford) *Doughty House* Richmond (Sir F L Cook, Bart) *Grosvenor House* Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster) *Holland House* Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester), *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne) *Montagu House* Whitehall (Duke of Buccleugh) *The Mound Collection* at 20 Avenue Road St John's Wood N W 8

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS Burlington House Piccadilly W 1 (founded in 1768) — Exhibition of works by living artists open from 1st Monday in May to middle of August from 9 to 7 admission 12 6d catalogue 12 Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January from 9 till 5 admission 12 catalogue 12 Gibson and Diploma Galleries free daily from 11 to 4 catalogue 12 **ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS 125 Piccadilly, W 1** — Exhibitions open to all artists March 24 to May 30 admission 12 **ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 125 Piccadilly W** — Open from Oct 13 to Dec 15, admission 12

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS 52 Pall Mall East S W 1 (founded in 1804) — Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November admission 12

WALLACE COLLECTION — Hertford House Manchester Square W 1 (opened in 1900) — Pictures, drawings and miniatures French furniture bronzes porcelain armour, and miscellaneous objects d'art Admission 6d on Tuesdays Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays other days 12 Open on weekdays from 10 a m to 5 p m Sundays from 2 p m to 5 p m Official lectures on Tuesday Wednesday Friday and Saturday closed on Good Friday Christmas Eve and Christmas Day

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street Whitechapel E 1 Stations Aldgate and Aldgate East — Loan Exhibitions held here during year Admission free

MUSEUMS

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury W C 1 (opened in 1759) — Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts autograph letters, and prints and drawings of Egyptian Assyrian, Greek Roman Etruscan Cyprian British and mediæval and other antiquities coins gold ornaments gems china, glass ethnographical objects monuments of Indian religions &c Open free daily 10 a m to 6 p m Sundays 2 p m to dusk *Reading room* open daily to readers from 9 a m to 6 p m throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day Closed for cleaning first four week days in March and Sept Tickets of admission to the reading room for purposes of research and reference are granted on written application beforehand to the Director The applicant must state abode business or profession and full particulars of purpose and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Cromwell Road 9 Kensington, S W 7 branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880-5) — Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 12 The hours of closing are — Jan and Feb, 5 March to Sept (in

clusive), 6 Oct. to Dec (inclusive), 5 Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall a collection of domesticated animals a series of insects illustrating economic zoology galleries of mammals, including whales birds and their nests fishes reptiles insects shells corals, sponges &c galleries of fossils of all kinds a botanical gallery and an extensive gallery of minerals rocks and meteorites with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications comprising scientific monographs and catalogues popular guide books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture cards both monochrome and in colour.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT. Cromwell Road, South Kensington S.W. 7 (founded in 1854).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.—Architecture and Sculpture, Ceramics, Engraving, Illustration and Design, Metal work, Paintings, Wood work, Textiles, Library (books on art) and the Department of Circulation. Open on week days from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures furniture pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) on week days 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 11 (62 Saturdays) See, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk relics, and "Bygone on evolutionary lines.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Medieval London, &c. Admission free March–Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.–Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5, Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6d.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd. Forest Hill S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week days—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE South Kensington, S.W. 7. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free from 10 to 5 from Nov. to Feb., 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions, lent by His Majesty the King are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. A Guide Lecturer has been appointed to give demonstrations in the Galleries at stated times. (II) *Scientific and Technical Department* equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms for conducting investigations. (III) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms and Map Room* containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V) *Offices of the Overseas Nursing Association, Empire Forestry, and African Society* (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building).

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.—Collection of War relics, souvenirs, photographs, &c. in Naval, Military, and Air Force sections. Art, Poster, Photographic and Cinematograph sections. *Curator and Secretary*, Charles Foulkes, F.R.A. The museum is being removed to Galleries formerly occupied by the Science Museum South Kensington the aeronautical exhibits being placed on loan. It will be opened to the public towards the end of 1924.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE Gough Square Fleet Street E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season free. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk, other week days 11 to 3, admission 11. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 11. Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d., other days free closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.), Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY Jermyn Street Piccadilly W. 1.—[The museum is closed for repairs until further notice.] Curator, Dr W. F. P. McLintock. **ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS Adelphi, W. C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily 10 to 3. Saturdays 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM Whitehall S.W. 1.—Rubens celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo. Interesting naval and military relics. Models of ancient and modern war vessels. Collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s. daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform free 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road South Kensington S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are (a) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in instruction and research. (b) Machinery including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries. (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion. (d) Aeronautics. (e) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science and a set of British patent specifications. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 6. Admission free.

SIR JOHN SOANES, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England built in 1832 and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from March to August inclusive and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours 10 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally to Curator, Arthur P. Bolton, F.S.A. F.R.I.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION See *Picture Galleries*. **WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM** 54A Wigmore Street W. 1.—Daily 10 to 5. Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission. Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses on presentation of card. Others on application to Curator C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road E.C. 1.—Open week days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4. charge 6d.

EXHIBITIONS &c

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION Wembley April to Oct., 1904. *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The British Empire Exhibition is the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held. It is to reproduce the entire resources of the British Empire. The Home Government, India, and all

the Dominions and Colonies have special pavilions in the grounds which cover an area of 216 acres. The Palace of Engineering which is six times the size of Trafalgar Square will contain the finest collection of engineering exhibits ever brought together in any one exhibition. Huge Amusements Park, gardens, restaurants, band stands, conference hall, internal railways. Ten minutes from Baker Street and Marylebone connected with all main lines. *Pageant of Empire* during July and August. *Association International*, England v Scotland, April 22. *Association Football Cup Final*, April 26. Admission 1s. 6d. children, half price.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Muswell Hill N. 10 (recently vacated by Ministry of Pensions).—Fire works, concerts, &c.

BOTANIC GARDENS Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays 1s. other days to Fellows and Members or by orders from Fellows.

CRYSTAL PALACE S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort (designed by Paxton) originally for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland. Festivals, shows, musical and other entertainments daily. Fireworks during summer months.

MADAME TISSANDS EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road N.W. 1 (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. 1s. (tax 3d.) children half price.

OLYMPIA Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1904, and the Royal Tournament (June) followed by the International Horse Show.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL Upper Street, Islington N. 1.—Cattle Show in December. World's Fair in Dec. and Jan. Dog Show in Feb. Horse Shows in Feb. and March. Yachting Exhibition in March. Clothing Exhibition in March. Drapery Exhibition in April. London Fair and Market in July. Confectionery and Grocers in Sept. Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct. Brewers in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, tube and electric tram. Open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 1d. Tu. and Fri. (Students days) 6d. 10 to sunset or 9 p.m. (summertime) (Houses 9 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) (Closed on Christmas Day.)

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Vincent Square S.W. 1. holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

WHITE (177 Shepherd's Bush)—British Industries Fair (1904) April 28 to May 9.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828) the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834.—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time) Mondays 6d., other weekdays, 1s. children under twelve 6d. Special prices or parties and schools on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m.

In 1903 visitors to the Zoo numbered 1,487,899, an increase of 25 per cent. compared with 1902, the receipts for admission being £45,000.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W C 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (In 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL Langham Place W 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J Wood (M Wagner Tu., Russian, &c., W Operatic &c., Th Popular F., Beethoven Sat., Popular) Symphony Concerts throughout year Sunday Concerts, afternoon and evening *Conductor*, Sir Landon Ronald See also Royal Philharmonic Society, below

ROYAL ALBERT HALL South Kensington, S W 7.—Royal Choral Society London Ballad, and other Concerts Meetings Balls, Bazaars Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3 *Manager*, Hilton Carter M V O

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY 19 Beiers Street W 1.—*Hon Sec*, J Mewburn Levis Series of concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time Season, Nov—March at Queen's Hall *Conductor* Albert Coates

KNEILER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music Public admitted on Wednesday from May to September Orchestral concerts by students

AEOLIAN HALL 135 Bond Street W 1

ALFAXANDRA PALACE Wood Green N 22

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street W 1

STEINWAY HALL 15 Lower Seymour Street Portman Square W 1

WIGMORE HALL Wigmore Street, W 1

METROPOLITAN SPORT

AQUATICS—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1826 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March The course is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Putney to Mortlake *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season and some of its principal races are now of an international character *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (see Eltham, p 585) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug 1 from London Bridge to Chelsea The *Wingfield Sculls* marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake in July

ATHLETICS—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds Fulham Road the headquarters of the London Athletic Club under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (A A A), 10, John Street Adelphi W C 2 The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (Sec Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street W 1) is affiliated to the A A A The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association C E Woodruffe *General Sec.*, 9-10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street F C 4 *Amateur Bowling* is managed by the Amateur Bowling Association 4 Aldgate High Street, F 1 and Professional Bowling by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W C 2 *Cricket* is governed by the M C C at Lord's (see p 576) The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at

Leyton are also easily accessible The *Croquet Association* offices (Sec, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W C 1 *Rugby Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only the international matches between England, Wales Scotland and Ireland taking place at Twickenham The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field) the Harlequins (Twickenham) Richmond (Athletic Ground) London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Secretary of the Rugby Union*, C J B. Marriott, Offices Twickenham Association Football is principally professional the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road Homerton F 5), Fulham (Craven Cottage 3 W 6) Millwall (New Cross S E 14) Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham N.) and West Ham United (Upton Park, E) *Secretary of the Football Association* F J Wall Office 42, Russell Square W C 1 the governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon Sec* C J West Grassmead, Lingfield Surrey) *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon 4 W where the championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June) The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street E C 4 *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham 4 W 6) and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S W 13) *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's and there is a Tennis court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII in 1530)

RACE MEETINGS—The *Derby* is run at Ffosom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath* meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher) Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead) *Goodwood Races* which mark the close of the London Season are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester Sussex in July The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park the *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeple chasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool about the last Friday in March

ENVIORNS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADSPY GREEN—Scene of Battle AD 1472 Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick Wakefield Woods

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FIFTH WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres) purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879 Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921 During summer omnibus runs daily Sundays included, from Slough Station, G W R., passing within 250 yards of 'Grays' Elegy Church, see 'Stoke Poges'

BUSHY PARK (1,200 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III 'Chestnut Sunday' (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to

15th May A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park

CROYDON, Surrey—London Terminal (Cus torna) Aerodrome

CUFFLEY, Herts—Memorial to Capt W L Robinson, F.R.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains Dulwich College (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619) Dulwich Picture Gallery built by Sir John Soane (open free daily, 10 to 4 5 or 6 and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer) the Horniman Museum (see p 582), and Dulwich Park (72 acres) In Dulwich Village the rural characteristics of the pre suburban period are preserved

ELTHAM Kent (10 miles from London by S E & C R). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall built by Edward IV, contains fine hammer beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's champion ship

ENFIELD Middlesex (10 miles from London by G E or G N R). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace with fine carvings the Parish Church contains well preserved brasses and monuments

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G E R). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter)

EPPING FOREST (550 acres purchased by the Corporation of London for £150,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882) the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide about one tenth of its original area. In 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87 LOUGHTON BUCK HURST HILL CHINGFORD HIGH BEKIN on Great Eastern Railway Beautiful forest scenery

ETON COLLEGE—22 miles from London The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440 the scholars numbering 1131 in May 1923 Buildings date from 1523

GRAVESEND a borough and river port 22 miles from London (S E & C R) A favourite resort for Londoners St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904 and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas who was buried in the former church in 1617 Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank) and King Edward VII received Queen Alexandra there March 7 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S E 10—A south eastern metropolitan borough (see p 560) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames Greenwich Hospital (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, from designs by Inigo Jones and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace and of the more recent Placentia, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV

Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace which reverted to the crown in 1447 and King Edward VI died there The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (1709), Nelson Relics & free on week days (except Friday) from 10 and on Sundays from 2 till 4 or 6 according to time of year In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II, by Ryssbrack Naval Museum interesting Collection of Models & open daily except Friday and Sunday from 10 till 4 or 6 Chapel open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays Greenwich Park (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II from the designs of Le Notre On a hill in Greenwich Park is Greenwich Observatory (founded 1675) the centre of longitude and of Greenwich time Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal The parish church of Greenwich (St Alfege) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718 and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Christopher Wren General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis (the father of church music) are buried in the church Henry VIII was christened in the former church The Ministerial Whitehall Diner held for many years at the Ship Hotel was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary 15 miles from London Fine view of river Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768) Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII in 1530. Open every week day (except Friday) and on Sundays Hours Jan Feb Nov, Dec 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 Mar Apr, Oct, 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 May June July Aug and Sept, 10 to 6 Sun 2 to 6 Admission, Mon Wed, 1 hour and Sat, 6d Tues 12 (children half price) Sun and Bank Holidays free Busby Park adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace

HARROW ON THE HILL—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways Large public school (600 scholars in Sept 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571 The Fourth Form Room dates from 1608

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST GILES near Beaconsfield, Bucks contains the Old Quaker Meeting House (1688) at Jordans in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania), a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the Mayflower by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener) At Chalfont St Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place

RICHMOND, S W 14, contains the red brick gateway of Richmond Palace (Henry VIII, 1485-1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702-1714) and George II (1727-1760), including White Lodge in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). Richmond Park (2,500 acres) contains herds of fallow

and red deer From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames

RUNNIMEDDE—A meadow of about 100 acres on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands) between Windsor and Staines From June 15 to 31, 1915, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John who rode over each day from Windsor The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15 and were subsequently embodied in a charter since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19 About half a mile N E of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island* which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon on the River Lee Scene of the celebrated plot Old castle and dungeons, pictures oak fireplaces chests and panels Queen Elizabeth's bed The Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night")

ST ALBANS—A city in Hertfordshire on the river Ver 22 miles N W of London The abbey church built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Aeu was consecrated in 1125 Parts still remain of the Norman structure The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461 On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed Ruins of ancient city of Verulam, St Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon

STOKE PAGES (2 miles from Slough station on G W Ry) contains the 14th century church with the Churchyard of Grays' Flegy and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" The poet was buried in the church in 1771 There is an eccentric "Bicycle Window" (1643) in an external cloister

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**) 13 miles from London (G E Ry)—The Abbey ruins Harold's Bridge (11th century) the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below At Waltham Cross 1 mile from the Abbey is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey (16 crosses were erected but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain, "Charing Cross" originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A D 1066-1087)—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week day except Friday The charges for admission are Adults, 1s children, 6d, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 Sept., between 11 and 4, and from 1 Oct to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The

Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3 St George's Chapel may be viewed on week days (Fridays excepted) between 12.30 and 4

WOOLWICH—9 miles from London S E & C E Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. Old Dockyard Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery Royal Army Service Corps, &c Common for military evolutions Rotunda daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 1 Oct to 31 March from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4, Sundays April to Sept, 2 to 5 Oct to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS

(See also p. 518)

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks —* *Metropolitan and District* † *Central London* (The Tube) ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* (The Bakerloo) § *Charing Cross Euston, and Hampstead* (Hampstead Tube) ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* (Piccadilly Tube) (a) *Great Northern and City* (Metropolitan Tube) (b) *City and South London* (c) *Waterloo and City*

* ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N W 2

† (b) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E C 4
Broad Street (North London), Liverpool St., E C 2

* *Cannon Street* (South Eastern and Chatham), Cannon St., E C 4

* ‡ § *Charing Cross* (South Eastern and Chatham Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead) Charing Cross S W 2

§ (b) *Euston* (London and North Western, City and South London), Euston Rd., N W 2

Fenchurch Street (Great Eastern, Midland), Fenchurch St., E C 4

Holborn Viaduct (South Eastern and Chatham), Holborn, E C 2

* ¶ (b) *King's Cross* (Great Northern), Euston Rd., N W 2

* ‡ *Liverpool Street* (Great Eastern, Central London) Liverpool Street, E C 2

(b) *London Bridge* (London, Brighton and South Coast, South Eastern and Chatham), Borough High St., S E 2

‡ *Marylebone* (Great Central) Marylebone Rd., N W 2

* (a) (b) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E C 2

* ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W 2

St Pancras (Midland), Euston Rd., N W 2

Shoreditch (East London), Shoreditch High Street, E C 2

* *Victoria* (London, Brighton and South Coast, South Eastern and Chatham), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S W 2

‡ (c) *Waterloo* (London and South Western, Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S E 2

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name	Address	Telephone No	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W C 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych	Aldwych, W C 2	Gerrard 3929	Comedy.
Alexandria	Stoke Newington, N 16	Dalston 4330	Miscellaneous
Alhambra	24-27, Leicester Square W C 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet, Varieties
Ambassadors	West St. Cambridge Circus W C 2	Gerrard 4460	Revue
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue W 1	Gerrard 6970	Comedy
Balham Hippodrome	High Road Balham, S W 12	Streatham 3030	Varieties
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N W 1	Museum 760	Varieties
Borough	High Street E 15	Maryland 1750	Miscellaneous
Britannia	116 Hoxton Street N 1	Clerkenwell 3963	Varieties
Brixton	Brixton S W 2	Brixton 50	Comedy
Broadway	New Cross Road S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S E 5	Brixton 149	Varieties
Cambridge	136 Commercial Street E 1	Bishopsgate 1139	Varieties
Canterbury	143 Westminster Bridge Rd S E 1	Hop 726	Varieties
Chelsea	King's Road Chelsea S W 1	Kenington 733	Varieties
Coliseum	St Martin's Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket S W 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy
Court	Sloane Square S W 1	—	—
Covent Garden	Bow Street W C 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera
Criterion	218-223, Piccadilly W 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy
Croydon Empire	Croydon S E 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties
(Land	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2-6 Cranbourne Street W C 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy
Drury Lane	Catherine Street Strand W C 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera Drama
Duke of Yorks	26 St Martin's Lane W C 2	Gerrard 313	Comedy
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28 New Kent Road S E 1	Hop 2122	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square W C 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy
Empire (Mile End)	95 Mile End Road E 1	East 165	Varieties
Empress	Brixton S W 9	Brixton 41	Varieties
Everyman	Old Drill Hall Hampstead N W 3	Hampstead 7224	Repertory
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park N 4	North 3317	Varieties
Fortune	Covent Garden	—	Comedy
Gaiety	Strand W C 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy
Garick	2, Charing, Cross Road W C 2	Gerrard 9513-4	Comedy
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue W 1	Gerrard 8724	Comedy
Grand	Woodgrange Road T 7	Maryland 1956	—
Grand Palace	St John's Hill Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Ma e Street Hackney E 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S W 1	Regent 6030	Comedy
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street W C 2	Gerrard 650	Revue [Plays
His Majesty's	Haymarket S W 1	Gerrard 606	Comedy Musical
Holborn Empire	242 & 243 High Holborn W C 2	Holborn 5367 8-9	Varieties
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington N 1	North 571	Varieties
Kenington	Kenington Park Road S E 11	Hop 3778	Varieties
Kenington Little	—	—	Simple Productions
Kilburn Empire	High Road Kilburn N W 6	Paddington 698	Varieties.
King's	174 Hammersmith Road W 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn W C 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy
Lewisham Hippodrome	Catford S E 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace W C 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Lyceum	Wellington Street W C 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama, Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue W 1	Gerrard 3686	Comedy
Lyric Opera House	Hammersmith, W 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies
Metropolitan	267 & 269 Edgware Road W 2	Paddington 194	Varieties
New	St Martin's Lane, W C 2	Regent 4466	Comedy
New Cross Empire	483-489, New Cross Road S E 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
New Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street W 1	Museum 1740	Comedy
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E 1	Bishopsgate 1628	Varieties
Olympia (Circus)	Olympia, W 14	Hammersmith 2729	Circus
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus W 1	Gerrard 5654	Revue
(Whitechapel)	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E 1	Avenue 5858	Yiddish Plays.
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W C 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy
Popular Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E 14	East 64	Varieties.

Name	Address	Telephone No	Nature of Performance
Prince of Wales s	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W 1	Gerrard 748a	Comedy
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W C 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c
Putney Hippodrome	Putney S W 15	Putney 300a	Varieties
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1	Gerrard 0437	Comedy
Regent	King's Cross, N W 1	Museum 3180	Comedy
Rehearsal	21 Maiden Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Rotherhithe Hippodrome	Lower Road, S E 16	Hop 4688	Varieties
Royalty	73 Dean Street, W 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy
Royal Victoria Hall	The Old Vic, Waterloo Road, S E 1	—	Shakespeare
St James s	King Street S W 1	Gerrard 3903	Opera In English
St Martin's	West St. Shaftesbury Ave W C 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand W C 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy Revue
Scala	Charlotte St Fitzroy Square W 1	Museum 6000	Comedy
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue W 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy
Shepherd's Bush Emp	Shepherd's Bush, W 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties
" Emp Pal	The Green, W 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties
Shoreditch	95-101 High Street E 1	Bishopsgate 1584	Varieties
Strand	Aldwych W C 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue
Stratford Empire	Broadway E 15	Maryland 1921	Varieties
" Grand	Woodgrange Road E 7	Maryland 1956	Varieties
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road S E 1	Hop 1460	Varieties
Vaudeville	404 Strand W C 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street S W 1	Victoria 528a	Varieties
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E 17	Walthamstow 470	Varieties
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N W 10	Willesden 49	Varieties
Winter Garden	166 Drury Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S E 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties
" Roy Alt Theatre	Woolwich, S E 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W C 2	Regent 3028	Comedy

LONDON THEATRES IN 1922-23—The most notable theatrical events of the year were the production at His Majesty's of James Elroy Flecker's *Hasan* (with incidental music by Delius) of John Drinkwater's two plays *Oliver Cromwell* and *Robert F. Lee*, and of Czechoslovakian Robot plays at St Martin's and The Regent. Birmingham enjoyed the distinction of a G B S play, *Back to Methuselah*, which endured for the greater part of a week from the opening in the Garden of Eden to the dim and distant future. The 1430th performance of *Gay's Beggar's Opera* was given at Hammersmith on November 17, 1923.

Record Runs—The 'record run' at a London theatre, in pre-war days was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,000th performance on Oct. 17th, 1921, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1922. Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1,366), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

London's First Theatre—A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch to commemorate the site of 'The Theatre Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1592 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons, 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons, and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

CINEMATOGRAH THEATRES—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in Great Britain and Ireland. The latest tendency is for first rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement.

The United States is the pioneer country for film production. One consequence is the growth in population of Los Angeles from 319,198 in 1910 to 576,063 in 1920. During 1921 although the trade declined considerably, the United States exported about 40,000,000 feet of unexposed film and about 130,000,000 feet of filmed pictures, the estimated value being approximately £3,000,000 (Canada is the largest purchaser of United States film productions importing some 8,000,000 feet of film. Great Britain's imports greatly exceed exports. From all sources, of films blank and exposed, 90,000,000 feet were imported in 1921. Re-exports amounted to 17,000,000 feet, and exports of British films to 13,000,000 feet. According to the 1922 report of his Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for South Africa, American films are sold in that country at an average price of 5½d per foot, whilst the British price is 3d per foot. In the United States the revenue from the Cinema industry is estimated at £120,000,000, or four times the total given for Great Britain. The number of theatres is estimated at between 14,000 and 18,000 in the United States alone. During December, 1922, every one showed films selected, for propaganda purposes, by the American Legion's Americanisation Commission.

London Offices of the Principal Newspapers

589

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS

daily Chronicle (Lab) - 32 Salisbury Square F C 4 2d
daily Express (Ind) - 8 Shoe Lane E C 4 2d
daily Graphic (Ind) - Talis Street F C 4 2d
daily Herald (Labour) - 3 Carmelite Street E C 4 2d
daily Mail (Un) - 3 Carmelite Street F C 4 2d
daily Mirror (Ind) - 39 Bouverie Street F C 4 2d
daily News & Leader (Lab) - 19 Bouverie Street E C 4 2d
daily Sketch (Ind) - 46 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d
daily Telegraph (Un) - 135 Fleet Street E C 4 2d
financial News (Ind) - 121 Queen Victoria St. E C 4 2d
financial Times (Ind) - 72 Fleet Street E C 4 2d
financial and Bullionist (Ind) - 49 Wool Exchange F C 4 2d
ewish Express (Ind) - 80 Commercial Street F C 4 2d
ewish Times (Ind) - 225 Whitechapel Road F C 4 2d
orning Advertiser (Ind) - 127 Fleet Street F C 4 2d
Morning Post (Conservative) - 346 Strand W C 4 2d
Public Ledger (Commercial) - 7 Tower Hill E C 4 2d
Sporting Life (Ind) - 10 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d
Sportman (Ind) - 10 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d
Times (Ind) - 10 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d
Westminster Gazette (Ind) - 104 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS

Evening News (Ind) - 3 Carmelite Street F C 4 2d
Evening Standard (Conservative) - 46 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d
ewish Evening News (Ind) - 225 Whitechapel Road F C 4 2d
Star (Lab) - Bouverie Street E C 4 2d

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL)

Bazaar Exchange and Mart (Ind) - Bream's Buildings F C 4 2d
Board of Trade Journal (Official) - Imperial House Kingsway W C 4 2d
Bretland (Un) - Talis Street F C 4 2d
Canada (Ind) - 110 St. Martin's Lane W C 4 2d
Canadian Gazette (Ind) - 76 Gresham House Old Broad Street F C 4 2d
Capitalist (Ind) - 25 Dowgate Hill F C 4 2d
Car and Golf (Ind) - Regent House Kingsway W C 4 2d
Charity Record (Ind) - 41 Hyde Lane E C 4 2d
Citizen (Ind) - 100 Pall Mall Buildings E C 4 2d
City Press (Non Political) - 148 Aldersgate Street E C 4 2d
City Review (Ind) - 70 Hosiery Lane E C 4 2d
Civilian (Ind) - 38 Holborn Viaduct F C 4 2d
Clarion (Socialist) - 44 Worship Street F C 4 2d
Country Life (Ind) - 32 Southampton Street W C 4 2d
Court Journal (Ind) - Southampton Street W C 4 2d
Daily Mail Overseas (Ind) - 3 Carmelite Street F C 4 2d
Daily Mirror Overseas (Ind) - 23 99 Bouverie Street F C 4 2d
Daily Sketch Weekly (Ind) - 46 & 47 Shoe Lane F C 4 2d
Democratic (Federationist) - 14 Long Acre W C 4 2d
Economist (Ind) - 3 Arundel Street W C 4 2d
European Mail - 101 Adelphi Terrace W C 4 2d
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Field (Ind) - Bream's Buildings F C 4 2d
Finance (Ind) - Broad Street House F C 4 2d
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Freemason (Masonic) - 21 Farringdon Avenue F C 4 2d
Gentlewoman (Ind) - 70 Long Acre W C 4 2d
Graphic (Ind) - Talis Street F C 4 2d
Home and Colonial Mail (Ind) - Temple Chambers E C 4 2d
Horse & Hound (Sporting) - 110 Strand W C 4 2d
Illustrated London News (Non Political) - 179 Strand W C 4 2d
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (Ind) - 179 Strand W C 4 2d
Illustrated Sunday Herald (Ind) - 46-47 Shoe Lane E C 4 2d
Jewish Chronicle (Ind) - 3 Finsbury Square E C 4 2d
Jewish Guardian (Ind) - 240 Fleet Street E C 4 2d
John Bull (Ind) - 23 Long Acre W C 4 2d
Justice (Social Democratic) - 103 Southwark Street E C 4 2d
Labour News (Neutral) - 30 Farringdon Avenue E C 4 2d
Ladies Field Fashions (Ind) - 8 Southampton Street W C 4 2d
Light (Ind) - 30 and 40 Bedford Street W C 4 2d
Lytle (Psychic) - 3 Queen's Square W C 4 2d

Lloyd's Sunday News (Lab) - 12 Salisbury Sq. E C 4 2d
Local Government Chronicle (Ind) - 37 Tooley Street E C 4 2d
London Gazette (Official) - Kingsway W C 4 2d
London Mail (Ind) - 30 Long Acre W C 4 2d
London Opinion (Ind) - 57 Chandos Street W C 4 2d
London Telegraph and Kelt (Welsh) - 303 Gray's Inn Road W C 4 2d
Londra Roma (Anglo It) - 5 Fitzroy Street W C 4 2d
Mark Lane Express (Ind) - 3 Southampton Street Strand W C 4 2d
Mayfair (Ind) - 44 New Bond Street W C 4 2d
Municipal Journal (Ind) - Fardina House W C 4 2d
Nation and Athenaeum (Lab) - 12 Curator Street F C 4 2d
National Weekly (No Int) - 175 Piccadilly W C 4 2d
Nation (Ind) - 10 St. Martin's Street W C 4 2d
New East (Ind) - Devonshire Square F C 4 2d
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New Leader (Ind) - 10 Carmelite Street F C 4 2d
New Statesman (Ind) - 10 St. Queen Street W C 4 2d
New Witness (Ind) - 20 Essex Street W C 4 2d
News of the World (Ind) - 30 Bouverie Street F C 4 2d
Notes and Quizzes (Ind) - Printing House Square E C 4 2d
Observer (Un) - 22 Tudor Street F C 4 2d
Outlook (Ind) - 4 Castle Court Poppin Court E C 4 2d
Passing Show (Ind) - 94 Long Acre W C 4 2d
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Pictorial (Ind) - 28 St. Oswald Street W C 4 2d
Progress (Socialist) - 222 Great Portland Street W C 4 2d
Public Opinion (Ind) - 44 Essex Street Strand W C 4 2d
Punch (Ind) - 10 Bouverie Street F C 4 2d
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Sunday Express (Ind) - 8 Shoe Lane E C 4 2d
Sunday Illustrated (Ind) - 93 Long Acre W C 4 2d
Sunday Pictorial (Ind) - 23-29 Bouverie St. E C 4 2d
Sunday Times (Ind) - 136 Strand W C 4 2d
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Town Topics (Ind) - 3 Dune Street W C 4 2d
Truth (Lab) - 20 Carter Street St. W C 4 2d
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Winnipeg (Ind) - 101 Fleet Street W C 4 2d
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Writing World (Ind) - 37 Woburn E C 4 2d

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS)

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Catholic Herald - 12 Bouverie Street F C 4 2d
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Christian World - 13 Fleet Street E C 4 2d
Church Family Newspaper - 17 Tavistock St. W C 4 2d
Church Times - 7 Portland Street W C 4 2d
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Friend - 22 Curator Street E C 4 2d
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Methodist Recorder - 101 Fleet Street E C 4 2d
Methodist Times - Imperial House Kingsway W C 4 2d
Primitive Methodist Leader - 17 Farringdon Street E C 4 2d
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 Solicitors Journal—104-107 Fetter Lane E.C. 4 12s
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 Aberdeen Press and Journal (Lib) — 249 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (Cons) — 249 Fleet Street E C 4
 Belfast News Letter (Un) — 280 Fleet Street E C 4
 Belfast Telegraph (Un) — 43 Fleet Street E C 4
 Birmingham Evening Dispatch (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Birmingham Daily Mail (Un) — 88 Fleet Street E C 4
 Birmingham Gazette (Un) — 259-270 Fleet Street E C 4
 Birmingham Post (Un) — 88 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bolton Evening News (Lib) — 23 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bradford Daily Argus (Un) — 25 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bradford Telegraph (Lib) — 272 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bristol Evening News (Ind) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bristol Evening Times and Echo (Un) — 285 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bristol Observer (Lib) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bristol Times and Western (Un) — 82 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bristol Western Daily Press (Lib) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Burton Daily Mail (Un) — 432 Strand W C 2
 Cambria Daily Leader (Swansea) (Lib) — 252 Fleet Street F C 4
 Carlisle Journal (Lib) — 5 New Bridge Street F C 4
 Cork Constitution (Cons) — 159 Fleet Street E C 4
 Cork Examiner (Nat) — 180 Fleet Street F C 4
 Derby Daily Telegraph (Lib) — 64 Ludgate Hill E C 4
 Derby Daily Express (Un) — 273 Fleet Street E C 4
 Dublin Evening Herald (Ind) — 68 Fleet Street F C 4
 Dublin Evening Mail (Constitutional) — 259 Fleet Street F C 4
 Dublin Evening Telegraph (Nat) — 218 Fleet Street E C 4
 Dublin Irish Times (Cons) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Dundee Courier (Lib) — 25 Fetter Lane E C 4
 Dundee Evening Telegraph (Ind) — 25 Fetter Lane E C 4
 East Anglian Daily Times (Suffolk) (Ind) — 249 Fleet Street E C 4
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 Eastern Morning News (Hull) (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Un) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Freeman's Journal (Dublin) (Nat) — 218 Fleet Street E C 4
 Glasgow Bulletin (Ind) — 222 Fleet Street E C 4
 Glasgow Citizen (Ind) — 243 Fleet Street F C 4
 Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (Ind) — 59 Fleet Street F C 4
 Glasgow Evening News (Ind) — 285 Fleet Street E C 4
 Glasgow Herald (Ind) — 222 Fleet Street F C 4
 Hull Daily Mail (Cons) — 59 Fleet Street F C 4
 Hull Evening News (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street F C 4
 Inverness People's Journal (Lib) — 285 Fleet Street E C 4
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 Irish News (Belfast) (Nat) — 85 Fleet Street F C 4
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 Lancashire Daily Post Preston (Lib) — 273 Fleet Street E C 4
 Leeds Mercury (Ind) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
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 Leicester Mail (Un) — 40-43 Fleet Street F C 4
 Leicester Mercury (Lib) — 59 Fleet Street F C 4
 Liverpool Courier (Cons) — 285 Fleet Street F C 4
 Liverpool Evening Express (Cons) — 285 Fleet Street E C 4
 Liverpool Post and Mercury Liverpool Echo
 Liverpool Weekly Post and Mercury (Lib) — 230 Fleet Street E C 4
 Manchester Daily Dispatch Sunday Chronicle Daily
 Sketch Evening Chronicle Sporting Chronicle
 Athletic News (Ind) — 46 Shoe Lane E C 4
 Manchester Evening News (Ind) — 43 Fleet Street E C 4
 Manchester Guardian (Lib) — 43 Fleet Street E C 4
 Manchester Weekly Times (Ind) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Midland Daily Telegraph Coventry (Ind) — 240 Fleet Street E C 4
 Newcastle Daily Chronicle and North Mail (Lib) — 84 Fleet Street E C 4
 Newcastle Daily Journal (Cons) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 North Star (Darlington) (Un) — 59 Fleet Street F C 4
 Northern Echo (Darlington) (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Northern Whig (Belfast) (Un) — 59 Fleet Street F C 4
 Nottingham Journal (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Nottingham Guardian (Cons) — 40 Fleet Street E C 4
 Preston Guardian (Lib) — 273 Fleet Street E C 4
 Scotsman (Edinburgh) (Un) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Sheffield Independent — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Cons) Sheffield Weekly
 News Yorkshire Telegraph and Star — 285 Fleet Street E C 4
 South Wales Argus (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 South Wales Daily News (Cardiff) (Lib) — 285 Fleet Street E C 4
 South Wales Daily Post (Cons) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 South Wales Echo — 259 Fleet Street E C 4

Western Daily Press (Bristol) (Ind) — 59 Fleet Street E C 4
 Western Mail (Cardiff) (Un) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (Ind) — 47 Fleet Street F C 4
 Western Times (Exeter) (Lib) — 64 Ludgate Hill E C 4
 Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (Lib) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Yorkshire Herald (Un) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (Lib) — 272 Fleet Street E C 4
 Yorkshire Post Yorkshire Evening Post Yorkshire
 Weekly Post (Leeds) (Cons) — 272 Fleet Street E C 4

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

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 Adelaide Chronicle — 250 Fleet Street F C 4
 Adelaide Observer — 8 Salisbury Court F C 4
 Adelaide Register — 8 Salisbury Court E C 4
 Argus South African Newspapers — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Auckland Star — 134 Fleet Street F C 4
 Auckland Weekly News — 85 Fleet Street F C 4
 Australasian Melbourne — 8 Salisbury Court E C 4
 Bloemfontein Friend — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bloemfontein Post — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Bulawayo Chronicle — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Boston Herald — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Cape Argus — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Cape Times — 24 Holborn E C 4
 Ceylon Observer — 259 Fleet Street F C 4
 Ceylon Times — Blackfriars House New Bridge Street E C 4
 Chicago Daily News — Trafalgar Buildings W C 2
 Chicago Tribune — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Christchurch Press — 85 Fleet Street F C 4
 Christchurch Star — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore) — 12 Arundel Street W C 2
 Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Detroit News — 30 Norfolk Street W C 2
 Dundee Evening Star — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 East London Dispatch — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Eastern Province Herald — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Egyptian Gazette — 37 Gracechurch Street E C 4
 Englishman (Calcutta) — 259 Temple Chambers F C 4
 Hong Kong Daily Press — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Indian Daily News (Calcutta) — 259 Temple Chambers E C 4
 Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow) — 35 Whitefriars Street E C 4
 Johannesburg Star — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Le Journal — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Le Matin — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Le Petit Journal — Tottenham Street W C 2
 Lyttelton Times (Christchurch) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Madras Times — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Malay Mail — 24 Devonshire Street Queen Square W C 2
 Mail and Empire (Canada) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Melbourne Age — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Melbourne Argus — 8 Salisbury Court E C 4
 Melbourne Herald — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Melbourne Leader — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Minneapolis Tribune — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Montreal Gazette — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Montreal Star — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Natal Mercury — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Natal Witness — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 New York Sun and Herald — 40 Fleet Street E C 4
 New York Times — 33 Canary Lane W C 2
 New York Tribune — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 New York World — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 New Zealand Evening Post — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 New Zealand Herald — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 New Zealand Times (Wellington) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Oamaru Mail — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Otago Daily Times and Witness — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Ottawa Free Press — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Philadelphia Evening Bulletin — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Pioneer (Alahabad) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Pittsburg Post — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Rangoon Times — Fenchurch Street E C 4
 Rhodesia Herald — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 St. Louis Globe Democrat — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Southlander (Invercargill) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Statesman (Calcutta) — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Sydney Mail — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Sydney Morning Herald — 85 Fleet Street E C 4
 Sydney Telegraph — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Times of India — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Toronto Daily Star — 259 Fleet Street E C 4
 Washington Star — 259 Fleet Street E C 4

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1905-1923

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (e) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec 10, 1901. The awarding

authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology, the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature, and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions &c can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsen Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE & PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. Sienkiewicz	Bertha von Suttner
1906	J. J. Thomson	H. Moissan	{ Ramon y Cajal C. Golgi }	G. Carducci	T. Roosevelt
1907	A. A. Michelson	L. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. F. Moneta
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	{ P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff }	R. Eucken	I. Renaut
1909	{ G. Marconi F. Braun }	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlöf	K. P. Arnoldson
1910	{ J. D. van der Waals }	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	F. Bajet
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	Bu de Constant
1912	G. Dalén	{ V. Grignard P. Sabatier }	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	M. Beernaert
1913	{ H. Kamerlingh Onnes }	A. Werner	C. Richet	{ Rabindranath Tagore }	Berne Intl Peace
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	No award	Bureau
1915	{ W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg }	R. Willstätter	No award	Romain Rolland	{ I. M. C. Asser A. H. Fried }
1916	No award	No award	No award	{ V. von Heiden stam }	Elihu Root
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	{ K. Gjellerup (H. Pontoppidan) }	Comité Interna- tional de la Croix Rouge
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	No award	No award	No award
1919	J. Stark	No award	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krich	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	K. H. Branting
1922	Niels Bohr	E. W. Aston	{ A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof }	I. Benavente	{ Chr. L. Lange F. Nansen }
1923	*	*	{ F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod }	W. B. Yeats	*

* The decisions regarding the Nobel Prizes 1923 for Physics, Chemistry, and Peace will be taken later in 1923.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE

BOOKS.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale* Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress* Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. A copy of every book published in Great Britain must be sent to the British Museum, London, the Bodleian, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, the National Library of Wales, and

the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Copyright Act which gives Dublin this privilege still remains in force and there is a reciprocal provision in the Free State Act by which Free State publishers supply the British copyright libraries with copies of the works they publish. In practice it is only the British Museum that receives a copy of every book published; the others, owing to restricted accommodation, limit the privilege to which they are entitled to every work they require. The "best selling" book in 1922 was *If Winter Comes* (A. S. M. Hutchinson), published in England by Hodder & Stoughton and in America by Little, Brown & Co., upwards of 175,000 copies of this novel were sold in the British Isles between the date of publication (Aug., 1922) and October, 1922.

In the Metropolitan Police Area *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6d for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charge must be conspicuously displayed inside *Horse Cabs*.

MOTOR CABS

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab* fitted with a *Taximeter*

- (a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes 1 0
 - (b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes —
 - (1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes 0 3
 - (a) For any less period or distance 0 3
- In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments —
- (1) Luggage — Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart or perambulator, 6d for each package carried outside 0 3
 - (a) Extra persons — When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two the whole journey 0 9
- Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person

HORSE VEHICLES

Exclusive of the extra 6d noted in the heading in paragraph

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder but without a Taximeter) If hired and discharged within the Four Mile Radius for any distance not exceeding two miles 1 0

The driver may notify by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d for any journey not exceeding a mile 1 0

For every additional mile or part of a mile If hired outside the Four Mile Circle wherever discharged for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired within but discharged outside the Four Mile Circle whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the circle 6d and for each mile or part of a mile ended outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME Inside the Four Mile Circle Four wheeled cabs, for one hour or less, 2s two wheeled Cabs 1 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period four wheeled Cab, 6d If two wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired outside the Circle wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four wheel or a hansom 1 6

If above one hour then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired within but discharged outside the Four Mile Circle, the same

EXTRA PAYMENTS — *Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood*

Whether hired by DISTANCE or BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius

LUGGAGE — For each bicycle child's mail cart, or perambulator 6d for each package carried outside the carriage 0 2

NOTE. — Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause

EXTRA PERSONS — For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

WAITING — When hired by distance and at the request of the hirer made to wait for every 15 minutes completed — If hired within the Four Mile Circle 4 wheels, 6d, 5 wheels 0 8

If hired without Circle 3 or 4 wheels 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS

GENERAL REGULATIONS — The fares by *Taxi meter Motor Cabs* are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer expressed at the commencement of the hiring. If not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER If hired by distance is not compelled to drive more than six miles nor more than one hour if hired by time. Further if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour. If required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand in addition to the fare regulated by time for every mile or any part exceeding four miles the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s

The driver of every cab shall have with him and when required produce the Authorized Book of Distances and every driver of any cab shall if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor &c

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s, if driver, having received such deposit refuse to wait or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit

The London Cab Act 1866 enacts that if any person hires a cab knowing or having reason to believe he cannot pay the fare, or fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare or, having failed or refused to pay a fare, refuses or gives a false address is liable in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner such property to be returned to the

person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £50.

All inquiries &c relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office New Scotland Yard but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office New Scotland Yard Office hours 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED

The following regulations apply to lighting and carrying of lamps on vehicles—

Motor Cars.—A white light placed on the extreme off side and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front but if it has a side car attached a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off side unless the side car is attached or projects beyond the off side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

A B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS

During 1922 there were licensed public carriages—Hansom 15 chaises—animal 375, mechanical 7,921 omnibuses—animal 8 mechanical 4,103 tramway cars—mechanical 2,795 total 14,487 Drivers and conductors—Cab drivers—animal 550, mechanical 9,283 stage drivers—animal 4, mechanical 11,011 composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 16 mechanical 2,310 conductors 12,019 total, 35,193.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive and hackney carriage drivers in addition have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets and public buildings in London. During 1922 of 835 men examined 322 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is approximately 13 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY

Of lost property 102,225 articles were deposited of which 40,556 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c. was 37,670.

STREET ACCIDENTS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1922

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain there were no fewer than 70,197 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1922. Of this number 2,768 were fatal and 67,429 non fatal compared with 2,678 fatal and 59,943 non fatal accidents in 1921.

Cause	Fatal	Non fatal
Electric tramcars	111	5,251
Horse-drawn vehicles	265	6,635
Motor omnibuses	196	2,381
Other motor vehicles	2,026	39,677
Pedal cycles	170	13,485

Totals 2,768 67,429

Division	Fatal	Non fatal
England	2,330	60,626
London	684	26,322
Birmingham	49	1,455
Liverpool	44	2,149
Manchester	57	1,296
Wales	111	1,816
Scotland	327	4,987
Glasgow	45	1,099
Edinburgh	39	1,085
Ireland (1921)	167	1,219
Dublin	40	676

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Conveyance	1920	1921
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	925,046,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met. District &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £5,530,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefited to the extent of £1,097,787 as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £1,096,613 raised in 1922, £179,933 was collected, and donations amounted to £16,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502 leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111 or approximately 87 per cent.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent (charge is normally based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 68s 6d for wheat 31s 8d for barley and 22s for oats but has been fixed until Jan 1 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £129 3s 2d.

Principal London (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) Clubs 595

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Telephone No	Subscription.		Remarks
				Entr	Ann	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W. 1	Regent 559-70	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen
Aldwych	1911	28 Exeter St. W. C. 1	Gerrard 1535	6	6	Connected with advertising
Alexandra	1884	23 Grosvenor St. W. 1	Mayfair 6897	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position
Almack's	1808	54 Grosvenor St. W. 1	Mayfair 5524	5	5 & 6	Social and Bridge
Amateur Players	1848	28 Buckingham Palace Road S. W. 1	Victoria 7567			Opera and Drama
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row W. 1	Gerrard 6805	4	3	Mountaineering
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2303	25	25	Americans in London.
American Women's		41 Hertford Street, W. 1	Mayfair 6088			Social
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St. W. C. 1				Anglo-Belgian interests
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place W. 1	Grosvenor 2620	10	10 & 5	Officers of H. M. Services
Army and Navy	1838	30 Pall Mall S. W. 1	Regent 1876	40	14	Social. Non political
Arthur's	1705	69 St. James's St. S. W. 1	Regent 1556	30	15	Art Literature Science
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W. 1	Mayfair 1454	20	12	Lit. & Science Pub Services
Athenaeum	1834	Pall Mall S. W. 1	Regent 4400	30	12	Australian interests
Australasian	1836	24 St. Mary Axe E. C. 1	Central 3343	5	7 & 1	Literature
Authors	1891	1 Whitehall Court S. W. 1	Victoria 3260	31	0	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Bachelors	1881	8 Hamilton Place W. 1	Grosvenor 2340	15	12	Social. Bridge
Balmington	1892	100 Piccadilly W. 1	Grosvenor 1879	20	5	Naval Military and Social
Balwin	1887	20 Bolton Street W. 1	Regent 2000	30	12	Sporting and Social
Bath	1804	34 Dover Street, W. 1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square W. 1	Gerrard 2522	15	10	Social. Non political
Beufsteak	1876	9 Green Street W. C. 1	Regent 1530	30	15	Social. Non political
Boodle's	1768	28 St. James's St. S. W. 1	Gerrard 2020	20	10	Social. Non political
British Empire	1919	20 St. James's St. S. W. 1	Regent 3745	20	10	Social
Brooks's	1764	28 St. James's Street, W. 1	Gerrard 1075-6	5	5	Artists and Collectors.
Bucks	1919	28 Clifford Street, W. 1	Regent 5133	5	12 & 8	Strictly Scottish
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row W. 1	Gerrard 1551	5	2 & 3	Photographic and Social
Caledonian	1858	John St. Adelphi W. C. 1	Regent 954	20	15	Conservative
Canadians	1911	11 Pall Mall S. W. 1	Regent 6060	3	3 & 2	Social and business.
Carlton	1831	Pall Mall S. W. 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	15	Officers Mounted Services
Carlisle	1914	121 Piccadilly W. 1	Grosvenor 1246	5	8 & 5	Social and Social Service
Cavalry	1890	119 Piccadilly W. 1	Victoria 7063	1	2 & 1	Ladies (C of P)
Chambers	1912	121 St. George's Sq. S. W. 1	Bank 524	20	12	Conservative and Unionist
Church Imperial Ladies	1914	121 St. George's Sq. S. W. 1	Central 5567	75	15	Merchants Bankers &c
City Carlton	1898	38 Swinburn Lane F. C. 1	Avenue 2924	6	6	Free Trade League &c
City of London	1866	19 Old Broad Street E. C. 4	Victoria 2927	10	8 & 5	Social
City University	1895	90 Cornhill F. C. 1	Regent 398	1	1 & 3	Residential
Cluden	1860	Broadway Court S. W. 1	Regent 5540	30	15	Strictly Conservative.
Coats Tree	1746	64 St. James's St. S. W. 1	Gerrard 4335	20 & 15	12 & 6	Political Conservative
Connaught	1921	75 Seymour St. W. 2				Courts at Dulwich
Conservative	1840	75 St. James's St. S. W. 1				Nurses and Prof. Women
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave. W. C. 1				Yachting Pilots, &c
Covered Courts		275 Regent St. S. W. 1	Mayfair 5594	3	2 & 108	Social. Non political
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Square W. 1	Gerrard 1816	2	2	Indian Office & Civil Servs
Cruising Association	1909	10 Albemarle St. W. 1	Regent 6174 3 & 5	20	15	Social
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St. S. W. 1	Regent 4510	20	7 & 5	Ladies of position
East India United Service	1840	15 St. James's St. S. W. 1	Regent 2000	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street S. W. 1	Victoria 6713	10 & 7	10 & 5	Women. Social and Prof
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street W. 1	Gerrard 646	20	13	Dramatic and Literary
Engineers	1921	Coventry Street W. 1	Victoria 3260	10	5 & 3	Social for Golfers.
Farmers	1884	1 Whitehall Court S. W. 1	Gerrard 6805	20	8	Drama, Music, Art &c
Fly Fishers	1864	15 Abchurch Lane F. C. 1	City 220	13	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Forum	1919	5 Grosvenor Place, S. W. 1	Mayfair 2111	20	15	Guards. Officers only
Garrick	1831	1 Garrick Street W. 1	Regent 454	1	5 & 4	Professional Women
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Court S. W. 1	Putney 218	20	12 & 8	Polo tennis and Social
Green Room	1860	40 Leicester Sq. W. C. 1	Grosvenor 2010	5	10	Racing and at W. Moseley
Grosvenor	1843	15 Abchurch Lane F. C. 1	Victoria 3248	5	7 & 5	Officers past and present.
Guards	1837	43 Brook Street, W. 1				Social. Non political
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street W. 1	Gerrard 2020	37	12	Strictly Conservative.
Hurlingham	1898	Fulham S. W. 6	Grosvenor 1640	10	8 & 5	Unionist
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly W. 1	Gerrard 3376	20	10	Commissioned Officers
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Home Guards Avenue S. W. 1				Officers of Army and Navy
Junior Athenaeum	1864	126 Piccadilly, W. 1				Social. Non political
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall S. W. 1	Regent 1073	37	12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1897	102 Piccadilly W. 1	Grosvenor 1640	10	8 & 5	Unionist
Junior Naval & Military	1897	102 Piccadilly W. 1	Gerrard 3376	20	10	Commissioned Officers
Junior United Service	1897	Charles St. St. James's S. W. 1				Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	23 St. James's St. S. W. 1				Racing and at Sunbury
Kemmar	1919	40 Hertford Street, W. 1	Grosvenor 1241	5	5	Ladies. Bridge and Social
Kemmel	1873	84 Piccadilly W. 1	Grosvenor 298-8	14	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1780	100 Strand W. C. 1	Gerrard 4343	3	2	Social. Non political
Ladies Army & Navy	1903	Burlington Gardens, W. 1	Regent 360	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
Athenaeum	1904	35 Dover Street, W. 1	Regent 2847	15	5	Literary and Social
Automobile	1903	76 St. Audley St. W. 1	Grosvenor 1530	15	12 & 10	Social. Motor Lee-motion
Carlton	1908	8 Chesterfield Gardens W. 1	Grosvenor 1864	7	7	Social and Political
Empire	1903	60 Grosvenor Street, W. 1	Mayfair 890	8 & 3	8	Social
Haymarket	1903	69 Haymarket S. W. 1	Gerrard 64,0			Social. Non-residential.
Imperial	1923	9 Arlington St. S. W. 1				Students and Workers.
International	1911	74 Prince's Square, W. 1	Park 796	20	20	Social
New County	1911	10 Hanover Square, W. 1	Gerrard 5597	20	20	Social

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Telephone No	Subscriptions		Remarks
				Entr	Ann	
Ladies Park	1905	Parkside 30 Knightsbridge S W 1	Kensington 4790	3	5	Social
Park Lane United Services	1908	Park Lane W 1				Social
Leander Boat	1820	5 Curzon St Mayfair W 1	Mayfair 6200			Connected with Forces
London Evening	1848	Riverside Putney S W 1				And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Rowing	1850	7 Cleveland Row S W 1				Tenning &c
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly W 1	Putney 665	50	30	Amateur Rowing
M C C (Lord's)	1787	10 John Wood Rd N W 8	Grosvenor 1960			Arts and Literature
Marlborough	1869	Pall Mall S W 1	Paddington 144	25	5	Headquarters of Cricket.
Napier	1920	27 Queens Gate S W		40	15	Social
National	1845	120 Queen Anne's Gate S W 1	Victoria 4863			Officers and ex Officers
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place S W 1	Regent 4090			Protestant
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St E C 3	Avenue 1881	1 & 8	1 & 8	Strictly Liberal
National Sporting	1900	43 King Street W C 1	Gerrard 3905			Mercantile Marine
Naval and Military	1862	90 Piccadilly W 1	Grosvenor 2103	20	6 & 4	Sporting and Social
New Century	1901	Hay Hill W 1	Mayfair 2062	40	15 & 5	Navy Army Marines
New City	1916	Walbrook F C 4	Bank 523			Ladies Social
New Oxford & Cambridge	1883	15 Stratton Street W 1	Bank 523	Nil	8 & 6	Business and Professional
New University	1884	57 St James St S W 1	Regent 3530			Oxford and Camb Univ
New Victoria	1866	101 St. Paul's St W 1	Regent 3530	30	15	Oxford and Camb Univ
Newfoundland	1901	(None)	Victoria 2302			Ladies Social
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St W 1	Gerrard 3141	3	3	Interested in Newfoundland
Northern Counties	1900	4 Picturing Place St James's Street S W 1				Social
Nurses	1891	21 Whitehall Ct S W 1	Victoria 3160	1 & 1	4 & 3	Social Northumbrians
Old Colony	1916	101 Queen's Gate S W 7				Royal British Nurses Assoc
O P (Old Prices)	1900	68 Pall Mall S W 1	Gerrard 4206	5	10	International Trade
Oriental	1884	100 Queen's Gate S W 1	Gerrard 7473			Playroers
Oriental	1884	100 Queen's Gate S W 1	Mayfair 5126	55	15 & 3	Social
Oxford and Cambridge	1877	30 Kensington S W 1	Gerrard 2973	20	10 & 1	Social Lady guests
Oxford & Camb Musical	1870	71 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 3131	40	12	Oxford and Camb Univ
Phyllis Court	1899	6 Bedford Sq W C 1	Museum 667	2	4 & 1	Chamber Music
Pioneer	1892	Henley-on-Thames	Henley 240 and 150	20	10	River head rs Social
Playgoers	1894	12 Cavendish Place W 1	Langham 2750			Ladies Temperance
Portland	1818	30 Cranborne St W C 1	Regent 1265	2	4 & 5	Social Drama
Pratt's	1842	9 St James's Sq S W 1	Regent 570			Social Non political
Press	1842	14 Park Place S W 1	Regent 397			Social
Primrose	1886	22 Salisbury Square E C 4	Regent 4050			Strictly Journalistic
Prince's	1853	4 Park Place S W 1	Regent 4050			Unimist
Public Schools	1919	129 Knightsbridge S W 1	Kensington 664	10	10 & 2	Tennis Racquets
Queen's	1829	85 Park Lane S W 1				
Railway	1819	55 Belgrave Rd S W 1	Hammersmith 2824	1 & 3	6 & 2	Publ Schls. Britannia &c
Railways	1819	55 Belgrave Rd S W 1		10	5	Sports and Athletics
Reform	1870	104 Pall Mall S W 1	Putney 1704			Study of Railway matters
Roehampton	1910	104 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1324	20	21	Polo Golf Croquet Tennis
Road	1910	104 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1324	20	21	Liberal
Royal Aero	1902	104 Pall Mall S W 1	Putney 798 & 1690			Polo Golf Croquet Tennis
Royal Air Force	1917	3 Coventry Street W 1	Regent 3020			Social Motoring
Royal Automobile	1902	3 Clifford Street W 1	Regent 1327			Aviation
Royal Societies	1917	128 Piccadilly W 1	Regent 5000	1 & 1	10 & 6	Officers of R A F R A F
Royal Thames & Ant	1894	65 St James's St S W 1	Regent 4024			Motor Locomotion
R W R Art	1875	Hyde Park Ho Knightsbridge		10 & 6	4	Learned Societies
St James's	1854	54 Pall Mall East S W 1	Kensington 8636			
St Stephen's	1875	106 Piccadilly W 1		1	13 & 11	Yachting and Social
Sandown Park	1875	1 Bridge St West S W 1	Grosvenor 2300			Social and Art
Saville	1857	4 St James's St S W 1	Victoria 1817	15	25	Diplomatic
Saville	1857	4 Adelphi Terr W C 1	Regent 7289	5	15	(conservative)
Sesame	1868	107 Piccadilly W 1	Grosvenor 2300	7	7 & 4	Reactor and at Edin
Smithfield	1895	107 Piccadilly W 1	Regent 1264	10	10	Literature and Art
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	12 Dover Street W 1				Social
Sports	1893	12 Hanover Square W 1	Mayfair 5576	Nil	10	Ladies and Gentlemen
St Andrew's	1893	12 Hanover Square W 1	Mayfair 5576			Fat cattle &c
St James's Rowing	1893	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000			Spanish nationality
Thatched House	1893	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	15 & 7	3	Social and Athletic
Three Arts	1911	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	10 & 5	1	Ladies and Gentlemen
Travellers	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	50	12 & 3	Amateur Rowing
Union	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Social Non political
United Service	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Ladies Music Art Drama
United Sports	1903	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Travellers
United University	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Cricket and Social
University of London	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Social Non political
University Women's	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Consistent Officers
Veterans	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Social all sports
Victoria (Ladies)	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Oxford and Camb Univ
Welsh	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Graduates and Teachers
Wellington	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	University and Medical
West Indian	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Fx Army and Navy
White's	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Sporting and Social
Windham	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Town house for Ladies
Writers	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Strictly Welsh
Yorick	1819	12 Hanover Square W 1	Regent 1000	20	12 & 3	Social Lady visitors

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Town	Estab- lished	Address	No of Members	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Frnt	Ann	
Abergavenny (County)	1889	Lower Monk Street	100	6	6	J B Walford
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Aldershot		2	3	Col G E Paske
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barmouth	50		2	Hon T W Best
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	10	7	R W D Young
(Ladies)	1908	Wilkom Street	400	1	1	Mrs J Richardson
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesse Yacht)	1853	6 Green Edge	155	2	1	LT Col B C Dwyer Hamp-
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Paris Avenue	120			Charles Ratson
(Town and County)	1885	Embankment	150	4	6	Capt C S Hickman
Bembridge I of W (Sailing)	1880	Isle of Wight	400	5	3	Capt A Stuart Little
Bexhill on Sea (New)	1910		150	2	4	George Elvay
Birkdale (Royce)	1922	Palace Hotel		5	4	J Bertram Brook
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt)	1844	Rockferry	417	3		W P Davison
Birmingham (Cliff)	1882	1 Paradise Street	280	5 & 2	6 & 2	OG Brewerton BA
(Conservative)	1872	33 Temple Row	75	5	12 & 6 & 2	OG A Pettitt
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	300			OG W Mackley
(Midland)	1860	New Street	210	5 & 7	5 & 7	F Marston Rudland & Co
(Midland Conservative)		Waterloo Street				
(Press)		Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s	Edgar C Keay MA
(Three Counties Ladies)	1876	New Street	600	4	10s	Miss B O Leary
(Union)	1855	Colmore Row	351	10	12	OG W Lea
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1904	Victoria Street	105	1	2	OG T E Townsend
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	450		£1 7s 6d	W Ernest Balme
(District)	1850	Liberty Street	60		3	H Lackhouse jun
(Union)	1870	45 Preston New Rd	120	7	7	Herbert A Smith
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sundley Road	100			OG Col A Campbell (a/g)
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Maudslayi Street	190		3 & 4	OG T B Hawkins
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Cross	55	3	3	OG Maj H V Firth
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R B Badeley
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	Market Street	400	7	5	OG Alfred Holmes
(The Club)	1865	Maunor Row	190			OG H Blackburn
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	600	5 & 3	5 & 3	Sam Madgley MBE
Brecon (County)	1881	1101 Street	80	3 & 2	£3 3s 1	W M Best MA
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire)	1872	1 Bridgnorth	65	2	1	R J R Healewood
Bridport (West Dorset)	1837	East Street	140	1	3 & 1	OG Maj G D Nantes
Frinton (County)	1871	7 Middle Street	200	3 & 1	£2 3	OG W Hornsby
(New)	1874	King's Road	50		£2 5	OG T Col H V Bailey
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	400	10	9 & 6	H J Alford
Bristol (Century)	1852	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs
(Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	3 & 1	H B Slesman
(Constitution)	1870	St. Stephen's Street	500		£2 1	OG H Ham
(Liberal)	1868	Clon Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1	A J Gardner
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	200	3 & 1	3 & 1	H W Gibbs
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	495	3	2	F W Watson MBE
Burton-on-Trent (The Abber)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	2	4	OG L Bannister
Buxton (Union)	1880	Buxton	150	3	4	OG W H Tomlinson
(Cambridge Amat Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	40	£1 20s	1	OG V C Clinton Baddley
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St	100	14	3	H Rotenburg
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints Passage	150	2	£2 1	OG Airc
(Fitz)	1871	Jesus Lane	200	3	per term	OG R Studholme
(Union)	1845	Bridge Street	14 000	1	3	OG S B Brown
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	St. George's Street	400	2	£1 & 1	OG F P Carroll
(East Kent)	1868	St. George's Street	150	5	£5 & 4	OG F Andrews
Cardiff (County)	1860	Westgate Street	344	21	10 7 & 6	A E Brett
(Exchange Club Ltd)	1886	Exchange Buildings	510	15	3	OG K G Lundie
Carlisle (Border)	1920	Victoria Place	100			OG Thos Holmes
(County)	1870	Lowther Street	150	5 & 3	5 & 3	OG Maj Hubert W Sewell
Carmar-on-Royal Velch Yacht	1874	Port yr ar	170	3	2 & 1	OG W J Jones
(Beltenham (New)	1847	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A Brown
(Union)	1874	Embury Street	125	2	4	OG J H Bulter
Chester (City)	1805	St Peter's Churchyard	150	4	3 & 2	J Henshall
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	OG Symons
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	3 & 2		OG H C Watson & Co
(Chichester (West Sussex)	1872	East Street	180	2	2	Bartel C Martin
Colchester (The Club)	1874	High Street	150	2	2 & 1	OG C B Butt
(St. Runwald's)	1868	Lead Street	100	5	3 & 2	
(Coventry (Banner House)	1909	Little Park Street	115		2	B Read
(County)	1858	Stoneleigh Terrace	220	5	3	A Grinyer
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	Cowes	100	100	£16	OG T H S Pasley MBE
(Royal London Yacht)	1836	The Parade	100	4		OG H L Watson
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	4	3 & 2	OG E J Waller
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd Walmer	200	3		OG J Const.
Derby (County)	1878	The Wardwick	177	5	5 & 2	OG Gerard H Smith
Devizes (North Wilts)	1868	St. John's Street	40	2	2 & 1	OG A C Davis
Dorchester (County)	1872	Dorchester	120	2	3 & 2	OG Capt. D Granville MBE
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	2		OG Reginald W Ord MBE
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	170	14	3	OG H S Simpson
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	5	OG W J Apperley MBE
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	OG W J Jones
(Sussex)	1865	Grand Parade	250	2	5 & 2	OG Maj. C H Stainforth
Exeter Yacht Club	1890	Leighton Sea	200			OG T N Dainty
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	130	10 & 7	6 & 5	OG W W Mathew
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130		3 & 2	OG A N Pitts
(Northernhay)	1876	Northernhay Place	80		1	OG R P Holmes

Town	Estab-lished	Address	No of Mem-bers	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Faplanade	186	G	G	*Frederick White.
Falmouth (The Club)	1885	Church Street	150	3	3	R H Mearns
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1891	Greenbank	220	1	2	R G Borne
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	Sandgate Road	225	3	5	R S Jewison
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3	*Herbert D Phelps (temp)
Gloucester (City and County)	1891	Westgate Street	250	2	3 1/2	H H Scott
Guildford (County)	1883	High Street	200	5	5 1/2	Major W R Harris
Halifax (The Club)	1888	Fountain Street	240	5	5	*C Walker
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	120	2	2	Alfred R Evans.
Harrogate (The Club)	1867	Victoria Avenue	180	5	3	*A Rhodes
Harwich (Royal Harw h Yacht)	1843	St Eastern Hotel	180	1	1	G Naylor
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1815	Broad Street	250	5	5 1/2	*C B Lomax
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	300	Nil	6 1/2	Dr B G Frith
(The Drive, B C)	1897	The Drive	50		2 1/2	*A H Saulter.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1890	John William St	205	20	10	*Frank Wykes
Hull (Hull and E Riding)	1874	Anaby Road	250	5	4 1/2	W Smalle
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	1	*M Stevenson
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120	3 1/2	2	H R Hillyard
Hythe Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier South ampton	350	5 1/2	3	T D Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	180	2	5 1/2	*Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	270	2	3	R Edwards
Jersey (R C I Yacht)	1893	St Heller Jersey	94	1	5	Major Newman Taylor
(VI Loral)	1883	St Heller	6	1	5	*Maj H T Amy m c
Kendal (County)	1883	Highgate	127	5	11	*R Greenwood
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1890	Kingswear	120	1	3 1/2	A L Hine Haycock.
Leamington (Tennis Court)	1847	Bedford Street	160	1	5 1/2	H R Hentley
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	35	1	3	*A R Wilson
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	22 1/2	R G Fawley
(Exchange)	1870	City Square	150	8	10	J Wilkinson
Leicester (County)	1870	Blind Street	150	8	5	*W L Eyward
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	5 1/2	Rowland (Coringo)
Lincoln (The Club)	1860	St Mary's Street	200	2	3	*W S White
Liverpool (Atheneum)	1798	Church Street	500	10	5 1/2	*W Cunningham
(Conservative)	1840	Dale Street	250	5	12 5 1/2	*Capt George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	Fenwick Street	280	7	10	*Hon Secretary
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	25	5	G C James
(Palatine)	1836	Un Parliament St	120	10	10	*R D Holt
(Racquet)	1877	Dale Street	400	7	10	A T Westo
(Reform)	1879	6 Rumford Place	60	Nil	1	W Williams
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1844	Bedford Rock Ferry	417	3	1	*C A Robinson
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1896	Mount Pleasant	435	5	1	*W P Davidson
(University)	1859	Lowestoft	350	6 1/2	6 1/2	*W Bailey m c
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1867	Week Street	200	6	6 1/2	Phym Capt W H Cam
Maidstone (Kent County)	1870	South St Peter St	530	5	6 1/2	C H B Marshall
Manchester (Arts)	1866	Mosley Street	300	8	11 1/2	*W I Davies
(Braconoe)	1869	205 Mosley Street	1000	15	16 1/2	*Francis K Fenton
(Clarendon)	1868	90 Deansgate	300	10 1/2	10 1/2	Noel Heywood
(Constitutional)	1883	King Street	1200	10 1/2	10 1/2	W H Snook
(Ladies)	1867	Mosley Street	450	10	15	Miss F Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	Marton Road	350	15 1/2	8 1/2	F Milnes
(Union)	1865	The Avenue	117	2	4 1/2	L H Walker
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1873	Agincourt Square	75	1	1	*J R Wimpenny
Minehead (West Somerset)	1892	Wallasey	120	1	1	I Moule
Monmouth (County)	1873	The Bridge	105	3	4	*I F Vizard
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1888	Fidon Square	230	20	10	*Philip A Cross
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	Westgate Road	375	21 1/2	15 1/2	*Hinbert A. Fellows.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Counties)	1850	High Street	100	2	5	Andrew Thompson
(Union)	1862	George Row	500	5	4 1/2	*George Ledford
Newport Mon (County)	1873	Upper King Street	300	10 1/2	10 1/2	*Maj H Acheron
Northampton (The Club)	1893	Bridlemouth Gate	200	10	5	*John Woods
Norwich (Norfolk)	1863	54 Corn Market St	150	1	3	*Col John H W Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1863	Holywell Street	500	3	3 1/2	H (and)
(Notts County)	1863	Green Street	120	2 1/2	2 1/2	*D Oyley S Ransom
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	Fitch Street	100	15 3/8	24 1/2	W Hucongh
(Oxford and County)	1863	The Beach	245	5	2 1/2	*H G Proudfoot m d
(O U B S)	1863	Priestgate	250	3	3 1/2	*Ainslie Howard
(Oxford Society)	1863	Lockerby Street	300	2	2 1/2	William Gill
(Vincent's)	1863	The Hoe	370	7	17 1/2	*C A Gladstone
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	Madeira Road	120	1	1	*E P Adey
Peterborough (City and County)	1874	West Hoe	150	2	3	*Frank C Swallow
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Fenbrook Road	700	17	17 1/2	*R H Edmonds
(Royal Western Yacht)	1877	Southsea	165	1	1	*Maj C M Grogan
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Ramsgate	400	3	3 1/2	*Norman Short
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1880	Frier Street	300	2 1/2	3 1/2	*Col W E Norris
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1880	Blagrove Street	225	2 1/2	3 1/2	*Col E G Curtis m c
(Royal Portsmouth)	1880	Station Road	330	4	4 1/2	*Frederick Winder
(Carlistian Yacht)	1887					(Ramatage)
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1887					*Capt J P Iven m c
Reading (Atheneum)	1842					*R O Newell (Ramatage)
(Berks and)	1875					*J Vezia
(Wellington)	1882					*B A Collins
						*A G West.

Town.	Estab-lished	Address	No of Mem-bers	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	6	A D Goody
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	184	1	2	Robert H Cooper
Medway Yacht	1886	Willis Avenue	120	104	6d	H J Calland
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	2	4	H I Pitchford M D
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	130	8	4	F R Marshall
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	Ryde	300	5	6	Lt Col A P Browne D S C
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1863	Ryde Pier Head	115	30 & 17	13 & 11	1800 at 80 Piccadilly W 1
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholson Cliff	55	3	7 & 31	C W Conington
(South Cliff)	1836	West Street	400	25	12	C H Homeley
Sheffield (The Club)	1813	Norfolk Street	600	1	54 100	Lt Col M J Duggan D S C
(Athens Club)	1847	George Street	600	3	4	J F Forsdike
(Reform)	1884	Church Street	300	2	4	Alan Brewer
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1868	Oak House	230	10	3	F Pritchard
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	140	4	5	T F Kynnersley
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1817	Bugle Street	400	3	4 & 3	I M Acland
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar Street	280	2	3	F Shalders
(Castle Yacht Club)	1871	Edge End Hants	280	2	3 & 2 1	W Campbell
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1895	The Cliff	100	3	5	Alfred Smith
Southport (Savage)	1860	Lord Street	100	5	4	W D S Crowthor
(Union)	1860	Bath Street	190	3	7	Thos Fernihough
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1865	Clifton Road	100	3	2 & 1	Comdr T O Mackle R N
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	60	1	2 & 1	Thomas Dale
Stanford (Stanford and County)	1871	St Mary's Stre	150	1	2	G H Burton
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	300	5	4	W H Bishop
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1907	Castle Square	280	2	3	Thomas Elford
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	235	5	6 & 4	T (Arcy) Griffiths
Taunton (County)	1880	Fore Street	67	3	4 & 108	S H Serrell
Tavistock (West Devon)	1869	Tavistock	50	2	4	Capt M Hay Chajman
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1865	Belvedere	120	3	4	R D Watson
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1871	The Cliff	120	3	4	H (Col) F Trower
Tombridge (The Club)	1884	High Street	174	5	4	11 J Benham
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1862	Torquay	198	5	4 & 2	C S Wollen
Tunbridge Wells (County)	1872	London Road	250	1	2	A A Spencer
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	157	3 & 1	5 & 2	T H Seddall P Wick
Wakefield (County)	1907	Drury Lane	100	3	7	100 W Newman
Walsall (The Club)	1882	Bridge Street	100	1	4	C Duggan
Warwick (County)	1815	Church Street	500	1	2	Capt F W Nelson J Club
Westcliffe-on-Sea (West Sussex)	1910	Shorefields (Sussex)	150	2	4	H L Davis
Westward Ho! (Union)	1876	Weymouth	235	6	6	H (Col) P Luani
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	New Lower Street	70	3	3	May W I Newcombe
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	A M Allinson
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Southgate Street	120	1	3	L B Keyser
(City)	1860	Widmerere	120	2 & 1	3 & 2 & 1	A J Croft
Widmerere (Royal Windsor Yacht)	1860	13 The Crescent	30	3	7	M English
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	Lichfield Street	164	5	6	W Vincent Vale
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Foregate Street	170	104	65	Adm R S D Cuning
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs Winfield
(Ladies)	1863	The Cross	275	10	5	G Windham Crowe M D
(Union)	1878	Marine Parade	300	4 & 2	4 & 11	H N Collet
Worthing (County)	1892	Weymouth Is of W	120	2 & 1	5 & 3 & 1	J T Carlson M R
Wormouth (County of W Solent Yacht)	1878	Castle (at Museum Street	363	25	7	H H Dryland
York (City)	1876					Col H Mostyn Owen
(Yorkshire)	1833					

On Jan 1 1922, there were 20 663 Registered Clubs in England and Wales an increase of 460 since Jan 1 1921. In Wales (incl Monmouthshire) the number on Jan 1 1922 was 433 which are included in the former total.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT — No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat, he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c 7) and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the Manor of Poyning or Northstead or the Exchequer of Munster whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1745, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

DOWNING STREET Whitehall S W 1 — Named after a politician of Charles II's reign. No 22 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No 12 is the office of the Government Whips. 11 Lequer, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan 1, 1922), was accepted by Mr Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1922 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Established	Club House	No of Members	Subscription		Hon. Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	304 Union St.	250	500	7 Gs.	Alex Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1852	Handgate Street	220	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Charles Young
Dundee (Eastern)	1856	13 Albert Square	298	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. L. Patullo
Edinburgh (Australasian)	1857	22 Archibald Pl	120	None	8 Gs.	H. F. Kavanagh
(Caledonian U.S.)	1865	4 Shandwick Pl	400	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery
(New)	1867	85 Princes St	1,000	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	Mr. E. St. Clair (Ray)
(Northern)	1839	91 George St	300	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Alexander Morrison
(Queen's)	1857	7 Frederick St	650	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Melkley-John
(Royal Eastern Yacht)	1836	37 Queen Street	100	None	None	A. N. G. Aitken
(Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	200	1 Gs.	1 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
(Scott. Conservative)	1877	112 Princes St.	2,400	5 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. M. Halliday
(Scott. Liberal)	1830	109 Princes St	800	8 Gs.	7 & 3 Gs.	Jan. F. McCracken
(University)	1854	127 Princes St	750	35 Gs.	11 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome
(University Union)	1888	Park Place	2,100	8	3 & 1 Gs.	T. E. Hastings
Glasgow (Art)	1857	185 Bath St	430	7 & 1 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lawrence Reoble
(Conservative)	1880	31 Bothwell St	1,500	10 & 5 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	George H. Rose
(Junior)	1888	111 Douglas St	120	None	5 Gs.	W. Reckett Junr
(Kelvin)	1867	67 Buchanan St	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Louie
(Liberal)	1886	46 George's Pl	1,000	None	8 & 3 Gs.	Matthew W. White
(New)	1869	140, W. George St	900	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. Francis
(Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	800	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. York A. Christie
(Royal Western Yacht)	1875	125 St. Vincent St	122	1 G	1 G	F. A. Downes
(Scott. Constitutional)	1891	46 Renfield St.	1,100	1 Gs.	5 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson
(Western)	1825	147 Buchanan St	620	40 Gs.	10 & 1 Gs.	Lt Col G. V. Watson
Inverness (Highland)	1870	35, High Street	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Frank W. Fraser
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade	240	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex MacLennan
Paisley	1880	22, High Street	174	15 Gs.	6 & 4 Gs.	Thomas MacRobert
Rothsay (R. Northern Yacht)	1884	Rothsay	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Established	Club House	No of Members	Subscription		Hon. Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)	1856	Bangor Co Down	500	6 Gs.	1 Gs.	Richard A. Barbour
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1828	Ulster Co Down	720	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G	Robert F. Workman
(Ulster)	1847	Castle Place	320	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	Harold V. Conner
(Ulster Reform)	1885	Royal Avenue	470	15 & 4 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	William J. McMillan
(Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	William McKullen
Cavan (County)	1852	Church Street	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Charles Bain
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall	250	50	5	R. H. Leslie.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1828	133 St. Stephen's St	300	1 G	3 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy
(Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34 Dawson Street	1,200	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	(Not appointed)
(Catholic Commercial)	—	44 Upper Sackville St	600	3 Gs.	5 Gs.	James F. Murphy
(Dawson Street)	—	12 Dawson Street	200	1 G	2 Gs.	J. Corcoran
(Dublin University)	1850	17 St. Stephen's St	480	25 Gs.	8 Gs.	Standish F. Mason.
(Friendly Brothers)	—	22 St. Stephen's St	—	—	—	W. Vaughan
(Hibernian Club)	1880	122, Grafton Street	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	Albert R. Foot
(Hibernian T. Sec)	1832	1, St. Stephen's St	500	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Kelly
(Kildare Street)	1788	Kildare Street	750	12 Gs.	12 Gs.	J. F. Holmes
(Leinster)	1845	1, Clare Street	220	3 & 1 Gs.	6 & 3 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey
(Sackville Street)	1794	59 Upper Sackville St	200	1 G	1 G	H. M. Sellens
(St. Stephen's Green)	1840	10, St. Stephen's St	125	5 & 5	5	H. L. Farmer
Wick (County)	1881	Patrick Street	130	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Major Lindavall
Kingstown (Royal Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	230	1 Gs.	1 G	G. H. B. Kennedy
(Royal Irish Yacht)	1846	Kingstown	350	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. M. Sellens
(Royal St. George Yacht)	1845	Kingstown	400	12 Gs.	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey
Limerick (County)	1813	George Street	127	50	5	G. E. Farmer
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street	161	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. E. McKelvey
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1846	Omagh	95	4 Gs.	3 Gs.	Capt. J. T. E. Miller
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	1780	Queenstown	220	7 Gs.	5 Gs.	Col H. Irvine
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	H. B. Bruce
						W. Gallwey
						W. Richardson

NOTE.—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1923 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 600 pages, and is sold for 3s net, the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 900 pages, and is sold for 6s 0d net.

The Indian Empire.

601

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India, while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c 63, s 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N W and N E frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povallo Schweikovsky on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N latitude, and from 61° to 101° E longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E long.

Area and Population—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent of the area, and nearly 78 per cent of the population. The details are as follows—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Area in square mile (1901)	PERSONS				Difference per cent 1901 & 1901.
		1901			Total	
		Males	Females	Total		
Ajmer Merwara	2,711	269,566	283,705	495,271	501,395	- 1.2
Andamans and Nicobars	2,143	20,733	20,493	41,226	46,459	+ 13.4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,945,121	7,906,230	6,714,399	+ 18.3
*Baluchistan	54,288	285,014	265,634	490,648	414,412	+ 18.5
Bengal	86,699	24,152,222	22,544,314	46,696,536	45,424,605	+ 2.7
Bihar and Orissa	83,121	12,763,866	12,398,323	25,162,189	24,449,544	+ 2.9
Bombay (Presidency)	123,069	12,176,669	9,271,490	21,448,159	21,448,159	0.0
Bombay (Chief)	75,907	6,307,010	7,111,032	13,418,042	13,418,042	0.0
Aden	40,000	1,237,465	1,442,112	2,679,577	3,513,435	+ 31.7
Burma	230,839	6,756,969	6,456,283	13,213,252	12,122,217	+ 9.2
Central Provinces and Berar	99,863	6,954,399	6,624,361	13,578,760	12,920,258	+ 5.4
Coorg	1,282	56,502	54,337	110,839	174,976	+ 57.4
Delhi	557	261,633	260,555	522,188	513,467	+ 1.8
Madras	242,330	20,870,749	22,448,236	43,318,985	41,406,404	+ 4.6
*North West Frontier Province	12,418	1,289,316	1,088,084	2,377,400	2,196,323	+ 8.3
Punjab	99,222	11,360,265	9,378,759	20,739,024	19,878,573	+ 4.3
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	13,787,745	12,198,042	25,985,787	24,167,490	+ 7.5
Total Provinces	1,092,074	126,878,126	120,134,177	247,012,303	243,833,176	+ 1.3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,450	126,112	125,177	251,289	269,221	+ 7.1
Baluchistan States	80,410	205,980	179,991	385,971	400,221	+ 3.9
Baroda State	8,126	1,200,364	1,086,059	2,286,423	2,038,796	+ 12.6
Bengal States	5,303	477,741	419,783	897,524	828,955	+ 8.6
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,046,186	813,453	1,859,639	1,945,229	+ 4.6
Bombay States	63,864	3,759,656	3,639,467	7,399,123	7,288,021	+ 1.5
Central India (Agency)	51,326	3,968,056	3,997,053	7,965,109	6,129,099	+ 23.4
Central Provinces States	51,174	1,089,398	1,037,508	2,126,906	2,127,122	- 0.1
Gwalior State	52,041	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,207,912	- 0.7
Hyderabad State	28,698	6,345,071	6,126,690	12,471,761	12,374,676	+ 0.8
Kashmir State	24,438	1,737,122	1,552,390	3,289,512	3,198,126	+ 2.8
Madras States	10,549	2,744,281	2,715,391	5,459,672	4,812,841	+ 13.5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,866,323	+ 2.0
North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	25,900	1,517,791	1,307,345	2,825,136	1,626,094	+ 74.5
Punjab States	30,521	1,495,783	1,490,283	2,986,066	2,222,794	+ 33.4
Rajputana (Agency)	128,057	5,284,244	4,695,493	9,979,737	20,536,434	+ 48.5
Sikhim	8,618	42,499	40,222	82,721	12,721	+ 85.0
United Provinces States	5,079	581,230	553,621	1,134,851	1,289,894	- 12.8
Total, States and Agencies	709,523	37,223,438	34,811,749	72,035,187	71,223,228	+ 1.1
TOTAL INDIA	1,803,597	164,101,564	154,945,926	319,047,490	315,056,404	+ 1.3

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N W to S E, with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range, and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Nain Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S F is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W and S W for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S E and E of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S, then to the W, and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal, it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea, while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N W of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan—Just as the Himalayas on the N and the Hindu Kush and Sulaiman Mountains on the N W form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N W, south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapi flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapi, all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N E (530 m.), the Godavary (900 m.), the Krishna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S W coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly, the S E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat, further inland are hills and rolling downs, while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S W monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N E monsoon in the autumn.

Population—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details see p 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1.2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent of the total population.

Caste—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3.6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,778,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations—Over 72 per cent of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families, and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1901.	In 1911.		In 1901.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,397,547	1,972,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,796
Bombay City and Island	1,175,914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	566,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,947	138,909
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,207
Delhi	304,480	232,827	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,466
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,153
Cawnpore	216,436	176,557	Sholapur	119,521	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,489	208,522
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,332	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C. they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes, while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshatriyas is repre-

sented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the Aryans (kshatriyas) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshatriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Triptaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 250 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling, and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The latest principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament are—Statistical Abstract, 1900-11 to 1909-10 (Cmd. 776), Moral and Material Progress Report, 1908 (Cmd. 1908), Indian Budget for 1909-10; Home Accounts, 1908-09, Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1909-10, Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1908-09, Racial Distinctions Report of Committee (Cmd. 1,822), Indian Retrenchment "Inchape" Committee's Report, Indian Finance Act, 1903, Correspondence regarding (H.C. 74 of 1903). They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

One inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 22 to 24 Long Acre, London, W.C.2 (1s to 1s. 6d. each).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (356 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-232 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 600 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves between about 165 B.C. and 300 A.D. over Northern India. Their invasions left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-646), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions, but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 300 years, but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutub Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1394.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Moguls, or Moguls, after overthrowing Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1519, under Ganghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghiak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed, frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babur, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babur, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Suri, who reigned from 1540-1545. After the Great Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a

long reign in firmly establishing the empire, at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdom of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister, Abul Fazi the historian of his reign and Faiz, the poet. Jahangir (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under Shah Jahan (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and Bahadur Shah (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors Muhammad Shah (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Marhattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam ul Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1739, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) and Alamgir II (1754-1759) occupied the throne, and were succeeded by Shah Alam (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was Shivaji (1660-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720) Peshwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family. Shivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peshwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gajani, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1858 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1545 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1662 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Dutch East India Companies were established in 1664 and 1668 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1613 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George. In 1633 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I's reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay. In 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1667 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702, and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1756) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Cootes at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1762, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant, and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1757. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at *Buxar* (1764). In 1765 *Clive* (now Lord *Clive*) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to *Clive's* efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. *Hastings* was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by *Hyder Ali*, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling *Hyder Ali's* memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the *Mahrattas*, and *Hyder Ali*, *Hastings* probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated *Tippoo*, the son and successor of *Hyder Ali*. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. *Tippoo*, as hostile to the English as *Hyder*, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of *Scindia*. *Wellesley* was established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. *Lord Wellesley* saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of *Seringapatam* (1799), the death of *Tippoo*, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of *Hindu Rajas* whom *Hyder Ali* had dethroned. The Treaty of *Bassem* (1800) broke up the *Mahratta* confederacy, but led to the Second and Third *Mahratta* Wars, which curtailed the power of *Scindia* and *Holkar*, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, *Lord Wellesley* developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. *Wellesley* doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1804), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), *Wellesley's* policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1823 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1823-31) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of *Sagouli* (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the *Mahratta Peshwa* enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. *Lord Hastings* in the same year crushed the marauding *Pindaris* of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving *Lord Wellesley's* policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of *Rajputana* and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-5) succeeded *Lord Hastings*. Encroachments on British districts by the King of *Ava* and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of *Aracon* and *Tenasserim*, and, practically, *Assam*.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support *Shah Shuja* against *Dost Muhammad* brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from *Cabul*. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of *Sind* by *Sir Charles Napier* and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with *Sobraon* (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of *Burma* of *Pegu*. *Lord Dalhousie* promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England and the Red Sea, and opened the *Ganges Canal*. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to *Satara*, and in 1853 *Jhansi* similarly became British territory, while on the death of the last of the *Mahratta* Princes of *Nagpur*, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of *Oudh*, that kingdom was also annexed without bloodshed or fighting.

Sir Canning (1857-61), who succeeded *Lord*

Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown, and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-98) was full of events. In 1898 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve

the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound-sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Amthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander in Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was

issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India, to Natal after 1 July 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 22 December, 1911, by H. M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King Emperor also made announcements of new and far reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut. Governorship for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissioner for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed including Chota Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency. The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitu-

tional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest, the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots, anti Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Maris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education, a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were under taken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance movement" inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an invasion of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the campaign on the North West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised and (1) to advise in regard to the future of currency and exchange, (2) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for reconstituting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of

State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz. the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see p. 625). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahads on the North West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jampur towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large work programmes were sanctioned. A committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A High Commissioner for India in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers. In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature,

Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ail brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ail brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1921 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government, whilst desiring to abstain from interfering with the activities of the non-co-operation party as long as it could afford to do so consistently with its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 695 of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahim tola, President), reported and made the following recommendations:—The adoption of a policy of protection; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries; a more industrial bias to be given to primary education; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices; development of organisations for increasing the

mobility of labour, legislation against dumping, precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries, measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates, and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection are (1) that it possesses natural advantages (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable, (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected. Raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries should be taxed as lightly as possible. The taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty was condemned. The British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action is necessary in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recommending the principles of Imperial Preference were pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz.—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members considered that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of

India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of St. Germain. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£150,000,000), to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of service, financial and otherwise, of the Indian Services, the possibility of transferring any of their present duties and functions to services constituted on a provincial basis and the recruitment of Europeans and Indians for such services. The "Incheape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 10½ crores (£22,533,000) at 1½ rupees to the £, the largest outlay being in military expenditure (Rs. 10½ crores = 47,000,000), railways (Rs. 4½ = 23,000,000), posts and telegraphs (Rs. 3½ = 18,130,000). The Budget again disclosed a deficiency and the Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 69B of the Government of India Act as essential, for the interests of British India. A demand for the adoption of a policy of Protection was brought forward in the Assembly. The Government proposed an alternative motion, accepting the principle of Protection but declaring that it should be applied with discrimination and recommending the appointment of a Tariff Board for one year to investigate the question in a purely advisory capacity. This alternative, which aims at the fostering of the development of industries in India, was accepted unanimously, although strong speeches in favour of free trade in the interests of the agriculturist and labourer were made. The action of the Government implies a policy of discriminating protection hitherto the Indian tariff has been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border. Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation, under which Indians in Kenya

will be granted a wide franchise, and provision will be made for five elected Indian unofficial members on the Council. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the townships is to be abandoned and the question of immigration is to be further examined. The highlands are to be reserved for white settlers. Indians are to be compensated with the reservation of territory in the lowlands. Whilst on three points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced the policy of the Home Government conflicts on others with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Mahadur Sapro represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1902 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, has been given effect to and to what extent it can be further applied. It appears probable that all the Dominions concerned, except South Africa, will act on this resolution. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Constitution had not yet been adequately tested. Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, which lays down that every Council of State shall normally continue for five years and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting, the first Legislative Assembly of the Central Government and the Provincial Legislative Assemblies (with the exception of Burma) were dissolved and new elections held towards the end of the year.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed, in 1833, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open while on the next renewal in 1853 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1858 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1869, 1877, 1893 and 1909, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 20 years,

and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 25 and must not be less than 12, and is at present 12. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut. Governors. The Government of India Act (1919) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1921) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1935. The Government of India Act, 1935 confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India. It distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. It provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects. It provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz. the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self government in India.

INDIAN LAW—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (Imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H I M GEORGE V

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT PEEL, G. C. B.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g. foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (see pp. and

The King Emperor appoints the Governor General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander in Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor General in Council. The Governor General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander in Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz. the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see p. 615 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to select advisers, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Public Works, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor General and his Council. The Governor General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The *Political Residents* in the Persian Gulf and Muscat, look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The *Legal Member* of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with in industries, stores, labour, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The *Army* is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander in Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. *Railway administration* is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the *Commerce Member* of Council.

British India is divided into 25 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]
Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon Rufus Daniel Earl of Reading, P.C., G.O.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., b 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921) *per mensem* Rs. 20,000

Private Secretary Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 2,750

Military Secretary, Lt. Col C Kennedy Craufurd Stuart, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., 10th Baluch Lt. Infantry Rs. 1,250

Comptroller of the Household, Major W W Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E. 1/15th Sikhs Rs. 1,390

Aides-de Camp, Capt R. Burton, Coldstream Guards, Capt C M W Noel Hill, Kings Shropshire Light Infantry

Indian Aides de Camp Subadar Capt H L Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers

Major (Hon. Lieut.) Dalpat Singh Sardai Bahadur, I.O.M., 9th Royal Jat Regt., Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., 10th Baluch L. Infantry

Surgeon-Lieut. Col. T J Carey Evans, M.O.I.M.S. Rs. 1,800

Commandant, Governor General's Bodyguard, Major E G Atkinson, 15th Lancers

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Members General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.C.M.G., *Commander in Chief in India* Rs. 8,333

Hons. Sir B N Sainia (Education, Health and Land) Rs. 3,000

Mian Sh Muhammad Shaik K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Law) Atul Chandra Chatterjee, C.I.E. (Industries and Labour) C A Innes, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Railways and Commerce) Sir B P Blackett, K.C.B. (Finance) Sir W M Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Home) each Rs. 6,667

Controller of Currency, H Denning (off) Rs. 3,000

Dir Central Intelligence Lt Col C Kaye C.S.I., C.I.E. C.B.E. Rs. 3,000

Director Gen of Posts & Telegraphs, G R Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E. Rs. 3,700

Dir Gen, Indian Medical Service, Maj-Gen R C MacWatt C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

Public Health Commr, Lt Col F H G Hutchin-son, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs. 2,500

Mint Masters, Calcutta, Major M Stagg (Rs. 3,000) Bombay, Maj G H Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O. R.E. Rs. 3,000

Assay Master, H M Mints, Bombay and Calcutta, Major W I Kennedy Minards, B.Sc. Rs. 1,400

Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Capt E J Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (spt) Rs. 2,500

Surveyor Gen of India, Col C H D Ryder, C.B., C.I.E. D.S.O. Rs. 3,000

Dir Geol Survey Dr E H Pascoe Rs. 3,000

Dir Bot Survey Lt Col A I Gage, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs. 1,800

Dir Zool Survey, N Annandale, C.I.E. Rs. 1,750

Dir Gen of Arch, Sir J H Marshall, Kt., C.I.E. Rs. 2,000 to 2,250

Explosives Chief Insp, Dr N I Sheldon Rs. 1,450-50 Rs. 2,000

Electrical Adviser, J W Meares, C.I.E. Rs. 2,800

Agricul Adviser, dc S Milligan Rs. 2,750

Dir Gen of Observatories, G T Walker C.S.I., F.R.S. D.S.C. Rs. 2,000

Chief Insp of Mines, R R Simpson, M.Sc. Rs. 2,000

Actuary, H G W Meikle Rs. 2,000

Agents to Gov Gen Central India, Lt.-Col. D B Blakeway, C.I.E., Rajputana, R E Hol-land, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., Baluchistan, F W Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 2,000

Residents Hyderabad, C L S. Russell, (Rs. 4,000), Mysore, W P Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000), Kashmir, Sir J B Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000), Baroda, E H Kealy (off) (Rs. 3,000), Nepal (Envoy), Lt Col W F T O'Connor, C.I.E., C.V.O. (Rs. 3,000), Gwalior, W E Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000), Jaipur, Lt.-Col S B A Patterson, C.I.Y. (Rs. 2,500), Mewar (Udaipur), W H J Wilkinson, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500), Waziristan, Lt Col C E Bruce, C.I.E., O.B.E. (off) Rs. 2,000

Political Residents Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A P Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (see also p. 623) (Rs. 4,000), Aden, Maj-Gen. T E Scott, C.B.E., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 2,000

Advocate-Gen., Satish Ranjan Das

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Advocate-Gen., Satish Ranjan Das

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal,

Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, and North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE
INAUGURATED IN 1921

The Council of State

President, The Hon Sir A P Muddiman, Kt, CSI, CIE

Members elected by constituencies to represent	In.									Total.
	Madras.	Bombay	Bengal.	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	
Non Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2			1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1				10
European Commerce		1	1					1		3
Sikhs					1					1
General Population							2†	1		3
Total, elected	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, nominated*										25
Grand Total										59

* Of whom 19 are officials

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar

The Legislative Assembly

President, The Hon. Sir F Whyte, Kt

Members elected by constituencies to represent	In										Total.
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	
Non Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	6	8	4†	2			48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	2			30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	1	1		1	1		9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1		1				7
Indian Commerce	1	2									3
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce			1								1
Sikhs					2						2
Non Europeans									3		3
General population										1	1
Total, elected	16	16	17	16	12	12	6†	4	4	1	104†
Total, nominated*											26*
Grand Total											130

* Of whom 25 are officials.

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS *

Under the Government of India Act 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as 'Central, such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs etc. Other administrative heads classified as Provincial—viz local self government, public health education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief agriculture, excise administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility subject to certain limitations within their own areas for administering them. In the nine major or 'Governor's Provinces—i.e., Madras Bengal Bombay the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred" subjects the administration of, and responsibility for which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the

Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with as a rule by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it or of another Province and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure but in emergencies the Governor General may assent to them subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE NINE MAJOR PROVINCES

Members elected by constituencies to represent	Legislative Councils of							
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam
Non Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	20
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12
Indian Christians	5							
Europeans	1	2	5	1		1		1
Anglo-Indians	1		2					1
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Planting Interests	1							
Commerce and Industry	5							5
Sikhs		7	15	3	2		2	1
Mining Interests					12			
General Urban Population						2	1	
Indian Urban Population								1
Karen Rural								14
General Rural								8
Total elected	98	86	113	100	71	76	53†	39
Total nominated, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7

* 26 seats reserved for Non Brahmans.

† 7 seats reserved for Maharrattas.

‡ Including 27 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (28 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications) the payment of land revenue rent, local taxes income tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1921 comprised over 5,000,000 persons.

(2) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles, pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. Madurai (138,804) and Trichinopoly (220,422) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Governor, H. E. Sir Freeman Freeman Thomas, Baron Willington of Rotton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (April, 1919) Rs. 10,000.
 Private Sec., E. C. Smith Rs. 1,350.
 Milit. Sec., Major K. O. Goldie, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E. Rs. 1,250.
 Aide-de-Camp, Major T. N. Watson, M.C., Rs. 1,250.
 Resident Yakub Khan.
 Surgeon, Maj. D. F. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir C. G. Todhunter, K.C.S.I., Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., A. A. Knapp C.S.I., C.B.E. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, C.I.E. R. A. Graham, C.S.I. each Rs. 5,333.
 Ministers, Hons. Raja of Panagal, Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkati R. Nayadu, Rao Bahadur A. Parasuramdas Patro each Rs. 5,333.

Legislative Council.

Presdt., Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Peringavur Rajagopala Acharyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000.
 Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (per annum) Rs. 5,000.
 Sec. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminikannu Pillai Avargal, I.C.O. ? Rs. 1,500.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., R. A. Grahnam, C.S.I., E. S. Lloyd, (actg.) Rs. 3,750.
 Revenue Dept. Sec., L. I. Harris C.S.I. Rs. 3,000.
 Local Self Govt. Ac. Sec., F. J. Richards Rs. 3,000.
 Lau. Sec., Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750.
 Finance Sec., R. W. Davies Rs. 3,000.
 Development Sec., F. Noyce C.B.E. Rs. 3,000.
 Public Works Secs., W. Hutton (Bldgs and Roads) (Rs. 3,250) Diwan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar (offg.) (General and Irrig.) (Rs. 3,250).
 M. K. Kharegat (offg.) (Bldgs and Roads).
 Board of Revenue M. E. Couchman (Rs. 3,750).
 N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500).
 N. Macmichael (Rs. 3,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. W. G. S. Schwabe Rs. 5,000.
 Judges, Hons. Sir W. B. Ayling, I. Du Pre Oldfield, C. G. Spencer, V. M. C. Trotter, W. W. Phillips, C. V. K. Sastriyar, C. Krishnan, V. Ramesan, C. E. Odgers, M. D. Devadas, Mutha Venkata Subba Rao Garu Rs. 4,000.

(3) BOMBAY—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles) with a population of 19,261,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent Muhammadans. The Parsis who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards, south eastwards to the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (224,705), Sholapur (129,051), Surat (127,424), and Karachi (228,223), the capital and chief port of Sind are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 622.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay Population, 1,175,914.
Governor designate, H. E. Lieut. Col. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. G. Adam Rs. 1,525
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-camp, Capt. G. S. Rawstorne, M.C.,
 Capt. W. W. Benyon, Capt. J. A. Lynch,
 Lieut. K. E. Previtt, R.M. *Indian A.D.C.*,
 Capt. Balkrishna Ray, Sardar Bahadur
Surgeon, Lt. Col. G. J. Grafton Young, I.M.S. Rs. 1,950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons Sir M. H. H. Hayward, H. S. Lawrence
 C.S.I. Chunnilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, C.
 Jehangir C.I.E. O.B.E. each Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam
 Husain Hidayatallah Raghunath Puroshot
 tam Paranjape each Rs. 5,333
Legislative Council Presdt Sir Ibrahim Rahim
 tools, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt, Rao Saheb Harilal Desai Rs. 500
Sec., D. R. Norman Rs. 1,350

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec., Finance, G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Political, &c., Sec., J. E. B. Hosson, O.B.E. Rs. 2,750
Gen., *Educ.*, Sec., G. Wiles Rs. 2,750
Revenue Sec., G. A. Thomas Rs. 3,000
Home Sec., A. Montgomerie, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Lt. Col. E. M. Pross, C.S.I.
 (Rs. 3,250) R. I. Harrison Rs. 3,250
Legal Sec., S. J. Murphy Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., J. R. Martin, C.I.E. Rs. 3,150
Commr. in Sund, J. L. Rieu, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons Sir L. A. Shah, A. B. Marten
 E. M. Pratt, A. W. Kajiji, C. G. H. Fawcett
 L. C. Crump, H. C. Coyajee (addl.) Dinshah Far
 dunji Mulla (addl.) N. W. Kemp each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. Court Sund, Judi Commr. C. A.
 Kincaid, C.V.O. Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judi. Commrs., B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy,
 E. Raymond, Rupchand Bilaram, A. H. S.
 Aston Rs. 3,000

(3) **BENGAL** (area of newly-constituted province, 76,699 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911 and Bengal now includes five Bengali speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 44 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (129,307), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta, Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,227,577.
Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E. (March, 1905) Rs. 10,000
Private Secy, H. E. Wilkinson Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,250

Aides de Camp, Major H. G. Benton, Capt. S. B. Horn, M.C.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Mal Singh
Surg. to the Govr., Major E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.
 Hons Sir Bijay Chand Mahabab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
 I.O.M., Sir Abdur Rahim, H. L. Stephenson,
 C.S.I., C.I.E., J. Donald, C.I.E. (temp.) each Rs. 5,333

Ministers, Hons. Sir S. N. Banarji, Kt. (Local Self Govt. &c.) P. C. Mitra, C.I.E. (Educn.),
 Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Agric and Industries) each Rs. 5,333

Legislative Council Presdt, Hon. H. E. A. Cotton, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500
Dep. Presdt, S. N. Roy (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., C. Findall, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec., *Political and Appts*, L. Brierley, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Judi Sec., H. P. Duval Rs. 2,750
Rev. Sec., M. C. McAlpin, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Local Self Govt. and Edn. Sec., L. S. S. O. Malley, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Commerce Sec., A. Marr, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., C. Findall, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Agric and Industries Sec., J. A. L. Swan Rs. 2,750
Pub Wks Secs. (Irrign.), C. Addams Williams, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750), (Roads and Bldgs) C. P. Walsh Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. Rs. 6,000
Judges, Hons Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I., Sir N. R. Chatterji, Sir I. W. Richardson, Sir H. Wainman, W. E. Greaves, B. B. Newbould, G. C. Rankin, C. C. Ghose, P. L. Buckland, Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, A. H. Cumming, H. G. Pearson, B. B. Ghosh, E. B. H. Panton, A. Page (addl.) each Rs. 4,000

(4) **THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH**, called 'North Western Provinces and Oudh' until 1905 (area, 107,267 sq. miles, pop. 45,375,707), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1855 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (125,530), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (129,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (125,455), Lucknow (129,560), Bareilly (129,450), and Allahabad (127,000).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop 157,220.
 (Oudh), Lucknow Pop. 240,566
Governor, H. E. Sir W. Morris, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.
 (Aug 1922) Rs 10,000
Priv Sec, Major R. C. B. Williams
Aides de Camp, Capt. R. E. Pickering, Capt.
 I. K. Jones

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
Hons Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan,
Khan Bahadur, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Home) S P
O'Donnell C.S.I., C.I.E. (Finance) Rs 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Raja Parmanand (Educ and
 Local Self-Govt.) Lieut. Nawab Muhammad
 Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E. (Indus and
 Agric.) each Rs 5,333
Legislative Council Presdt., Hon. M. Kean, C.I.E.
 Rs 3,000
Dep Presdt., Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Sarup,
 Rs 300

Sec. W. K. Porter Rs 800-50-1000
Chief Sec to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., H. S. Crosthwaite
 Rs 2,600
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Rs 2,700
Industries and Educ Sec., K. Jagdish Prasad
 C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs 2,600
Local Self Govt and Public Health Sec., G. B. F.
 Muir Rs 2,500
Public Works Secs (Bldgs, &c.), A. C. Verrieres
 C.I.E. (Rs 2,250) (Irrign) A. C. H. Laurie
 (Rs 3,225) (Sarda Canal) F. F. Bion Rs 3,250
Board of Revenue, S. H. Fremantle C.S.I. C.I.E.
 R. Burn, C.S.I., I. A. H. Way each Rs 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir R. Grimwood Meares
 Rs 5,000
Judges, Hons. T. C. Piggott C. H. Walsh, K.C.,
 E. Lindsay L. Stuart C.I.E., (actg) S. Daniels
 Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman (addtl) A. E.
 Ryves, Gokul Prasad each Rs 4,000

Judicial Commr of Oudh, Rai Bahadur Pandit
 Kanhanja Lal Rs 3,500
Add do., S. R. Daniels, D. A. Lyle, B. J. Dalal
 (offg) Rs 3,333

(g) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq miles pop 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the 'Five Rivers' which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 2,250,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and

Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,228 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore Population, 281,781
Governor, H. E. Sir Edward D. MacLagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Jan 1922) Rs 8,333
Private Sec., Major G. C. S. Black, M.V.O., O.B.E.
 Rs 1,400
Aides de Camp Capt. K. O. Brien Harding, O.B.E.,
 Capt. E. St. B. Fmott, Hon. Lt. Subedar
 Major Sheo Lal, Bahadur

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
Hons. Sir J. Maynard, K.C.I.E. C.S.I. R. A.
Mant C.S.I. (actg) Sardar Bahadur Sardar
Sundai Singh, Majithia C.I.I. Rs 5,000
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazil
 Hussain Lala Harkishan Lal Rs 5,000
Legislative Council Presdt., H. A. Casson, C.S.I.
 Rs 3,000

Chief Sec to Govt., H. D. Craik Rs 3,000
Financial Sec. M. Irving, O.B.E. Rs 2,750
Transferred Depts Sec. A. Latif O.B.E. Rs 2,650
Home Sec., D. J. Boyd Rs 2,750
Legislative Sec., N. H. Prenter Rs 2,550
Police Dept., Insp. General L. L. Lomkina,
 C.I.E. Rs 2,625
Edu. Dept. Director of Public Instruction,
 G. Anderson Rs 2,450
Public Works Secs (Irrign) W. P. Saugster, C.I.E.
 (Rs 3,250) A. R. Murray (Rs 3,125) E. R.
 Roy (Rs 3,125), (Bldgs and Roads) A. S.
 Montgomery Rs 3,250
Financial Commrs., (M. King C.S.I., C.I.E.
 (offg) (Rs 3,500) H. P. Tolinton (offg) Rs 3,500
Dn. of Agric., D. Milne (offg) Rs 2,000

HIGH COURT PUNJAB AND DELHI
Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal
 Rs 5,000

Judges, Hons. H. Scott Smith W. A. le Rossig
 nol A. B. Broadway Abdul Raof A. E.
 Martineau D. M. H. Harrison C. Ffoorde
 (addtl) A. Campbell (addtl), R. B. Moti
 Sagar (addtl) each Rs 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo China, and Siam on the east and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,829 sq miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal with a population of 13,222,122. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants came from Bengal, Madras and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826. Pegu after the second war in 1856, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled, but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 20 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Frome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product

of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadeite, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myittha, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 300 miles from its mouth and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon

Pop 341,963
" " UP BURMA, Mandalay Pop 148,917
Governor, The Hon Sir S H Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Jan. 1923) Rs 8,333
Private Sec, Capt V F Gamble C.I.E. Rs 1,100
Aides-de Camp Capt A D G S Batty M.C.O., Capt J L Muir Rs 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. W J Keith, C.I.E. Maung Kin Rs 5,000
Ministers, Hons. J A Maung Gyi, U Maung Gyeo Rs 5,000
Legislative Council President, Sir F McCarthy, Kt., O.B.E.
Deputy President, Maung Ba Pe
Chief Sec, C F Grant Rs 3,415
Finance and Revenue Sec, A E Gilliat (offg) Rs 2,465
Public Works Secs, A J R Hope, C.I.E. (Rs 3,415) C E Rushton, F Marshall Rs 3,540
Educn, Local Govt, &c, Sec, E H Jones Rs 2,715
Agric, Enzes, &c, Sec, H O Reynolds Rs 2,715
Financial Commr, H Clayton, C.I.E. Rs 3,915
Development Commr, J MacKenna, C.I.E. Rs 3,665

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON

Chief Justice The Hon Sir S M Robinson Rs 4,000
Judges, Hons C P R Young H S Pratt, B H Heald, J G Rutledge H E MacColl, Maung May Oung H O C Beasley B P Lentalgne (addtl), J W Cair (addtl), F D Duckworth (actg), A Macgregor (addtl), Maung Po Han (actg) each Rs 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq miles, with pop of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1922, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable sea board. The highlands of Chota Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1924. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar,

and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North Western, and Bengal Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna Population, 119,976.

Governor, H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922) Rs 8,333
Priv Sec, Capt G E R. Edgcombe Rs 1,500
Aide de Camp, Capt M L Barrett

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons H McPherson, C.S.I., S Sinha each Rs. 5,000
Ministers, Hons Khan Bahadur Saïyid Muham mad Fakhr ud din (Educn.), Ganesh Datta Singh (Local Self Govt) each Rs. 5,000
Legislative Council Presdt, Hon Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nui
Dep Presdt, R B Orithi Chand Lal Chaudhuri
Sec, J A Saunders Rs 3,000
Chief Sec, G Rainy, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs 3,000
Fin Sec, E L Tanner Rs 2,500
Revenue Sec, J R Dain Rs 2,300
Judl Sec, H L L Allanson Rs 2,750
Educ Sec, B A Collins Rs 2,750
Public Works Secs (Irrign), W S Bremner (Rs 3,250) (Rds and Bldgs), C B Mellor Rs 3,250
Local Self govt Sec, M G Hallett Rs 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon Sir I F D Miller Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons Sir B K. Mullick Sir Jwala Prasad W S Coutts, C.I.E. Prafulla Ranjan Das, L C Adami Sir J Bucknill R L Ross (offg addtl) each Rs 4,000

(8) THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,037 sq miles pop 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal Nagpur Railways possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq miles, pop 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur Population, 145,193.

Governor, H E. Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1922), Rs 4,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J A Hubert.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir M. V. Joshi	each Rs 4,000
Ministers, Hon. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar	each Rs 3,000
B. M. Chitnavis, L.S.O.	each Rs 3,000
Legislative Council Presdt, Hon. Sh. Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis, C.I.E.	Rs 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.	
Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Rs 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, J. F. Dyer	Rs 2,500
Finl Sec., A. McDonald (offg.)	Rs 2,500
Rev Sec., E. Gordon	Rs 2,300
Legal Sec., R. J. Jackson	Rs 2,300
Educa Sec., C. E. W. Jones	Rs 2,300
Public Works Secs (Bldgs & Roads) J. M. M. Parker (Rs 3,250), and (Irrign), Lt Col H. de Pollard Lowale, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Rs 3,250

Judicial Commr, J. K. Batten, W. T. W. Baker (offg.) (Rs. 3,500), (addtl) H. F. Hallifax, P. S. Kotwal, F. W. A. Pridaueau O.B.E. each Rs 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq miles pop 7,606,230) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Burma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H. E. Sir J. H. Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Oct 1922)	Rs 5,500
Priv Sec., Capt. C. B. Lyon	Rs 1,250
A. D. C., Capt. N. F. Bacon, M.C.	Rs 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons W. J. Reid, C.S.I., Abdul Majid, C.I.E., each Rs 3,500	
Minister, Hon. Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Dutta	Rs 3,500
Legislative Council Presdt, Hon. Rai Bahadur Malini Kanta Ray Dasgupta	Rs 1,000
Dep Presdt, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bakht Masumdar	Rs 2,500 a year
Sec and Sec. Leg. Dept., A. Mellor	Rs 2,550
Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E.	Rs 2,500
Second Sec., G. E. Soames	Rs 2,550
Public Works Sec., O. H. Desseigne	Rs 3,000

(10) THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,428 sq miles pop 2,531,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wana, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, opium, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar Population, 104,452.

Chief Commr, Hon. Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (Mar 1921) Rs 4,000

Secretary to Chief Commr, C. Latimer, C.I.E.

Judicial Commr, P. J. G. Pilon Rs 1,950

Rev Sec., Lt. Col. W. J. Keen, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs 2,750

Public Works Secs, Col. H. A. D. Fraser, R.E. (Bldgs), Rs 2,050, A. Cannell (Irrign) Rs 2,750

(11) AJMER MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq miles, pop 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana.

The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana is ex officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer Population 213,522

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq miles, pop 162,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is ex officio Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., The Hon. W. P. Batton, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq ms pop 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888 under the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal, Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chaghal Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1866-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs via Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Hon. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs 4,000

Rev and Judl Commr, Lt. Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs 3,250

(14) DEHLY — This province (area, 557 sq miles, pop 488,128) was constituted on October 1, 1922, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H. M. the King Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. Rs 3,000

(15) THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS (area, 3,142 sq miles pop 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The Nicobar Islands, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1856. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt. Col. M. L. Kerr, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs 2,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim—From old time the peninsula of Aden situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade route between Europe and the East has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form

part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 55,500. Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1921-22 was £10,908,000. In 1921-22 1,165 vessels called at Aden, and 380 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both in land and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab el Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden Political Resident, Maj Gen T. E. Scott C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. *per mensem* Rs. 3,000.

The *Kuria Muria Islands* to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokatra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates at the 1924 examination must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 2 on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 2. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,500 a year.

The Indian Army—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 25 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 25). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the Army Council, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended

for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equals £42 10s at the statutory exchange of 2s per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force—It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 20, 1924, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. The regulations provide that a candidate must be a European British subject and that if he (being a European British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and still is or continued to be until his death a British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 20 and under 25 years of age on Aug. 1, 1924, must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 15, 1924. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination, will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddle, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of

Rs. 225 per month in the case of probationers with non Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 675, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seem to be most suitable by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs. 150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplains Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

The superior Engineer establishment of the *Indian Public Works Department* is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have been born on or after Aug. 2, 1900, and on or before Aug. 1, 1903. At present 10 per cent. of the appointments made in England are reserved for Indians. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 225 a month. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,250 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Pro-

vident Fund. Appointments are usually made in June in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Commerce and Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on January 1. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree with *Honours* in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office. Before appointment a probationer is required to undergo a special course of instruction and to pass examinations in special subjects. The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. In the case of probationers of Indian domicile the rate will be £350 a year not exceeding a total of £700. The grant of the allowances is subject to certain conditions. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 in the case of officers in non Indian domicile) per mensem, and rises by increments to Rs. 1,500 with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Finance, Medical, Telegraph Department (Engineers), Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

**THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) FOR THE YEARS ENDED
MARCH 31, 1922 AND 1923**
(In lakhs of rupees) *

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE			
	Revised Estimate 1921-22	Budget Estimate 1922-23	1923-24		Revised Estimate 1921-22	Budget Estimate 1922-23	1923-24
Principal Heads of Revenue				Direct Demands on the Revenues			
Customs	3441 0	4230 0	4509 4	Customs	65 9	71 0	72 5
Taxes on Income	1874 1	1789 3	1904 6	Taxes on Income	22 5	45 9	53 5
Salt	634 4	717 8	1175 0	Salt	156 5	150 7	154 5
Opium	307 2	398 7	393 1	Opium	180 0	188 7	188 3
Land Revenue	33 2	43 8	43 9	Land Revenue	14 7	13 8	11 7
Excise	53 8	51 7	52 6	Excise	2 6	3 0	2 7
Stamps	24 6	24 6	25 8	Stamps	37 5	2 6	— 3 9
Forest	19 7	26 2	34 6	Forest	47 0	44 6	46 1
Registration	1 7	1 5	1 6	Registration	4	4	4
Tributes from Indian States	87 2	89 4	86 5	Total	527 1	530 7	537 2
Total	6476 9	7373 2	8227 1	Railway Revenue Account			
Railways (net receipts)†	1520 8	2521 3	3176 6	Interest, Annuities, &c	2449 8	2578 6	2752 9
Irrigation (net receipts)†	6 0	10 3	10 8	Other expenditure	— 20 0	45 3	38 4
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	56 5	90 6	208 3	Total	2429 8	2623 9	2791 3
Interest	111 0	104 1	251 0	Irrigation Revenue Account			
Civil Administration				Interest on debt	56 8	62 1	68 3
Justice	3 3	3 6	3 8	Other expenditure (capital outlay)	109 2	4 4	— 14 9
Jails and Police	23 3	9 9	10 7	Total	166 0	66 5	53 4
Ports and Pilotage	22 0	21 8	24 6	Interest			
Education	1 2	1 2	1 3	On Ordinary Debt (excl)			
Medical and Public Health	3 1	1 8	2 3	Railways, Irrigation, Posts & Telegraphs & Provincial Govts	1109 0	963 0	1179 5
Agriculture	5 1	4 8	5 0	On other obligations	490 7	544 9	542 1
Miss Departments	19 3	13 1	14 4	Total	1599 7	1507 9	1721 6
Total	77 3	56 2	62 1	Civil Administration			
Currency and Mint	427 4	353 1	269 3	General Administration	192 6	209 2	157 1
Civil Works	11 3	11 3	10 7	Audit	70 5	77 3	79 4
Miscellaneous				Justice	10 3	11 2	11 7
Superannuation	27 7	25 1	25 2	Jails and Police	132 7	134 3	126 9
Stationery and Printing	8 8	15 3	11 8	Ports and Pilotage	24 0	24 3	25 1
Miscellaneous	622 1	27 2	11 3	Ecclesiastical	30 5	31 2	32 8
Total	712 6	67 6	48 3	Political and Scientific	337 5	325 9	403 9
Receipts by Military Depts	807 0	501 0	304 9	Education	31 4	31 3	32 2
Contributions, &c, from Provincial Govts	1298 7	921 5	921 3	Medical & Public Health	47 1	47 9	44 5
Total Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	11521 5	12070 2	13490 4	Agriculture	20 7	20 9	20 8
Equals (at Rs 15 to £1)	£76,820	£80,468	£89,936	Miscellaneous Debts	43 5	27 5	43 9
(see omitted)				Total	940 8	1001 0	978 3
				Currency	107 5	159 3	113 1
				Civil Works	154 2	150 0	176 6
				Miscellaneous			
				Famine Relief	2 9	0 6	— 05
				Territorial & Pol Pensions	29 8	29 6	29 9
				Superannuation	344 1	358 3	346 6
				Stationery and Printing	79 6	61 8	62 0
				Miscellaneous	102 5	70 0	78 9
				Total	558 9	530 3	515 4
				Mil & Marine Services	7788 0	7209 8	6904 9
				Adjustments between Cen & Provincial Govts	—	3 8	3 6
				Total expend charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	14286 5	13795 5	13409 6
				Equals (at Rs 15 to £1)	£95,244	£91,970	£89,397
				(see omitted)			

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000.

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

The Indian Empire—Revenue and Expenditure, Debt, &c 625

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments, while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for the three years under review is therefore given in the table below, which shows the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1921-22	Revised Estimate 1922-23	Budget Estimate 1923-24
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>			
Customs	3441	4230	4509
Taxes on Income	1874	1789	1904
Salt	634	717	1175
Opium	127	210	204
Other Heads	220	237	245
	6296	7184	8038
<i>Commercial Undertakings</i>			
Railways	-000	-42	385
Irrigation	-109	24	155
Posts and Telegraphs	-85	-2	-3
	-1027	-20	536
<i>Currency, Mint and Exchange</i>			
Currency	331	245	169
Mint	-18	-19	-13
Exchange (c)	—	-50	—
	329	293	156
<i>Provincial Contributions and Adjustments</i>			
	1298	927	927
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Receipts</i>			
	622	27	11
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	7586	8302	9560
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted)	£50,537	£55,352	£64,406

NET EXPENDITURE

	1921-22	Revised Estimate 1922-23	Budget Estimate 1923-24
<i>Debt Services</i>			
Military Services	1488	1403	1470
Army	636	613	571
Marine	110	98	75
Military Works	509	477	497
	655	670	600
Collection of Revenue	347	342	348
Civil Administration	863	944	916
Misc. Civil Charges	522	482	478
Civil Works	142	138	165
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	10345	10028	9580
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1)	£68,972	£66,854	£63,867
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (ooo omitted)	£18,434	£11,502	£5,539

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue

Central Government

	1921-22	Revised Estimate 1922-23	Budget Estimate 1923-24
<i>(Lakhs of rupees)*</i>			
State Railways	2296	2016	2864
Postal & Telegraph	81	110	94
Debt	12	20	2
Irrigation Works	125	191	197
New Capital at Delhi	79	60	45
Other Capital expenditure	2522	2379	4506
Total	2522	2379	4506

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, provision was made for the definite assignment to each of the Provincial Governments of a part of the revenues of India. The revenues so allocated consist, in the main, of the receipts accruing from provincial loans and from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing the principal heads of which are land and revenue, irrigation, stamp duties and excise. In addition, a local government is given a share in any expansion of income tax due to an increase of the assessed incomes within the Province. This division of the sources of revenue leaves the Central Government, under present conditions, insufficiently provided. It has, therefore, been arranged that an annual contribution shall be made by eight of the nine local governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregate 982 lakhs of rupees (Madras 245, Bombay 55, Bengal 62, United Provinces 220, Punjab 175, Burma 64, Central Provinces 22, Assam 15, Bihar and Orissa nil), but these contributions will cease at the earliest possible moment. As a special measure the annual contribution made by Bengal has been remitted for three years with effect from 1922-23. The revised financial arrangements came into force from April 1, 1922, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government.

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

626 *The Indian Empire—Revenue and Expenditure, Debt, &c*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs* of rupees).

	(Revised Estimate) 1921-2	1922-3	Budget, 1923-4
<i>Gross Revenue</i>			
Madras	1175	1635	1687
Bombay	1311	1487	1549
Bengal	832	977	1020
United Provinces	1002	1259	1313
Punjab*	710	959	994
Burma	918	985	1016
Bihar and Orissa	442	491	513
Central Provinces and Berar	472	548	535
Assam	181	209	214
Total (lakhs of rupees)	7043	8590	8811

Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) } £46,953 £57,003 £58,740
(ooo omitted)

<i>Expenditure</i>			
Madras	1274	1653	1712
Bombay	1502	1469	1573
Bengal	1048	982	1014
United Provinces	1149	1344	1316
Punjab	881	1088	1057
Burma	904	1093	1197
Bihar and Orissa	458	479	509
Central Provinces and Berar	495	529	550
Assam	205	224	217
Total (lakhs of rupees)	7916	8861	9145

Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) } £52,775 £59,077 £60,970
(ooo omitted)

Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) } £5,822 - £2,074 + £2,230
(ooo omitted)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs of rupees)

	(Revised) 1921-2	1922-3	Budget 1923-4
Madras	18 5	7 3	15 7
Bombay	322 0	461 3	467 2
Bengal	50 0	51 9	5 5
United Provinces	58 4	119 6	112 2
Punjab	19 1	122 8	125 6
Burma	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—
Central Provinces	15 5	18 6	36 5
Assam	—	2 0	—
Total (in lakhs of rupees)	483 5	783 5	819 7

Forests	3 1	8 8	2 8
Irrigation	146 2	345 4	375 5
Public Health	3 5	8 3	—
Bombay Development Scheme	309 7	302 0	296 9
Other Works	21 0	119 0	144 5
Total (in lakhs of rupees)	483 5	783 5	819 7

Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) } £3,223 £5,223 £5,465
(ooo omitted)

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

BURDEN OF TAXATION—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1921-22 was estimated at Rs. 3 7 per head, or if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5 9 per head. The Budget of 1919-20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920-21. The Budget for 1920-21 amended the super tax law. The Budget for 1921-22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922-23 increased railway passenger fares, postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income tax and the super tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ a maund.

DEBT AND ASSETS—On March 31, 1923, the debt of India (Central and Provincial Governments) amounted to Rs. 66,770 lakhs (sterling) and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 8,213 lakhs, besides a charge of Rs. 502 lakhs for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 891 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £40,044,000 and the cash balances in England and India £9,590,000 and Rs. 2,593 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed, elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindars*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *raiyatwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1921-22 amounted to 3,472 lakhs (£23,148,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1921-22, 935 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 6,820 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indie), &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,048,000. The

expenses of production, &c, were £1,800,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China, but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to lakhs 1,718 6 (£11,457,666) gross in 1921-22 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 3,441 lakhs (£22,940,000) in 1921-22 (For tariff see page 630). The export duty on rice yielded 80.4 lakhs (£536,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods 219 lakhs (£1,461,000) in 1921-22. The export duty on jute produced 272 lakhs (£1,813,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates —

Annual Income	Rate of Tax per Rupee*
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 ples
" 5,000 "	6 "
" 10,000 "	9 "
" 20,000 "	12 "
" 30,000 "	15 "
" 40,000 "	18 "

* 12 ples = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 100 rupees = £1 (statutory rate) but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 ples in the rupee.

Super tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs 50,000 of Hindu undivided families above Rs 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,088 lakhs gross (£7,254,000) in 1921-22. About two thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (84 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to Rs. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 2½ on March 1, 1916, and to Rs. 3½ with effect from March 1, 1923.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1921-22 conveyed 1,420 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 27 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1922, was 422,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1921-22 was nearly 20 millions. Their capital cost to the end of 1920-21 was £10,710,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1924. The combined services showed for the year 1921-22 a deficit of 8½ lakhs (£57,000). The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 4 5 per cent. on its capital expenditure of £3,246,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1922, was 27,265, while the mileage under construction was 1,823. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1922, the total capital at charge was 65,606 lakhs (£437,375,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1921-22 amounted to 2,208 lakhs (£14,725,000). The number of passengers increased to 577 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 93½ million tons. Rates are very low, third class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net loss from State railways was 909 lakhs (£5,060,000) in 1921-22. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1921-22 was about 2,578 lakhs (£17,188,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1921, was £52,408,200, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,661,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was nearly 28 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at nearly 200 per cent on the capital outlay. Two fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1921-22 to £26,514,000. Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £10,014,000. Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,641,000. Other Debt Services, £1,535,000. Stores, £4,289,000, of which £3,302,000 was for Marine and Military Stores, payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,429,000. Army non-effective charges, £2,099,000. Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,038,000. Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,464,000. Home administration, £304,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrefined coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 11 1/2 d. The Act of 1893 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1900. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to

₹50,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches **₹40,000,000**, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on outgoings, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1923, amounted to **₹43,628,000**. Of this sum **₹1,123,655** has been used for capital expenditure on railways, the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1923, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to **₹40,044,000** (estimated value), while **₹2,628** was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1922 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000, and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 170,000, excluding foot soldiers. In addition, the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 28,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about **₹50,000,000** in 1912-13 to about **₹6,92 lakhs (₹69,200,000)** in 1921-22. The estimated net expenditure for 1922-23 is **₹6,000 lakhs (₹60,000,000)**. During the war of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1.3 million men. 1,225,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India, the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed, the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The **ROYAL INDIAN MARINE** consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R. I. M. Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (p.t.) Rs. 2,500

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 12 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hydr-

abad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1922-23 numbered 206,000, and the scholars 2,377,000, including 1,412,000 females. Of the institutions, about 84 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1920-21, **₹11,280,000**, **₹2,530,000** came from fees, and **₹8,751,000** from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 206 males and 20 females per thousand can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT. municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1919-20 numbered 739, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of **₹4,908,000** from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and **₹2,630,000** from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 10,289 members of municipal bodies 9,389 were Indians, and 8,997 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly 40 per cent. of their total expenditure of about **₹6,600,000** in 1919-20 was devoted to civil works, 26 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 12,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1919, 2,263,000 civil suits were instituted, 2,135,000 persons were tried, and 1,024,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 284 were sentenced to death, 2,676 to transportation, and 203,256 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1919 was 12,924 officers and 190,444 men. There were 773 prisons, with a daily average of 127,000 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,523 prisoners on March 31, 1922.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1912 ranged between 28.2 per 1,000 in 1902 and 28.7 in 1913, it was 24.9 per 1,000 in 1919. There were over 7 million deaths from influenza during 1918. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1922 were about 20,540 in India as a whole. Over 80,000 people were killed by snakes in 1919. In 324 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 25,270,000 patients were treated in 1919. The number of persons vaccinated in 1919 was 20,760,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 120,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archaeological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Argentina combined. During the

five years ending 1913-14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1900-01 and 1901-02 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (£) Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £.

In 1913-14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914-15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however a recovery in 1916-17. The rise in prices was a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1902-03 as compared with 1901-02 the value of the imports decreased by Rs. 408 lakhs (£26,700,000), and the exports increased by Rs. 5,104 lakhs (£34,030,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were—Cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs. 1,319 lakhs = £87,940,800), metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof (Rs. 186 1/2 lakhs = £12,445,000), non metallic mining and quarry products other than coal (Rs. 147 1/2 lakhs = £9,834,000), spices (Rs. 51 1/2 lakhs = £3,440,000).

In the export trade sugar increased by Rs. 98 lakhs (£6,490,000), raw and waste cotton, Rs. 58 lakhs (£3,860,000), hides and skins, Rs. 30 1/2 lakhs (£2,030,000), fruits and vegetables, Rs. 27 1/2 lakhs (£1,830,000), and woollen yarns and manufactures, Rs. 26 1/2 lakhs (£1,760,000). There were decreases in apparel, Rs. 50 1/2 lakhs (£3,380,000), and cotton yarns and manufactures, Rs. 29 1/2 lakhs (£1,950,000), &c.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1902-03 (converted at Rs. 15 = £1) —

IMPORTS.

(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods .. £41,737	Copper .. £1,387
Machinery, &c. 15,652	Fruits & Vegetables .. 2,224
Iron and Steel 12,222	Rubber Manuf's .. 1,201
Sugar, &c. 10,326	Salt .. 1,125
Railway plant 7,379	Drugs & Medicines 1,107
Cotton Yarn 6,172	Woolen Goods 1,098
Mineral Oils 4,462	Build'g, &c., Mat'ls 1,097
Hardware, &c. 3,432	Matches .. 1,090
Liquors 2,285	Silk (raw) .. 1,052
Coal and Coke. 2,120	Paints .. 928
Silk Goods 2,110	Soap .. 760
Instruments, &c. 2,090	Apparel .. 728
Brass, &c. 1,881	Haberdashery, &c. 620
Dyes 1,859	Stationery .. 612
Paper, &c. 1,858	Aluminium .. 572
Provisions 1,849	Belt'ing .. 535
Glass 1,731	Arms, ammuni- tions, &c. 4 1/2
Spices 1,630	Tea Chests .. 417
Precious Stones and Pearls 1,505	Government Stores ..
Cigarettes, &c. 1,504	Rly plant, &c. £1,368
Motors, cy'ls, &c. 1,438	Mach'y & millw'k 1,261
Chemicals 1,345	Coal, coke, &c. 746

EXPORTS.

(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Cotton (raw) £47,126	Oilcake .. £1,128
Grain Pulse & Flour 28,328	Brans, &c. 822
Jute Manuf's 20,999	Manures .. 805
Seeds 18,326	Coffee .. 804
Jute (raw) 15,019	Paraffin Wax 802
Tea 14,587	Dyes .. 798
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures 9,440	Coir 736
Lac 6,244	Spices 732
Hides and Skins 3,804	Wood 644
Leather .. 3,441	Tobacco .. 551
Metals & Ores 3,222	Rubber 484
Wool (raw) 2,943	Fruits & Vegetables 400
Oils 2,122	Hemp 406
Opium 1,632	Re-Exports ..
	Cotton Manuf's 3,195
	Sugar .. 1,754

SEA BORNE TRADE

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise	112,689	136,647	223,732	177,584	225,060
Government Stores	23,019	9,153	7,629	9,385	7,820
Total Merchandise	125,708	147,800	231,424	186,969	232,880
Treasure—Private	814	7,416	25,620	20,766	41,868
Government	46,753	44,744	7,565	100	337
Total Treasure ..	47,567	52,160	23,175	20,866	42,205
Total Imports	173,275	200,960	254,599	207,835	275,085
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce, &c.	159,550	208,126	160,008	154,223	199,221
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	9,705	11,252	12,009	9,376	20,209
Government Stores	959	3,977	6,322	2,143	1,164
Total Merchandise	170,214	223,355	178,339	165,742	220,594
Treasure—Private	1,792	5,013	17,201	12,662	1,853
Government	4,215	4,107	246	50	197
Total Treasure ..	6,007	9,120	17,447	12,712	2,050
Total Exports ..	176,221	232,475	195,786	178,454	222,644
Total Sea borne Trade	349,496	433,435	450,385	386,289	497,728
Net Imports of Treasure ..	41,870	43,040	5,728	8,154	40,223
Net Exports of Merchandise	44,508	76,215	51,602	21,777	47,624
Excess of Exports	2,638	33,175	45,874	13,623	7,401

* Net Imports of Merchandise.

† Excess of Imports.

630 The Indian Empire—Customs Duties, Agriculture, &c

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea borne trade in 1922-23 —

COUNTRIES	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY	
	Imports £125,060	Exports £199,521
Total Value (000 omitted)	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	60.1	21.8
Belgium	2.7	3.8
Ceylon	0.6	4.1
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1.2	4.6
Egypt	0.2	1.7
France	0.9	5.1
Germany	5.1	7.3
Holland	0.9	1.1
Hong Kong	0.6	2.1
Italy	0.9	3.3
Japan	6.3	13.4
Java and Borneo	5.8	1.1
Mauritius	0.4	0.8
Straits Settlements	1.9	2.5
Switzerland	0.4	0.1
United States	5.6	11.5
All other countries	6.4	15.7

(Note — Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs 15 = £1)

CUSTOMS DUTIES—The general import tariff, which stood at 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. in 1916, to 11 per cent. in 1921, and to 15 per cent. in 1922. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows — Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., but the duty on other cotton goods is 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition, and certain "luxury" articles, including silver manufactures, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 75 per cent., spirits generally Rs 22 As 14 a gallon, salt Rs 2½ a maund (8½ lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 5 P 6 (with an additional As. 6 per gallon on motor spirits, an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Machinery, grain, tea-cheats, printing materials, iron, steel, and railway material pay 10 per cent. and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs 2 As 4 per lb., matches Rs 1 As 8 per gross, beer As 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As 3 a maund on rice, Rs 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs 1½ per bale, Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs 32 per ton on hessian, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

SHIPPING—In 1921-22 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 2,037, with a tonnage of 15,655,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 80 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports

are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchantile and treasure in 1921-22 were £10,077,000, and the exports £2,387,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1920-21, 239 million acres were cropped, a decrease of nearly 16 million acres as compared with 1919-20. Of the total area cropped about 9 per cent. was under wheat, 33 per cent. under rice, and 36 per cent. under other food grains and pulses, 5 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 49 million acres. The agricultural departments (central and provincial) which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1920-21 there were in British India and Indian States 1,394 central, 36,726 agricultural and 2,662 non agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,521,128 and a capital of £14,270,000.

MINERALS—The output of coal in India in 1922 was 19,012,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 29 million gallons in 1897 to 223 millions in 1922. The production of salt is about 1,450,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1922 was about 474,000 tons, and of saltpetre 11,700 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 438,000 oz. in 1922. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1922 was 12½ tons, and of the latter 943 tons.

MANUFACTURES—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 263 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1920-21, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,714,000 spindles and 118,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1919-20 was 636 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 324 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 96 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 840,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. There were, in 1919, 7 woolen and 9 paper mills, 26 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of Succession	Area in sq miles	Population in 1911	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approx. value.
<i>Salutes of 21 Guns.</i>					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,128	2,121,875	Hindus	£ 1,417,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	26,383	3,195,476	"	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,453,627	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,334,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,232,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,456	5,859,952	Hindus	2,080,000
<i>Salutes of 19 Guns.</i>					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,519	1,151,600	"	759,000
+Karat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	85,000
+Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	584,000
+Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	"	340,000
+Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,625	4,006,062	{ Hindus and Christians }	1,271,000
<i>Salutes of 17 Guns.</i>					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	284,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,993	496,437	Hindus	196,000
+Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1897	23,315	659,685	"	536,000
Bundi, The Maharaja Raja of	1889	2,220	187,068	"	66,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,417	979,019	{ Hindus and Christians }	370,000
Cutch, The Maharaja of	1876	7,616	484,526	Hindus	253,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1923	15,579	2,399,087	"	558,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,244	133,730	"	53,000
+Kota, The Maharaja of	1889	5,684	620,060	"	327,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,642	"	802,000
+Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	904,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	248,000
+Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	207,898	"	136,000
<i>Salutes of 15 Guns.</i>					
+Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	708,922	Hindus	220,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	190,362	Animists	22,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	128,659	Hindus	122,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	446	77,005	"	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	"	41,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	"	94,000
+Dholpur, The Maharaja Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	"	106,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	"	43,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,355	"	72,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	"	22,000
Khalipat, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	125,000
+Kishanganj, The Maharaja of	1900	828	77,806	Hindus	32,000
+Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	224,948	"	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	285	67,114	"	29,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	400,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,812	81,721	{ Hindus and Buddhists }	25,000
Sirohi, The Maharawal of	1920	1,964	188,639	Hindus	66,000
<i>Salutes of 13 Guns.</i>					
+Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	875	359,574	Hindus	149,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	472,000
Oodch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	"	118,000
Shrawangadra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,187	82,406	"Hindus"	167,000
Jalore, The Nawab of	1895	601	82,776	"	72,000
Shalawat, The Maharaja Rana of	1899	820	94,122	Muhammadans	44,000
+Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,229	308,123	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	120,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
 + The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles.	Population	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or assessed male
†Junagadh The Nawab of	1911	3,337	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	343,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,070	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,209	Hindus and Sikhs	163,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,792	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	391,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	145,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	168,454	"	127,000
Ratlam The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	"	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1909	4,116	304,437	"	170,000
Salutes of 22 Guns					
Ajaigarh The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	"	33,000
Chamba The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	"	36,000
Charkhari The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	"	46,000
Chattarpur The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	"	37,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	121,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Janjira The Nawab of	1922	377	98,530	"	91,000
Mandi The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	"	70,000
Manipur The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	"	48,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	923	96,607	"	60,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	"	68,000
Pudukota The Raja of	1886	1,179	428,813	"	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	"	52,000
Sailana The Raja of	1919	279	27,165	"	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	"	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	300,725	"	77,000

N B—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 22 guns

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States, the military force they maintain is strictly limited, no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts with out special sanction, and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £21,200 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1921-22. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a

group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 709,523 square miles, and a population of 71,022,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 631-2 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well known Indians of title, such as H. H. the Agha Khan, GCSI, GCIE, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, GCSI, and the Maharajah of Burdwan, KCSI, KCIE, are not ruling chiefs. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1721, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881: when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kannarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlarded with British districts. The reigning Gackwar was the adopted

heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. *The Himalayan Hill States*, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar, while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1860, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim Tibet Convention. 6. *The Sikh States*, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 450 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor General's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marojar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. *The States of Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. *The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khalapur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. 11. *Kalat* (including Makran and Kharan) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. *Gujarat*, including *Kutch* and the numerous petty chiefships of *Kathiawar*. 13. *The Southern Mahratta States*. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Sulaiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Waziris*, *Orakzais*, *Afridis*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal *Gond* and *Kol* tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in *Chota Nagpur*, *Orissa*, the *Central Provinces*, and the *Jaipur* (*Vishnupatnam*) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India

NEPAL.

Sovereign. His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *etc* 1911 Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min. H. H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C V O, D C L

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq miles pop. 5,630,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt Everest (29,121 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1901 as its exports to British India were £4,095,000, while its imports amounted to £1,587,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghis*, cattle, fute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs &c., is over £2,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu (pop. 90,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut. Col W F T O Connor, C I E, C V O Rs 3,000

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq miles, pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S. E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1900 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongpa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K C S I, K C I E, was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1900-1 was £86,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha

AFGHANISTAN

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H. M. Amir Amanullah Khan, *etc* 1919 Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, 23 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1

Afghanistan lies on the N. W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 290,000 sq miles, and pop.

7,000,000. It is bounded on the W by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1862-72), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N. W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1893). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N. E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khambali to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamu agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Panjirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aborigines, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan, with Qataghan, Kafiristan, and Wakhan, and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimana, which are under governors with subordinate nobles and judges, police and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dol*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woolen, and hair cloths and carpets are manu- factured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khatir Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (200 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Hind- Kush railway is now completed to the

Baluchistan Persian frontier The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1921-22 was about £1,240,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghis* while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919, his brother, Nasrullah Khan by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanullah Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir of Afghanistan. He crossed the Indian frontier on May 1, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them. Fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 23, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence, to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber, to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted, while separate Postal and Trade Conventions are to be concluded in the future.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 200,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000), Nazeri Sherif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut. Col. F. H. Humphrys, C.I.E. (1922).

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.

British Consul at Jalalabad, Khan Sahib Salyid Muhammad Shah.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by

Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous, at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on rail ways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (See also p. 708).

Bahrain (capital, Manama) governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export—rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1919-20 the value of the exports was £245,000, and of the imports £1,414,000. The people (about 120,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of Oman (Muscat) is in treaty relations with and subsidised by the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras el Kheima to Oued are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the 'Trucial chiefs'. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1820 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India via Lingah and Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident Persian Gulf, Lt. Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Pol. Agent, Muscat Major M. A. E. Rao Rs. 1,750
Do, Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O. Rs. 1,250
Do, Bahrain, Bt. Major C. K. Daly Rs. 1,200

PERSIA (q.v.) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuakh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways.

Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul general at Kashgar (Lt-Col P. T. Etherton). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) and Ladakh in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1921-2 was about £605,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890 a trade mart was opened at Yatung, but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital Lhasa after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7) providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of any foreign power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1, 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions, but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec. 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1920. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1920, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1921, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1921, the

British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese, and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1923, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,605,000 in 1921-2. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Tèng yueh and Sumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Tèng yueh and Yunnan fu.

SIAM (q.v.) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier mainly with Chiangmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1921-2 the value of the total trade was about £544,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH
FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1921-2
(Converted at the rate of Rs 15 = £1)
(000 omitted)

	Imports	Exports
Persia	313	558
Afghanistan	540	903
Tirah	34	67
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	210	436
Buner	12	18
Waziristan	385	210
Kurram Valley	4	24
Badakshan	0	5
Kashgar	5	2
Chinese Turkestan	129	146
Central Asia	96	176
Tibet	419	185
Nepal	4,096	1,686
Sikkim	457	89
Bhutan	57	28
Towang	4	3
Naga and Mishmi Hills	20	24
Duffa and Aka Hills		
Western China	870	736
Siam	248	308
Kachin Country	12	13
Shan States	2,808	3,204
Karennee	68	22
	11,212	8,723

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq Miles).	Population	
		Census, 1921.	Census, 1922
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,242,224	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy			485
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,603,336 square miles, Water Area, 126,329 square miles. Included in the areas are the districts transferred from N W T in 1912. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,041, and the urban population, 4,352,442. Of the immigrants in 1920-21, 47,687 were from England, 943 from Wales, 19,248 from Scotland, and 6,384 from Ireland, 48,059 came from the U S A, and 26,156 from other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants
	Males	Females	Total		
1861			3,090,561		
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,654	2,135,956	4,324,610	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,561,840	148,077

Racial Origins	1921	1922	Religions	1921	1922
British Races	3,866,985	4,869,090	Roman Catholics	2,823,041	3,283,662
English	1,823,150	2,545,496	Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,408,822
Scottish	997,880	1,173,824	Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,999
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817	Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,744
Other	25,511	41,953	Baptists	382,120	421,770
European Races	2,976,611	3,696,933	Lutherans	229,864	281,484
French	2,054,890	2,451,982	Greek Church	88,507	169,622
Scandinavian	107,535	161,359	Jews	74,564	125,190
Hebrew	75,681	126,196	Mennonites	44,525	58,797
Italian	45,411	66,769	Congregationalists	34,524	39,594
Polish	33,395	53,403	Confucians	14,566	27,319
Finnish	15,497	21,494	Salvation Army	18,834	24,763
Belgian	9,593	20,234	Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,206
Other	636,645	788,696	Christian Science	5,073	12,468
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,131	Doukhobors	10,493	11,666
Chinese	27,774	39,587	Brethren	9,476	11,288
Japanese	9,021	15,668	Buddhists	10,012	11,288
Other	6,222	10,476			
Indian	105,492	110,596	Indian Population (1901) 127,932, (1921) 105,492, (1922) 110,596. Eskimos (1921) 3,296.		
Negro	16,777	18,281			
Unspecified	165,655	27,128			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,539 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,000 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll)	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 12, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 22, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1926	Nov. 11, 1926
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	June 3, 1921	Aug. 21, 1921

GOVERNMENT

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Byng of Vimy, GCB, GCMG, MVO (1921)

Secretary, A F Sladen, CMG, CVO \$10,000

Private Secretary, Major P K Hodgeson, OBE

Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, James F Crowdy, MVO, BA \$4,200

Aides-de-Camp, Capt Hon F W Friskine, Major Willis O'Connor, DSO, PFC, Lt

Major J I V Archambault, DSO, MC, Major Robert Wolrige Gordon, MC

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig-Gen D M Ormond, CMG, DSO, Commissioner A B

Perry, CMG, Brig-Gen C H MacLaren, CMG, DSO, Brig-Gen T L

Tremblay, CMG, DSO, Col Sir A P Sherwood, KCMC, MVO; Lt-Col A

Macphail, CMC, DSO, Lt-Col J B Rogers, CMG, DSO, MC, Lt-Col C W

Peck, FCE, DSO, Lt-Col C M Edwards, DSO, Lt-Col C H Hill, DSO,

Lt-Col W W Foster, DSO, Lt-Col G R Pearkes, FCE, DSO, Lt-Col L R

La Pléche, DSO, Col C R E Willets, DSO, Lt-Col L H R Ewing, DSO, MC,

Col J L Keston, CMG, DSO, Lt-Col A MacMillan, DSO, Lt D A

MacKinnon, DSO, Major A Payette, MC, Lt-Col D L Redman, Col A E

Dubuc, DSO

Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp, Commodore W Hose, CBF, RCN

Honorary in Aide de Camp, Wing-Commander W G Barker, FCE, DSO, MC, DFC

Honorary Physician, Maj-Gen J T Fotheringham, CMG, MD

Comptroller of the Household

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE DOMINION CABINET

(In order of Precedence)

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon William

Lyon Mackenzie King, CMC, LL.D. *\$25,000

Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon William

Stevens Fielding, PC, LL.D. 10,000

Minister of National Defence, Hon E. M

Macdonald 10,000

Post Gen, Hon Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C. 10,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon Raoul

Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health,

Hon Henri Severin Beland, M.D. 10,000

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General,

Hon Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. 10,000

Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon

Jacques Bureau, LL.B. 10,000

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon

Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C. 10,000

Solicitor-Gen, Hon Edward J. McMurray

7,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon

Thomas Andrew Low 10,000

Secretary of State, Hon, Arthur Bliss

Copp, LL.B. 10,000

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon

George F. Graham 10,000

Minister of the Interior, Superintendent

General of Indian Affairs and Minister

of Mines, Hon Charles Stewart 10,000

* Note—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—

four thousand dollars is paid in addition to a Minister

of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of

either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon William

Richard Motherwell \$10,000

Minister of Labour, Hon James Murdoch 10,000

Minister of Immigration and Colonization

Hon James Alexander Robb 10,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon John

Ewen Sinclair

Minister of Public Works, Hon James H

King, M.D. 10,000

Leader of the Opposition, Rt Hon Arthur

Meighen, KCMG (b 1874) 10,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE

Minister of Agriculture, Hon W R

Motherwell \$10,000

Private Secretary, Miss Isabel Cummings 3,300

Deputy Minister, J H Grisdale, D.S.A. 5,500

Asst. do and Secretary, Lt Col A L F

Jarvis, I.S.O. 4,500

Commissioner of Agriculture, D Marshall

6,000

Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner,

J A Ruddick 5,000

Veterinary Director General (vacant).

Director of Experimental Farms, E S

Archibald 5,000

Seed Commissioner, George H Clark

5,000

Commr for Canada of International Agri-

cultural Institute, T K Doherty, M.C.L. 4,000

Live Stock Commissioner, H S. Arkell

4,000

Dominion Entomologist, A. Gibson

4,900

Dominion Chemist, F T Shutt, D.Sc.

3,900

Dominion Horticulturist, William T

Macoun 3,800

Dominion Ornithologist (vacant)

Dominion Apiculturist, G P McRostie

2,000

Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F C

Elford 2,350

Dom. Animal do., G B. Rothwell, B.S.A. 3,000

Dom. Entomologist, Arthur Gibson 4,000

Fruit Commissioner, G E. McIntosh 3,400

AIR BOARD	
Chairman, Hon. E. M. Macdonald	
Chief of Staff, Air Vice Marshal Sir W. G. Gwatkin, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
Director, Naval Service, Commodore W. Hesse, R.C.N., C.B.E.	
Surveyor General E. Beville, LL.D.	
Director of Flying Operations, Wing Comdr. R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.A.C., D.F.C.	\$4,500
Controller, Civil Aviation, J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C.	3,600
Director of the Canadian Air Force, Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C.	
Asst. Director (Operations, Training Staff Duties), Flight Lt. G. O. Johnson, M.C.	
Asst. Director (Technical and Equipment), Wing Comdr. E. W. Stedman, O.B.E.	
Asst. Director and Secretary, J. A. Wilson	
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE	
Auditor General (vacant)	
Asst. do, Wm. Kearns	\$5,100
Dept. Accountants: I. W. Reid, J. S. Stevenson, E. E. Stockton, A. H. Brown, E. S. Johnston	each 4,200
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	
Chairman, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D.	\$7,000
Commissioners: Michel G. La Roche, LL.D., Clarence Jameson	each 6,000
Secretary, William Foran	5,100
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	
Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau	\$10,000
Private Secretary, W. Ide	3,400
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, R. E. Farrow	6,000
Asst. do, George W. Taylor	5,100
General Executive Assistant, C. P. Blair	4,800
Chief Accountant, H. V. Rorke	4,500
Departmental Solicitor (vacant)	
Chief Inspector, E. S. Busby	4,920
Chief and General Inspector (vacant)	
Domestic Customs Appraiser: T. A. Watson	4,220
Domestic Inspector of Excise, Wm. Caven	3,960
Chief, Preventive Service, W. F. Wilson	4,500
Chief Analyst, F. W. Balmington	3,300
Board of Customs—Commissioner of Customs (Chairman), G. W. Taylor (P. Blair, W. F. Wilson, R. W. Breadner)	
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
Secretary of State, The Prime Minister	
Under Sec. of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	\$8,000
Asst. Under Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O.	4,200
Legal Adviser (vacant)	
Accountant, F. M. Baker	3,240
High Commissioner's Office, London, England (Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1)	
High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin	10,000
Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud	7,000
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke	3,000
Paris Agency Office	
Commissioner General, Philippe Roy	12,000
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy	3,500
Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.	
M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy)	5,000
FINANCE	
Min. of Finance, Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	\$10,000
Private Secretary, H. C. Fielding	3,360
Deputy Minister and Sec., Treasury Board, J. C. Saunders	10,000
Com. of Taxation, R. W. Breadner	10,000
Controller of Dominion Currency, G. W. Hyndman	4,300
Chief Accountant, J. G. Macfarlane	\$4,800
Accountants, E. L. Brittain, W. L. Blair	each 4,000
Departmental Solicitor, R. B. Viola	4,000
Tariff Commissioner, J. A. Russell	6,000
HEALTH	
Minister of Health, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment)	
Deputy Minister, J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.D.	\$6,000
Asst. do, D. A. Clark, M.D.	4,560
Chief, Quarantine Division, J. D. Page, M.D.	5,300
Superintendent, Marine Hospital Service, C. H. Godin, M.D.	3,360
Chief, Division of Medical Research, N. McL. Harris	5,000
Chief Dominion Analyst, H. M. Lancaster	4,800
Chief, Division of Child Welfare, Helen MacMurphy, M.D.	4,200
Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control, J. J. Heagerty, M.D.	3,540
Chief, Division of Patent Medicines, L. P. Teevens	2,880
Chief, Division of Narcotics, F. W. Cowan	2,760
Architect, B. E. Parry, M.R.A.I.C.	3,300
Accountant, J. Anderson	3,240
Secretary, F. H. Brown	3,060
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION	
Minister, Hon. James A. Robb	\$10,000
Deputy Minister, W. J. Egan	6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, W. D. Scott	4,800
Superintendent of Immigration, London (Eng.), Col. J. Obed Smith	4,800
Inspector U.S. Agencies, W. J. White	
Supervisor, Juvenile Immigration, G. Rogue Smart	
Secretary, F. C. Blair	
INDIAN AFFAIRS	
Deputy Supt. General, Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.C.	\$6,000
Asst. do and Sec., J. D. McLean	4,500
Accountant and Purchasing Agent, F. H. Paet	4,200
INSURANCE	
Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A.	\$6,000
Senior Actuary, J. D. Watson	
Senior Examiner, W. H. Gilliland	
Examiners, R. W. Warwick, A. J. O'Reilly, A. D. Jamieson, T. B. Holmes	
INTERIOR	
Minister of Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart	\$10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Featherston	3,500
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	8,000
Asst. do, R. A. Gibson	4,800
Secretary, J. M. Roberts	4,000
Financial Controller, P. Marchand	4,000
Solicitor, K. R. Daly	3,240
Surveyor General, E. Deville, I.S.O., LL.D.	5,100
Gold Commissioner, Yukon Territory, G. P. MacKenzie (Dawson City)	5,000
Director, Dominion Observatory (Ottawa), Otto J. Klotz, D.Sc.	5,100
Do, Dominion Observatory (Victoria, B.C.), J. S. Flaskett	4,300
Comm., Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway	4,800
Deputy do, H. E. Hume	4,000
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin	4,800
Director of Dominion Water Power, J. B. Challen, C.E.	4,800
Supt. Geodetic Survey, N. Ogilvie	4,200
Field Superintendent of Irrigation (California), F. E. Peters	4,200

Commissioner, International Boundary Survey, J J McArthur	\$4,500
Director of Forestry Branch, E. H. Finlayson (acting)	3,350
Supt., Forest Products Laboratory (Montreal), W. Kynock	4,030
Supt. of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt	4,500
Supt., Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, F. C. C. Lynch	4,500
Controller of School Lands, W. T. Rollins	4,030
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Cote, I.S.O.	4,200
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York	4,200
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chaffour	2,480
Director, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch, O. S. Finnie, D.L.S.	4,200
Supt. B.C. Lands and Townships Branch, G. Wyld	3,600
Supt., Ordnance Lands Branch, J. P. Dunne	3,840

JUSTICE

Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.	\$20,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Lemblay	3,950
Solicitor General, Hon. E. J. McMurphy, M.P.	7,000
Private Secretary, W. M. Dickson	3,400
Deputy Minister, F. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., L.B.	10,000
Asst. do. Secretary, W. Stuart Edwards	6,500
Supt. of Penitentiaries, Bugadier (General), W. St. P. Hughes	4,930
Chief, Clemence Branch, J. D. Clarke	4,000
Legal Officers, Chisholm, J. P. Bill, J. A. Renaud, \$5,500 each, C. P. Plavdon, \$4,620, M. Gallagher, \$4,020, J. P. Laroc, \$4,020, R. de Salaberry	3,120
Librarian, I. Mail	3,120
Accountant, E. Narraway	4,000

LABOUR

Minister of Labour, Hon. Jas. Murdock	\$10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Sadie McCool	3,300
Deputy Minister, H. H. Ward	6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, Gerald F. Brown	4,500
Director, Employment Service, R. A. Riggs	4,030
Secretary (vacant)	
Superintendent, Government Annuities, S. I. Bastedo	4,260

MARINE AND FISHERIES

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. E. Lapointe, K.C.	\$10,000
Private Secretary, Omar Langlois	3,350
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston	8,000
Asst. do., H. E. A. Hawken	4,500
Superintendent of Fisheries, W. A. Pound	4,800
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioners, E. E. Prince, LL.D.	4,000
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle	4,030
Chief of Central Registry, J. E. McClenaghan	3,480
Chief Engineer, B. H. Fraser	5,400
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood	4,000
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc.	5,100
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers	4,200
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (Deputy Minister)	
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart	5,400

NATIONAL DEFENCE *

Minister, E. M. Macdonald	\$20,000
Acting Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G. (Deputy Minister of Naval Service)	
Asst. do., H. W. Brown	5,100
Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	8,000
Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.	7,500
Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	7,500
Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown	4,500
Departmental Sec., Lt. Col. Charles I. Panet	4,200
Director of Contracts, J. A. McCann	4,700

MINES

Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart (Minister of Interior)	
Deputy Minister, Charles Camell, B.Sc.	\$6,000
Director of Mines, John McLeish, B.A., F.S.S.	5,100
Director, Geological Survey, W. H. Collins, Ph.D.	5,400
Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Wm. McInnes, LL.D.	4,800
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Col. Gordon Ogilvie, C.M.G., R.A.	5,000
Chief Division of Palaeontology, E. M. Kindle, Ph.D.	4,500
Chief Division of Mineralogy (vacant)	
Chief Topographical Engineer, W. H. Boyd, B.Sc.	4,200
Chief Division Fuel Testing, B. F. Haanel, B.Sc.	4,320
Chief Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division, W. B. Timm, B.Sc.	4,140
Chief Division of Mineral Resources, A. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D.	4,320
Chief Ceramics and Road Material Divn., H. Frechette, M.Sc.	4,140
Chief Mines and Chemical Laboratory, F. C. Watt, M.A.	3,900
Archaeologist, H. I. Smith	4,200
Chief, Division of Anthropology, F. Sapin, Ph.D.	4,200
Chief Divn. of Biology, R. M. Anderson, Ph.D.	4,200
Ornithologist, P. A. Faveinei	4,200
Secretary, L. L. Laiton, M.A.	3,540
Accountant, P. R. Marshall	2,940

NAVAL SERVICE *

Deputy Minister and Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.F.	\$8,000
Director, Commodore Walter Hose, C.B.E., A.D.C.	5,000
Secy. Paymaster Lt. Comd. A. E. Woodhouse, R.N.	
Staff Officer, Lt. V. Brodeur	

POST OFFICE

Postmaster General, Hon. Chas. Murphy	\$20,000
Private Sec., I. P. Murphy (acting)	3,050
Deputy P.M.G., Louis J. Gaboury	6,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Glover	5,400
Secretary, Arthur Webster	3,300
Genl. Supt. Postal Service, P. T. Coolican	5,400
Division Supt., Montreal, J. Taylor (acting)	3,780
Do., Ottawa, H. S. Atwater	3,350
Supt. Money Order Divn., F. E. S. Grout	4,200
Do., Savings Bank Divn., J. H. Fairweather	3,600

* NOTE.—See note under Defence on page 643.

<i>Supt. Mail Service Branch, G C Anderson</i>	\$5,400	<i>Asst Sec., R. M. Stewart..</i>	
<i>Do. Equipment and Supply Branch, T P Murphy (acting)</i>		<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr W C Arnold</i>	
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE		<i>Do., of Administration, E Flexman, D S O</i>	
<i>President of the Privy Council, The Prime Minister</i>		<i>Do., Orthopedic and Surgical Appliances, R. M. Law</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Privy Council, Ernest J Lemaire</i>	\$6,000	<i>Supervisor of Expenditures, J F Waddington</i>	
<i>Assistant do., G G Kezai</i>	4,000	<i>Chief Purchasing Agent A U Melkie, M O</i>	
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY		<i>Chief, Pay Division, W C N Marriott</i>	
<i>King's Printer F A Acland</i>	\$8,000	<i>Chief, Insurance Division, J White (actg)</i>	
<i>Director of Printing P M Draper</i>	5,100	TRADE AND COMMERCE	
<i>Supt of Supplies J O Patenaude</i>	4,800	<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon Thomas A. Low</i>	\$10,000
<i>Accountant, F G Brouskill</i>	3,660	<i>Private Secretary, Miss C Whittton</i>	3,360
<i>Production Supervisor, R E Cook</i>	3,600	<i>Deputy Minister F C T O'Hara FSS</i>	8,000
<i>Supt of Stationery, F Ryden</i>	3,480	<i>Assistant do., J G Parmelee O B E</i>	3,000
PUBLIC WORKS		<i>Chief Accountant H B Borbridge</i>	3,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon J H King M D</i>	\$10,000	<i>Chief Clerk L E Bawden</i>	3,840
<i>Private Secretary, Gustav Heidman</i>	3,960	<i>Director of Electricity and Gas O Higman</i>	4,500
<i>Deputy Minister James B Hunter, B A</i>	8,000	<i>Director of Weights and Measures, E O Way</i>	4,320
<i>Secretary R C Desrochers</i>	4,500	<i>Director Can Govt Motion Picture Bureau, R S Peck</i>	4,200
<i>Chief Engineer, K M Cameron</i>	5,700	<i>Director Commercial Intelligence Service, H R Poussette</i>	7,800
<i>Asst do (vacant)</i>		<i>Chief Grain Commissioner, Leslie H Boyd</i>	6,500
<i>Chief Architect R C Wright</i>	5,100	<i>Grain Chemist, H J Birchard, Ph D</i>	4,600
<i>Asst do T W Fuller</i>	4,620	Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Gen Supt Govt Telegraphs (vacant)</i>		<i>Dominion Statistician, R H Coats, B A, FSS</i>	5,400
<i>Chief Accountant A G Kingston</i>	4,500	<i>Asst to Dominion Statistician, E H St Denis</i>	3,960
<i>Chief Clerk Estimates S E O'Brien</i>	4,020	<i>Chief Division of Demography E S Macphail</i>	4,320
<i>Purchasing Agent G W Dawson</i>	4,000	<i>Chief Division of External Trade, W A Warne B A</i>	3,600
<i>Solicitor T J Carter K C</i>	4,020	<i>Chief Division of Agriculture, E H Godfrey, FSS</i>	3,240
<i>Director, National Gallery, Eric Brown</i>	4,500	<i>Chief Division of Industries, J C Macpherson</i>	3,180
RAILWAYS AND CANALS		<i>Chief Division of Internal Trade, F J Hoising, B A</i>	3,240
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon George P Graham</i>	\$10,000	<i>Chief, Transportation Division, G A Wrong, BSC</i>	3,540
<i>Private Secretary, Miss H F Sheihatt</i>		<i>Chief Educational Statistics and Editor of Year Book G A Cudmore, M A, FSS</i>	3,420
<i>Deputy Minister, Graham A Bell C M G</i>	10,000	<i>Chief, Metallurgical and Chemical Division, J J Cook, B A</i>	3,180
<i>Asst do George W Yates</i>	4,800	<i>Chief Financial Division, J R Munro</i>	2,880
<i>Chief Engineer W A Bowden, O B</i>	8,000	Patents and Copyrights Branch	
<i>Comptroller, W V Cope</i>	4,800	<i>Com of Patents, George F O Halloran</i>	8,000
<i>Secretary, J W Pugsley</i>	4,200	<i>Chief, Patents Branch, W J Lynch, I S O</i>	3,960
Railway Commission		<i>Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P E Ritchie, BCL</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Commissioner, Hon F B Carvell K C</i>	\$12,500	INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.	
<i>Asst do, S J McLean, Ph D</i>	9,000	<i>This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States</i>	
<i>Deputy do Hon W B Nantel K C, LL D</i>	8,000	Canadian Commissioners	
<i>Commissioners, A C Boyce Calvin Lawrence, Frank Oliver each</i>	8,000	<i>Chairman, Charles A. McGrath</i>	\$7,500
<i>Secretary, A. D. Cartwright</i>	5,000	<i>Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K C J</i>	7,500
SECRETARY OF STATE		<i>Sir W H Hearst, K.C.M.G.</i>	7,500
<i>Secretary of State, Hon A. B. Copp</i>	\$10,000	<i>Secretary, Lawrence G Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa</i>	4,000
<i>Private Sec., T W Quayle</i>	3,960		
<i>Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B A, K C</i>	8,000		
<i>Asst do, P Pelletier</i>	4,000		
<i>Asst Dep Registrar Gen., A G Learoyd</i>	3,360		
<i>Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A Brophy</i>	3,400		
<i>Dominion Architect, A G Doughty, C M G, LL D</i>	8,000		
<i>Chairman, Historical Documents Publication Board, Adam Shortt, C M G, LL D</i>	6,000		
<i>Accountant, M J Birdwhistell</i>	2,520		
<i>Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W J O'Meara</i>	3,240		
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE ESTABLISHMENT			
<i>Minister, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M D (Minister of Health)</i>			
<i>Deputy Minister, N F Parkinson</i>	\$6,000		
<i>Asst do and Sec., E H Scammell</i>	4,300		

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 27 members, nominated for life by the Governor General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan. Each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest, and the present (Fourteenth) Parliament consists of 235 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 13 for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 12 for Alberta, 16 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural born or naturalised subjects of the King, no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker and twenty including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year, the foundation stone was laid by H R H the Duke of Connaught (Gov Gen), Sept 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H R H the Prince of Wales Sept 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate

Speaker of the Senate, Hon Hewitt Rostock \$5,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliament, Austin Blount C M G 6,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod Ernest J Chambers 4,000
Law Clerk, J G A Creighton, C M G, K C 4,000

The House of Commons

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon Rodolphe Lemieux K C, L D M P 9,000
Deputy Speaker, George N Gordon, K C, M P 5,500
Clerk, W B Northrup M A, K C 6,000
Clerk Assistant, A Beauchesne, B L, K C 4,600
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt Col W H Bowie 4,000

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other

Dominion Court, viz, the Exchequer Court of Canada is presided over by separate Judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts General Sessions and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada

Chief Justice of Canada Rt Hon Sir Louis Davies, K C M G \$15,000
Puisne Judges Hon J Idington Rt Hon Lyman Poole Duff Hon F A Anglin Hon Pierre B Mignault (and one vacancy) each 12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion (vacant) 10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon Louis A Audette L D 9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R Cameron, K C 6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C Morse, K C, D C L 5,000

DEFENCE

NOTE.—At the last session (1922) of the Canadian Parliament an Act was passed creating 'A Department of National Defence' combining the present Department of Militia and Defence the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the Active Militia is for 3 years with 8-16 days annual training. The Peace Effective consists of a Permanent Force of 2,674 officers and men, and 140,834 Active Militia. The War Effective consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30, the unmarried men 30 to 40, the married men 18 to 45, and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441 of whom 118,025 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

OFFICIALS

Secretary, A B Goldwyer Lewis, B A

Royal Canadian Navy

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H M C S. Aurora (cruiser) and Patriot and Patrician (t.b.d) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

Defence Council

President, The Minister of National Defence
Vice President, The Deputy Minister of National Defence
Members, The Chief of Staff, The Director of the Naval Service, The Comptroller Associate Members, The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster-General, The Director of the Canadian Air Force

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Headquarters Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G
Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.
Asst. do, G S Worsley
Financial Comptroller, A A McLean, R C.
Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C F Hamilton.

WAR TAX REVENUE
During the period of the War and up to the March 31, 1923, the Dominion raised, by special taxation, for war purposes, \$711,162,648, details of which are shown in the following Table. This special taxation is still in force, and the annual revenue therefrom is expected to maintain the average of the past two years at least, for some time to come

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1915-1923.

Year	Banks	Trust and Loan Companies	Insurance Companies	Business Profits	Income Tax	Inland Revenue Department	Total War Tax Revenue
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915	—	—	—	—	—	98 057	98,057
1916	1,300 447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1 536 838	3,620,782
1917	1,114 023	202 415	419,699	12,506 517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115 758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099 764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638 731	44,145,184	20,263 740	15 587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257 534	203 802	807 667	40,841,401	46,381 824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1 203 697	283 594	749,959	22,815,667	78 684 355	73,656 489	177,484 161
1923	1,244 437	312 391	852,328	13,031 461	59,711 539	106 482 712	180,634,873
Total	9 595 883	2,283 537	4 970 285	187,581 376	214 391,178	292 340,390	711 162,648

EDUCATION
Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1920) 31 814 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec) with over 1 804 680 pupils and 65 universities and colleges with 51 878 students. The 23 universities had 31 792 students in 1920-21

DEBT

Year ended Mar h 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1918	1 863 335 899	1 191 884 063
1919	2 460 183 021	1 812 584 819
1920	3 041 520 587	2 248 868 644
1921	2 908 428 117	2 340 878 984
1922	2 908 347,137	2 422 135 801
1923	2 888 827 237	2 453 776 869

FINANCE

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund	
	*Revenue	*Expenditure
	\$	\$
1917	232 701 294	128 599 343
1918	260 778 953	178 284 313
1919	312 946 747	224 731 283
1920	349 746 335	303 843 930
1921	434 386 537	361 118 145
1922	381 952 387	347 560 691
1923	394 614 900	335 254 008

	Year ended March 31 1922	Year ended March 31 1923
RECEIPTS	\$	\$
From Taxes—		
Customs	105 686 645	118 056 469
Excise	36 755 207	35,761 996
War Tax	177,484,161	181 614,873
Post Office	26,402,299	29 076 771
Canals & Public Works	1,294 572	1 228,858
From various sources	34 329 503	28 935 933
Total Receipts	381 952 387	394 614 900
*EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31 1922	Year ended March 31 1923
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	139,357 450	137,822 735
Provincial Subsidies	12,211 224	12 207,313
Civil Government	9,068 932	10,114 859
Pensions	36,153,031	32,985 998
Public Works	10 274,364	9,976 440
Post Office	28,121,425	27,794,502
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	27,147,351	25,974,858
Other Expenditure	94,086,214	91,306,203
Total Expenditure	347,960 691	335,254 007

* Beginning with 1922 Railway Revenue has been applied against working expenses

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

FIELD CROPS	1922	1923	1922
	acres	bush	bush
Fall Wheat	892,569	21 25	18 956,000
Spring Wheat	21,530 124	17 75	380,830,400
All Wheat	22 422 693	17 75	399 786,400
Oats	14,541,229	33 75	491,239,000
Bailey	2 599,520	27 75	71,865,300
Rye	2,105 367	15 50	32,373,400
Peas	129,890	18 00	3,448,500
Beans	79 899	16 25	1,393,300
Buckwheat	439,982	22 50	9 701,200
Flax	565,479	8 85	5,008,500
Mixed Grains	779,800	35 50	27,797,700
Corn for husking	318 397	43 25	13,794,000
Potatoes	683 594	81 55	55,745 300
Turnips, &c	224,256	196 10	43,973,500
Short Ton 2 000 lb	10,001,667	1 45	14,488,900
Hay and Clover	1,276,626	1 25	1,064,100
Alfalfa	305 923	2 65	806,400
Kodder Corn	654,624	9 00	5,879,900
Sugar Beets	20,725	9 20	190,400

The live stock included 3,648,871 horses, 9,719 896 cattle, 3,263,525 sheep, 3,915,648 swine, and 43 422,991 poultry.
In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 125,501,900 lb, valued at \$23,453,222, and of cheese 125,821,126 lb, valued at \$21,822,760.
Fur Farming—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,266 fur farms in the Dominion in 1922, 277 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided

between mink, raccoon, marten skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1922 was 30,782, valued at \$5,864,153, born in captivity, 19,199, sold from farms, 4,339, value \$938,918 pelts sold, 6,024, value \$598,607, the total sale for live animals and pelts being \$1,537,525 as compared to \$1,415,231 in 1921. About 42 per cent of the industry is situated in Prince Edward Island.

Fisheries—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1921 was \$34,931,935 as against \$49,241,339 in 1920 and \$60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1921 was \$26,353,321 and the number of men employed 55,157. The capital invested in canning and curing establishments is \$19,411,990, and the number employed 14,104.

Lumbering—The total value of production including (a) logging operations and (b) mill operations, was in 1920 \$268,821,482, and in 1921 \$259,569,753, a decrease of approximately 35 per cent. The principal items of production in 1921 were sawn lumber \$82,488,582 shingles \$10,729,096 and laths \$4,188,121. The logs cut were valued at \$46,513,623, the pulpwood production at \$52,900,872, and railroad ties \$14,571,270.

Industrial Statistics—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1920 had a total capital of \$3,433,276,053, the value of the products being \$4,024,739,453. These industries employed 685,349 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$816,055,139.

Minerals—The metals produced in 1922 were valued as follows: Gold 1263,364 oz (\$26,115,050) silver, 18,581,439 oz (\$12,576,758) copper, 42,879,818 lb (\$1,111,111), nickel, 17,597,123 lb (\$6,158,993) lead, 93,307,171 lb (\$5,817,702) cobalt, 569,060 lb (\$1,852,370) zinc 56,200,000 lb (\$3,217,536) asbestos, 163,706 tons (\$5,552,723) coal, 15,157,431 tons (\$65,518,497) gypsum 559,265 tons (\$2,160,898) salt 181,794 tons (\$1,628,323) natural gas, 14,682,651 Mcu ft (\$6,846,501). The total value of the mineral output, 1922 was \$184,297,222.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1923)

Countries	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
<i>British Empire</i>	\$	\$
United Kingdom	141,287,671	379,067,445
<i>Oceania—</i>		
Australia	1,457,921	18,783,766
New Zealand	1,962,541	8,286,282
British South Africa	185,107	5,583,390
British East Indies—		
British India	8,140,221	2,027,327
British West Indies—		
Barbados	4,117,016	1,272,173
Jamaica	4,233,195	2,805,012
Trinidad and Tobago	2,111,302	3,439,041
Other B. W. I.	1,962,783	2,016,792
British Guiana	5,669,471	2,022,684
Newfoundland	1,400,866	8,523,264
Hong Kong	1,978,269	1,943,808
Total British Empire	179,557,585	439,663,822

Countries.	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
<i>Foreign Countries</i>	\$	\$
Argentina Republic	3,075,934	4,445,041
Austria	167,820	7,478
Belgium	4,995,093	12,527,524
Brazil	1,391,136	1,929,067
Chile	230,066	313,850
China	1,460,696	5,125,967
Colombia	364,852	151,044
Costa Rica	44,104	89,288
Cuba	11,209,920	5,069,166
Czecho-Slovakia	694,447	79,018
Denmark	113,133	2,498,322
Ecuador		33,639
France	12,250,376	14,118,577
Germany	2,507,017	9,950,877
Greece	467,705	6,595,589
Hungary	18,273	1,297
Italy	1,598,477	12,073,322
Japan	7,211,015	14,510,133
Latvia		
Mexico	3,850,721	3,291,096
Netherlands		10,540,085
Dutch East Indies	1,734,990	654,859
Dutch Guiana	493	137,242
Dutch West Indies	1,552	60,898
Nicaragua	14,041	31,043
Norway	560,042	2,216,756
Palestine		
Panama	7,945	224,501
Persia	46,300	250
Peru	4,711,644	415,917
Poland and Danz.	14,980	1,038,834
Portugal	124,028	384,848
Rumania	27,526	16,161
Russia	850	1,256,640
Salvador	150,410	47,554
San Domingo	5,956,043	168,222
Siam	1,312	60,234
Spain	1,696,292	197,061
Sweden	485,522	2,574,262
Switzerland	7,735,538	519,196
Turkey	178,886	1,446,184
United States	540,917,432	369,080,218
Alaska	197,834	322,756
American Virgin Is.	106	2,773
Hawaii	143,524	51,549
Philippine Islands	128,183	146,156
Porto Rico	758	1,078,882
Uruguay	310,160	286,616
Venezuela	352,895	787,071
Yugo-Slavia		
Total For Countries	622,907,458	491,825,352
Grand Total	802,465,043	931,451,443
Total Trade	\$1,733,916,486	

(For 12 months ending March)

Year	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
1914	619,193,998	455,437,224
1915	455,955,908	461,442,509
1916	928,202,134	779,300,070
1917	846,450,676	1,179,211,100
1918	963,322,576	1,586,169,792
1919	919,711,705	1,208,765,285
1920	1,064,568,123	1,280,668,709
1921	1,240,158,882	1,210,422,119
1922	747,864,332	753,997,009
1923	802,465,043	931,451,443

Home Produce Exported, 1922-23.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	\$407,760,092
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	235,841,622
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	7 850 843
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	228 756,205
Iron and its Products	51,137,912
Non ferrous Metals and their Products	44,358,037
Non metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	27 646,704
Chemicals and allied Products	14,046,940
All other Commodities	14,053 068
Total	\$931,451,443

Imports for Consumption 1922-23.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	\$161,669,784
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	46 736 774
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	170 146 958
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35 845 544
Iron and its Products	138,724 455
Non ferrous Metals and their Products	37 492,604
Non metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	139 919 012
Chemicals and allied Products	25 793 101
All other Commodities	46,136 811
Totals	\$802 465 043

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—The total length of railways in operation on Dec 31 1922 was 39 773 miles the capital liability of the steam railways being \$2 159 277 131, the earnings being \$440 687 128 and the working expenses \$393 927 406. There were also 1 725 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$188,258 974 earnings \$49 660 485, and working expenses \$35 986 871. In 1922 the passengers carried on steam road numbered 44,383 620 and freight 108,530 518 tons. The passengers carried on electric railroads numbered 736,908,949, and the freight 2,445 425 tons.

Name	Miles operated	Capital
Government Lines —		
Canadian Govt Rys	4 531	—
St John and Quebec	178	—
Canadian Northern	9 717	\$466,892 195
Grand Trunk Pacific	2 743	217 005 420
Grand Trunk	3 590	485 837,384
Canada Southern	381	37 630,000
Canadian Pacific	13,350	650,455,298
Other Lines	5 281	303 867 339
Total, 1920	39 771	\$2,164,687,663

Canals—In 1922 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 29,922 of 14,224 315 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1 594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 12,247 post-offices in 1920. The net postal revenue was

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial P.E.I. and National Transcontinental Railways.

\$26,554,528 in 1921-22. In 1922 there were 3,761 rural mail delivery routes on which were carried 198,729 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1921 was 23,278 miles, and of other lines 18,864 miles. In 1922-23 there were 11,882 wireless and radio stations, 9,966 of which were private receiving stations. There are long distance stations at Vancouver, B.C. with a range of 7,000 nautical miles, at Glace Bay, Cape Breton and at Montreal with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Messages handled by radio telegraph stations during 1922-23 numbered 311 722. Twenty nine Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 1,000 miles, or an average of 172 miles.

On December 31 1921, there were 902,090 telephones and 2 268,271 miles of telephone wire in use. The earnings amounted to \$36,986,913, and the expenses to \$30,080 035.

Shipping—The sea going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec 31 1921, consisted of 4,204 sailing vessels and 4 366 steamers (total net tonnage, 1 016 778). The sea going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1920 were (Canadian 14 929 (6 861 202 tons) British 4,239 (to 471 403 tons), Korean 17 170 (to 261 865 tons) total tonnage 27,594 470. The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade of Canada was 63 131, with a registered tonnage of 27,895 879.

Banking—There were 17 chartered banks on Dec 30, 1922 with 4 621 branches, with liabilities of \$2 364 822 657 and assets of \$2,638 776,483. The total of deposits in Canadian chartered banks at the end of 1922 was \$2 220 997 030. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1922, was \$34,666 834.

Cities and Towns	Census Population		
	1871	1911	1921
OTTAWA (Capital)	24 121	87 062	107 845
Montreal, Que	115 000	470 480	618,906
Toronto Ont	59 000	376 538	521 893
Winnipeg, Man	241	136 035	179,087
Vancouver, B.C.		100,401	117 217
Hamilton Ont	26 880	81 969	114,151
Quebec, Que	59 099	78,710	95,193
Calgary, Alta		43,704	63,305
London, Ont	18,000	46,300	60,959
Edmonton, Alta		31 064	58,821
Halifax, N.S.	29 582	46,689	58,372
St John N.B.	41 325	42 511	47,166
Victoria, B.C.	3,970	31,660	36 787
Windsor, Ont	4 253	17,829	38,591
Regina, Sask		30,213	34,432
Brantford, Ont	8,107	23 132	29,440
Saskatoon, Sask		12,004	25,739
Verdun, Que		11,629	25,001
Hull, Que	3,800	12,222	24,117
Sherbrooke, Que	4,432	16,405	23,515
Sydney, N.S.		17,723	22,545
Three Rivers, Que	7,570	13,691	22,367
Kitchener, Ont	2,743	25,196	21,763
Kingston, Ont	12,407	18,874	21,753
Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	879	10,984	21,092
Peterborough, Ont	4,611	12,360	20,994
Fort William, Ont		16,499	20,541

Provinces of the Dominion

ONTARIO

Area and Population—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,862 sq miles with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,226,379 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,707,283 in cities.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 122 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Col. Harry

Cockshutt (1921)

Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D. \$20,000 1,400

Executive

(Nov. 12, 1919)

Premier and President of the Council,

Hon. E. C. Drury \$9,000

Attorney Gen., Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C. 6,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Peter Smith 6,000

Education, Hon. R. H. Grant 6,000

Agriculture, Hon. Manning W. Doherty 6,000

Lands & Forests, Hon. Beniah Bowman 6,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Nixon 6,000

Public Works, Hon. I. C. Biggs 6,000

Labour & Health, Hon. Walter R. Rollo 6,000

Mines, Hon. H. Mills 6,000

Minister without Portfolio, Lt. Col. Hon.

D. Carmichael D.S.O., M.C.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Nel-

son Parliament \$2,600

Chairman, Hydro Electric Commission

Sir Adam Beck \$12,000

Do., Workmen's Compensation Board,

Samuel Price 10,000

Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M.

McIntyre K.C. 6,000

Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon,

B.A. 6,000

Chairman, Ontario Govt. Railways, George

W. Lee 7,500

Do., Board of License Commrs., James

Hales 6,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William

Meredith, born 1840 (1912) \$10,000

Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William

Mulock, K.C.M.G. 10,000

Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M.

Meredith 10,000

Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. MacLaren,

Hon. J. Magee Hon. F. E. Hodgins

Hon. W. N. Ferguson each 9,000

Justice Judges, Hon. H. Macd. Mowat,

Hon. W. R. Biddell, Hon. F. R. Latch-

ford Hon. W. E. Middleton, Hon.

H. T. Kelly, Hon. H. I. S. Lannox,

Hon. C. A. Masten, Hon. H. E. Rose,

Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B., Hon. J. F.

Orde, Hon. R. G. Fisher each 9,000

Agent General for Ontario in the British

Isles, William C. Noron, 123, Strand,

London, W.C.2.

Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1921 the area of cleared land was 14,961,176 acres, of which 10,075,073 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was \$441,418,000. Cheese factories produced 103,423,666 lb of cheese valued at \$28,656,380 and creameries made 42,817,304 lb of butter valued at \$16,421,778. In 1921 there were 694,237 horses, 2,890,113 cattle, 1,081,828 sheep, 1,553,807 pigs, and 12,458,206 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1920 were \$25,981,517, and the Ordinary Expenditure \$25,880,843.

Lign Products—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1920 to \$43,147,777 or 25 per cent of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1919 was \$1,737,536,546. There were in 1919, 322,300 employees, an invested capital of \$1,583,161,271 as against \$715,531,839 in 1915, and an annual wage bill of \$336,578,269.

Minerals—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion the output in 1921 being \$54,505,770. The principal metals are silver, \$6,900,000 nickel, \$6,752,615 and copper, \$1,780,948.

Hydro-Electric Power—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 400,000 horse power and a further development of 300,000 horse power is now under construction.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893 with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity. Hamilton the "Birmingham of Canada" (141,151), Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,845), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures, London (60,959), Brantford (29,440), Kingston (21,723), Peterborough (20,094), Windsor (38,591), Fort William (20,541), Kitchener (21,763), Guelph (28,128), St. Catharines (19,892), Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC

Area and Population—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 765,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,261,299, an increase since the last Census of 355,427. In 1921 the Province was enlarged by 321,726 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as Ungava (or New Quebec).

Government—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of

21 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 66 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant Governor, Rt. Hon Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. born 1851 (1916) \$50,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Col. J. D. Papineau hon. Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney General Hon L. A. Taschereau \$12,000

Lands and Forests, Hon Honoré Mercier 6,000

Provincial Treasurer Hon Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000

Agriculture, Hon J. E. Caron 6,000

Provincial Secretary Hon A. David 6,000

Public Works and Labour, Hon A. Gail 6,000

Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, Hon J. E. Perrault 6,000

Roads, Hon J. L. Perron 6,000

Without Portfolio Hon N. Pérodeau, Hon. E. Moreau

The Legislature

Speaker, Legislative Council A. Turgeon \$4,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon J. N. Francoeur 4,000

The Judiciary

King's Bench —

Chief Justice Hon Eug. Lafontaine \$20,000

Justice Judges, Hons R. A. E. Giesch 9,000

shields, Fd. Guérin C. E. Dorion 9,000

A. R. Hall, S. Létourneau, P. E. Howard, J. M. Feltier, V. Allard

Alphonse Bernier, A. Rivard each 9,000

Superior Court —

Chief Justice Hon Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D. born 1851 \$20,000

Asst. do Hon J. E. Martin 9,000

Do (acting) Hon J. S. Archibald 9,000

Justice Judges, Hons M. F. Hackett 9,000

Malouin, A. A. Bruneau, D. Monet, L. P. Demers, P. G. Martineau, W. Mercier

A. M. Tessier, C. Archer, W. A. Weir, C. Pouliot, B. Letellier, I. A. Panneton

A. Globensky, C. Lane, Pierre d'Auteuil, L. J. H. Loranger, E. J. Flynn, A. E. De

lorimier, L. Coderre, C. A. Duclos, F. S. MacLennan, G. F. Gibbons, L. N. Du Plessis

A. Sevigny, E. F. Survever, P. Cousineau, L. J. A. Désy, J. Demers, Thibaudau, Rinfret, C. A. Wilson, Gonsalve, Desaulniers

Arthur Trahan, L. R. Roy, I. N. Belleau, A. Stein each 9,000

Quebec Court —

Judges, Hons C. Le Beuf, John D. Purcell, A. Dorion, J. B. Archambault

Court of Sessions of the Peace —

Montreal—Hons J. L. Decarie (Chief Justice), F. T. Enright, Gustave Perrault, Amédée Monet, Victor Cusson

Quebec—Hons Art. Lachance (Chief Justice), P. A. Choquette

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt. Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Finance—The actual revenue for the year 1922 was \$21,624,641 and the actual expenditure \$20,290,275. The Debt is stated at \$27,126,250.

Production and Industry—The total value of manufactured products in 1920 was \$1,250,262,564 (1921, \$2,277,000,000), the principal manufacturing centres being (1920) Montreal (\$293,061,750),

Quebec (\$245,221,279), Sherbrooke (\$225,518,024), Lachine (\$25,682,251), and Hull (\$26,623,648). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming great importance. Several large factories (44) have recently been built and the value of the output, which was only \$25,516,683 at the Census of 1921, was, in 1922, \$25,645,067. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from \$4 to \$6 per acre including dwelling house outbuildings and fencing while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre and the purchase money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1922 was 7,978,030 acres. In 1922 the value of dairy industry products was cheese 39,679,901 lb (valued at \$6,307,581), and butter 52,529,344 lb (valued at \$18,210,304).

Education—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1912, 7,732 schools with 548,253 scholars, including the high and superior schools, and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville) and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities—(CAPITAL) QUEBEC (population 95,193), historical city visited annually by thousands of tourists and the great seaport town of Canada and Montreal (population, 618,506) the commercial metropolis and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001).

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N lat. and 59° 40'–66° 25' W long. and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,877, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut. Governor, Hon MacCallum Grant \$9,000

Executive

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon E. E. Armstrong \$7,000

Attorney Gen., Hon W J O Hearn \$6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon D A. Cameron 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. William Chisholm 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. O T Daniels, R. M. MacGregor, J O Tory J W Comeau, J J Kinley, J A McDonald.
Deputy Provincial Secretary Clerk of the Executive Council, & Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Arthur S Barnstead
Deputy Attorney General, F F Mathers
Deputy Minister of Works and Mines, Thos J Brown
Provincial Highway Board (Chairman), A. S Macmillan
Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming
Commissioner of Forests and Game, J A Knight
Chief Health Officer, A C Jost M D
Workmen's Compensation Board (Chairman), V J Paton
Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities (Chairman), John U Ross
Power Commission (Chairman), Hon E H Armstrong
Provincial Auditor, W H Studd
Deputy Kings Printer, R W Smith
Factory Inspector, Philip Ring
Deputy Registrar General and Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W B MacCoy

The Legislature

President Legislative Council, Hon J M Mackay \$1,500
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon Robert Irwin 1,500

The Judiciary

Chief Justice, Hon R. F Harris \$20,000
Judge in Equity, Hon J J Ritchie
Puisne Judges, Hon. J J Ritchie, B Russell J A Chisholm H Mellish, I S Rogers D D McKenzie each 9,000
Judge Vice Admiralty Court, Hon H Mellish 1,000

Agent General for Nova Scotia in England
 John Howard, 33 St James Square, S W 1 8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1922 there were 5,265,000 acres of land occupied, of about 2,093,623 acres were under crop, 3,166,822 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, of which about 70,000 acres were in gardens and orchards. Hay is the most important crop of the Province. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,600,000 barrels in 1922 the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1922 was valued at \$34,318,500. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$20 per 100 acres, or 20 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Manufactures—In 1920 the total value of the manufactures was \$123,359,099, as against \$70,866,796 in 1915. The capital invested was \$148,194,530, and 26,342 hands were employed.

Fisheries—The total value of the fish marketed in 1922 was \$12,720,000, and the number of persons employed was 32,000.

Minerals—The mineral product in 1922 was valued at \$27,574,000; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 500 years. 4,642,196 gross tons were produced in 1922. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines Cape Breton.

Principal Cuts—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 28,372) one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean going steamers is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545), Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles with a population of 131,495, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545) on the eastern coast has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N lat and 63° 47'-69° W long, and comprises an area of 27,085 square miles with a population in 1921 of 287,876, an increase since the last census of 35,027 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant Governor, Hon William F Todd, LL.D. \$9,000

Executive

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon Peter J Veniot 3,000

Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon C W Robinson 3,500

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. J E Hetherington 3,000

Attorney Gen, Hon James P Byrne 3,500

Agriculture, Hon D W Messersau 3,000

Health, Hon W F Roberts, M D 3,000

Without Portfolio, Hon F Magee, Hon. J E Michaud

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Kings Printer, R W L Tibbits 2,500

Clerk Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon A. Allison.

Dysart.

The Judiciary

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division

Chief Justice, Hon Sir J Douglas Hays, \$10,000

Judges, A S White, W C H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division

Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown 10,000
Judges, J. E. Barry, O. S. Crockett each 9,000
 William B. Chandler

Court of Vice Admiralty

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen \$1,000
Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes
Judge, Hon. O. S. Crockett 500

Finance—The ordinary receipts for 1922 were \$3,117,445, and the ordinary expenditure \$3,045,869.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 7,205,817 acres were under field crops in 1922. The total value of the field crops in 1922 was \$32,000,000. The live stock (1922) included 303,115 cattle, 236,031 sheep, 85,260 pigs and 70,958 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon cod, mackerel herring and shad. The capital invested in this industry is upwards of \$5,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 persons. In 1922 the cheese factories in operation produced 918,496 lb., value \$145,866, and the creameries 1,218,966 lb. of butter (\$445,673).

Manufactures—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1920 was \$117,755,129 against \$25,422,302 in 1910, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$40,263,494). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C. P. R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal, Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N. lat. and 95°–102° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of \$1,500.

Lieut. Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins (1 Aug., 1926) \$9,000

Executive

Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Hon. John Bracken \$6,400
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. F. M. Black 6,600
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod 5,400
Attorney General, Hon. R. W. Craig 5,400
Public Works, Hon. W. E. Clubb 5,400
Agriculture, Hon. Neil Cameron 5,400

*The Judiciary**Court of Appeal*—

Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue \$10,000
Justice Judges, Hon. C. P. Fullerton, J. E. Prendergast, E. M. Dennistoun, C. E. L., W. H. Trueman each 9,000

King's Bench—

Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 10,000
Justice Judges, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson each 9,000

Finance—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government for 1922 (9 months only, owing to change in financial year), were \$7,148,141 and the expenditures \$8,494,323, debt \$66,331,121.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres of which 6,858,240 acres were cultivated in 1922. The soil is fertile and productive (wheat yield, 1922, 60,050,880 bushels from 3,091,330 acres, or 19.42 bushels per acre), immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of the crops in 1922 was \$98,401,000. The live stock included 374,632 horses, 740,740 cattle, 122,863 sheep, 235,214 swine, 3,612,208 poultry. The cheese output was 225,000 lb., valued at \$37,687, and 19,736,945 lb. of butter (\$5,714,876).

Manufactures—The total value of the manufactured products in 1920 was \$168,363,914 as against \$12,927,439 in 1900. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to \$118,451,724 and the hands employed 28,787. In 1922 the Province had 4,428 miles of railway.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG population (1921) 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582, the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government—The Government consists of a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut. Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol \$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett 2,400

Executive

Premier, President of Council & Minister of Industries, Hon. John Oliver \$9,000
Provincial Sec., Minister of Education and Railways, Hon. J. D. MacLean M.D. 7,300
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo 7,500
Attorney General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C. 7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. H. Rutherford, M.D. 7,500
Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. William Sloan 7,500
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. A. Pauline

The Judiciary

<i>Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon J A Macdonald</i>	\$10,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons A. Martin, W A Gallagher, Albert E McPhillips, D M Eberts</i>	each 9,000
<i>Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon Gordon Hunter</i>	10,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons D Murphy F B Gregory, Aulay Morrison D A Macdonald</i>	each 9,000
<i>Local Judge in Admiralty Hon Archer Martin</i>	1,000

Agent General in London Hon F C Wade K C (1918), British Columbia House, 1 Re-ent Street S W 1

Finances—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1920 were \$13,861,603 and the expenditure \$11,568,003.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1921 at \$20,448,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The fruit crop in 1921, however, was the heaviest on record, 4000 growers harvesting \$35,000,000. The live stock included 44,600 horses, 261,400 cattle, 51,500 sheep, 41,500 swine and 1,447,000 poultry. The butter output totalled 2,818,500 lbs. valued at \$1,277,409, and the cheese 422,000 lbs. worth \$80,540.

Production and Industry—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1921 was \$243,500,000 (1917 \$68,500,000) the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1921 was minerals \$38,045,000, lumber \$54,394,000, fisheries (1920), \$22,329,261. There are extensive coal measures and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber. The mines have produced over \$700,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetic and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tons valued at \$25,000,000. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,500), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 45°-47° N lat and 62°-64° 30' W long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth. Its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 28,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1921), a decrease since the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1765, but afterwards restored it, they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut. Governor, Hon Murdoch MacKinnon (1919) \$7,000

Executive

<i>Premier and Attorney Gen., Hon James D Stewart</i>	\$4,000
<i>Prov. Sec and Treas. and Commr. of Agriculture Hon John H Myers</i>	2,000
<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Hon John A McDonald</i>	2,000
<i>Without Portfolio Hons J A McNeill A P Frowse W J McMillan Leonard Wood Murdoch Kennedy A F Arsenault</i>	

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant)

Departmental Officers

<i>Provincial Auditor John Anderson</i>	\$1,800
<i>Sup. of Education R H Rogers</i>	2,000
<i>Asst. Sec and Treas. and Clerk of Exec Council Arthur Newbery I S O</i>	2,200
<i>Sec. Public Works L B McMillan</i>	1,650
<i>Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands Francis Koughan</i>	1,200

The Judiciary

<i>Chief Justice Hon John A Matheson</i>	\$10,000
<i>Judge of Vice Admiralty Court, William S Stewart</i>	
<i>Assistant Judges Hon Francis L Haszard, Hon Aubin P Arsenault</i>	each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—The value of the field crops in 1922 was estimated at \$20,889,800. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings) according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 360 fox ranches conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 29,830 horses, 143,442 cattle, 105,703 sheep, 37,351 pigs and 845,673 poultry.

Manufactures—The total value of the manufactures in 1922 was \$4,234,132, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,230), Souris (1,100), and George town (882).

ALBERTA

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 522,464, an increase since the 1921 census of 214,159.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 61 members, elected for five years,

representing as electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) \$9,000

Executive

Premier, Treasurer and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Greenfield \$8,500
Attorney General, Hon. J. E. Brownlee 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Alex. Ross 6,000
Municipal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. R. G. Reid 6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Paribby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson \$2,500

The Judicature

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey \$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. L. Scott (C.J., Appellate Div.), \$10,000
 Hon. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. Beck, W. C. Simons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, I. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages and towns and settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops 1922 was 10,005,609 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established nine Demonstration farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1922 was estimated at \$100,542,204, wheat, \$50,597,868, oats, \$15,600,287, hay and clover, \$3,750,400, grain hay, \$21,015,960, potatoes, \$2,360,984, barley, \$2,534,845. The live stock included 862,386 horses, 1,635,042 cattle, 420,366 sheep, and 623,188 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 25,477,070 lb, valued at \$5,126,843, and cheese 931,992 lb, valued at \$183,860.

Manufactures—The total value of the output in 1920 was \$28,608,556, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$37,214,566) and Edmonton (\$31,939,693).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON Population, 58,821, Calgary (63,300). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 257,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 727,520, an increase of 209,673 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 16 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. \$3,200

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning \$7,500
Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton 6,000
Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab 6,000
Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Ulrich 6,000
Attorney General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross 6,000
Minister of Highways and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardener 6,000
Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta 6,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott

The Judicature

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain born 1827 \$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. H. Lamont, W. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C. M. G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat producing province of the Dominion and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1922 wheat yield total 250,000,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1922 was \$505,318,966, grain crops, \$287,270,600, field crops, \$9,606,600, farm products, \$32,850,880, and live stock, \$175,590,966. The live stock included 1,124,409 horses and mules, 1,612,786 cattle, 191,937 sheep, and 563,069 swine.

Industries—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1920 was \$40,224,939, and the value of the manufactured products \$72,705,003.

CAPITAL, REGINA Population (1921), 34,430. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,740), Moose Jaw (19,300), and Prince Albert (7,550).

TERRITORIES

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,127 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending March 31, 1923, was \$1,042,536.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie \$6,500
Legal Adviser, etc., John Black
Disbursing Officer, G. A. Jeckell
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin. They are governed by a Commissioner and 6 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,982.

Commissioner, N.W.T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy do., R. A. Gibson
Public Administrator (Mackenzie), H. Milton Martin (Edmonton).

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION

	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population		
		Census of 1901	Census of 1911	Census of 1921
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,317
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,917	3,949	3,621
Total	162,750	220,954	242,619	262,938

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1919	7,280	14,550	21,830	4,339	12,260	16,599	2,184
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7,272	8,865	16,137	3,497	8,333	11,730	1,522
1922	7,392	—	—	3,719	—	—	1,441

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37' N$ latitude and $52^{\circ} 44' - 59^{\circ} 30' W$ longitude, on the north east side of the Gulf of St Lawrence and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N), Cape Race (S E), and Cape Ray (S W) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tuffs (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497 the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583 the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members, the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamont
Allardice, K.C.M.G. (1922) \$15,000
Private Sec., Capt A G B Goodfellow
Aide-de-Camp, Major Wilberforce Bell, M.C.

THE MINISTRY (July 29, 1923)

Premier & Minister of Justice, Hon William B. Warren K.C. \$8,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon William W Halfyard 4,000
Education, Hon Arthur Barnes Ph.D. 4,000
Finance & Customs, Hon William H Cave 4,000
Agriculture & Mines, Hon Joseph Downey 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon Matthew Hawco 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hon Sir Wm B Coaker, Sir Marmaduke Winter, Samuel J. Foote, Hon George Shea

Not in the Cabinet

Minister of Public Works, Archibald W Piccott 4,000
Minister of Marine & Fisheries, George Grimes 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon James D. Ryan \$2,000
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon Harry A. Winter 750

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon Sir W H Horwood \$8,000
 Assist Judges, Hon G M Johnson, Hon
 J M Kent each 7,000
 Registrar, Rt. Hon Sir W F Lloyd, P.C.,
 K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 22,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils. The Government grants in 1922 amounted to \$824,495.

RELIGION

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained —

Religion	1911	1921
Roman Catholics	81,177	86,478
Church of England	78,616	84,498
Methodists	68,045	74,334
Presbyterians	1,876	1,875
Salvation Army	10,141	13,051
Various	2,767	2,072

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1921 are stated as under (\$1 at par = 4s 6d or \$4 86 = £1 sterling) —

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure	Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	3,920,176	3,920,178	30,450,765
1916-17	5,206,648	4,554,691	34,489,765
1917-18	5,528,540	6,197,676	35,445,785
1918-19	9,535,725	6,766,389	44,032,786
1919-20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920-21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921-22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027

EXTERNAL TRADE

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1921, is stated as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1918-19	33,277,184	36,784,616	70,061,800
1919-20	40,533,368	34,865,438	75,398,806
1920-21	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921-22	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1921-22 as under —

Country	Imports from.	Exports to
United Kingdom	\$2,026,218	\$4,866,821
United States	6,127,958	1,911,749
Canada	9,077,168	1,260,225
Portugal	54,583	2,077,774
Spain	115,550	2,668,010

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1921-22 was upwards of \$14,448,726.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the rail ways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St John's.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—There were 604 miles of railway open in 1919. The trans insular line runs to Port aux Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, Bonaville Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassy, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay).

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 847 post offices in 1921, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 253,655 parcels. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 665 of telephone wire.

Shipping—On Dec. 31, 1919, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 326 sailing vessels of 149,197 tons, and 126 steam vessels of 22,205 tons. In 1918 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 1,711,668 tons, of which 1,315,704 tons were British.

TOWNS

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 38,645), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonaville (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner in London (vacant)
 Secretary and Acting High Commissioner,
 Capt Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

LABRADOR

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north, the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killiney. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population *			
		Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Increase 1911-1921	Estimated 31st Dec 1922.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,172,835
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,590,263
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	513,234
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	788,577
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	218,924
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	343,551
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,551
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	2,557
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	5,633,492

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Oversea Departures	Total	
1917	129,965	65,089	195,054	48,029	87,039	135,068	33,666
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	59,247	109,496	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,930	62,776	128,706	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	89,969	146,258	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,149	126,225	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,375	106,686	44,731

Inter-censal Increases 1871-1921

Year of Census	Result of Census			Decennial Increase	Net Immigration during Period.	
	Males	Females	Total			
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871	166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881	191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891	382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901	24,679
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911	57,112
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921	201,689

Races and Religions

Races	1911	1921	Religions	1911	1922.
European	4,402,662	5,387,423	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,830
Chinese, incl. half caste	25,772	20,674	Presbyterians ..	453,236	636,294
Japanese do	3,576	2,921	Methodists	547,806	622,621
Hindus and Cingalese do	4,052	3,790	Other Protestants	452,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated) ..	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Do half caste	10,113	11,406	Jews	17,267	21,615
Other Races	8,820	9,220			

* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aborigines, which are estimated as 60,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Australian Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters — *North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait, *East*, Pacific Ocean, *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude, the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area. The former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora, the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity, the strike of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N to S, and the tertiary formation to be found in the N, S, and W develops in the S.F. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.I. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.I. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin, on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy, on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly, and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate — The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept 22 (Spring), and Dec 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, lighthouses and quarantine, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes, with authority to assume the control of railways, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) £10,000

Military Secretary, Hon. C. H. Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers, Capt. A. Lawrence, Lieut. W. J. Seymour, R.N. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lieut. F. A. Forster

Official Secretary, J. H. Starling, O.B.E.

Executive Council (Feb. 9, 1923)

<i>Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs</i> , Rt Hon Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P C M C	£2,100
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon E C G Page	1,650
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon L E Groom	1,650
<i>Minister for Defence</i> , Hon E K Bowden	1,650
<i>Minister for Works and Rlys</i> , Hon P G Stewart	1,650
<i>Minister for Trade and Customs and for Health</i> , Hon A Chapman	1,650
<i>Minister for Home and Territories</i> , Rt Hon G F Pearce P C	1,650
<i>Postmaster Gen</i> , Hon W G Gibson	1,650
<i>Vice Pres Executive Council</i> , Hon L Atkinson	1,650
<i>Honorary Ministers</i> , Hon R V Wilson	
Hon T W Crawford	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS**Prime Minister's Department —**

<i>Sec</i> P E Deane, C M G	£1,250
<i>Public Service Board</i> , Maj Gen Sir C B B White, K C M G, K C V O C B, D S O	
W J Skewes, Brig Gen J P R McGilhn, C M G, C B E, V D	
<i>Auditor General</i> J W Israel, I S O	1,000
<i>Sec to Auditor General</i> , G H Gatehouse	675

Treasury —

<i>Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances</i> , I R Collins, C M G, C B E	£1,400
<i>Asst Sec</i> C J Cerutti	750
<i>Accountant</i> , J I Hetherington	750
<i>Commissioner of Taxes</i> R Ewing	1,250
<i>Governor, Commonwealth Bank</i> , I Kell (acting)	

Attorney General's Department —

<i>Secretary, Solicitor General and Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , Sir Robert R Garran, K C M G	£2,000
<i>Asst Sec and Asst Parly Draftsman</i> G S Knowles, C B E	900
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , Gordon H Castle	1,250
<i>Commr of Patents</i> R G Ferguson	900
<i>Public Service Arbitrator</i> , Atlee Hunt C M G	2,000

Home and Territories —

<i>Sec to Dept</i> J G McLaren, B A	£1,100
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , I J Quinlan	675
<i>Commonwealth Statistician</i> C H Wickens, F I A	1,000
<i>Chief Electoral Officer</i> R C Oldham	900
<i>Surveyor General and Director of Lands</i> , J T H Goodwin	900
<i>Administrator, Northern Territory</i> , I C Urquhart	
<i>Lieut Governor, Papua</i> , Hon J H Murray, C M G	
<i>Administrator, Territory of New Guinea</i> , Brig Gen E A Wisdom, C B, C M G, D S O, V D	
<i>Administrator, Nauru</i> , Brig Gen T Griffiths, C M G, C B E, D S O	
<i>Administrator Norfolk Island</i> , Lieut. Gen. J W Parnell, C M G, C B E	
<i>Commonwealth Meteorologist</i> , H A Hunt	850

Postmaster General —

<i>Sec to Dept</i> , Justinian Oxenham, I S O	£1,150
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J C T Vardon, P Howe	each 650
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer</i> , F Golding	1,000
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , G G Haldane	850

Defence —

<i>Secretary</i> , T Trumble, C M G, C B E	£1,150
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , W A Newman	650
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , Col T J Thomas	900
<i>Chemical Adviser</i> , Marcus Bell	1,200
<i>Sec., Naval Board</i> , Paymr Com G L Macandie, C B E	
<i>Finance and Civil Member, Navy</i> , A Martin	

Trade and Customs —

<i>Comptroller General and Chairman, Tariff Board</i> R McK Oakley C B E V D	£1,200
<i>Director Gen. of Health and Director of Quarantine</i> , J H L Cumpston, M D D I H	1,200
<i>Analyst</i> , W P Wilkinson	850
<i>Director of Lighthouses</i> , J F Ramsbotham	1,000
<i>Director of Navigation</i> , Capt J K Davis	800
<i>Director, Bureau of Science and Industry</i> , Sir George H Knibbs, C M G	2,000
<i>Director Bureau of Commerce and Industry</i> , Stirling Taylor	

Works and Railways —

<i>Secretary</i> W D Bingle, I S O	£1,140
<i>Director (en of Works)</i> , Col P I Owen	1,200
<i>Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways</i> , N G Bell	1,800
<i>Reparation Commissioners</i> , Col J M Semmens, C B E V D Maj J E Barrett, Major A H Leese, M C	

THE LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives similarly elected for a maximum of three years contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives 1921 is made up of 27 for New South Wales 21 for Victoria, 20 from Queensland 7 from South Australia and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and Country Parties. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon Thomas Givens
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt Hon. Alexander Watt, P C

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Rt Hon Sir Adrian Knox, P C K C M G	£3,500
<i>Judges</i> , Hon Isaac Alfred Isaacs Hon Henry Bournes Higgins Hon Frank Gavan Duffy, Hon. Charles Powers, Hon George Edward Rich, Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke	each 3,000
<i>Arbitration Court, President</i> , Hon Charles Powers. <i>Deputy Presidents</i> , Hon. Sir John Quick, Noel Augustin Webb	

DEFENCE

On the 31st December, 1922, the training strength of the Military Force was 37,154, considerable reductions having been made as the result of the Washington Conference of November, 1921. The administration of rifle

clubs is now under civil control, members totalled 41,753 at December 31, 1922. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1922-23 was £4,854,141. The total expenditure on defence including war expenditure, was estimated at £47,160,475.

Navy

Under the *Australian Defence Scheme*, Australia provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H M A S* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and served with the Royal Naval forces throughout the war. The Australian fleet consists of the *Australia*, *Melbourne* (flag ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Ade laide*, 3 sloops, 11 destroyers and several auxiliaries. *H M A S Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces on May 15, 1923, consisted of approximately 370 officers and 3,420 petty officers and men. There is also a *P A N* Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System. The Washington Conference of 1921 has had a marked effect on Naval Defence schemes, as all warship building and naval base construction has been suspended, and the ships in commission have been reduced from 25 to 13.

Army

By a Federal Law of 1902 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18 and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks, the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. Australia had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the New South Wales, 164,030 Victoria, 112,399 Queensland, 57,705 South Australia, 34,959 West Australia, 32,211 Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their record of Honours and Decorations was 116 65, GCMG 3, KCMG 9, CMG 149, KCB 9, CB 42, KBE 3, CBE 33, OBE 125, MBE 99, DSO 619, RVO 2, EEC 147, MC 2,366, DCM 1,753, MM. 9,926, MSM. 1,176, AM 3, DFC 52, AFO 16, APM 2, and 1,032 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. from the outbreak of the War to July 31, 1920, were killed, 59,342, wounded, 166,819, sick, 87,257, not specified, 212—total, 314,336.

The *total cost of the War* to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1922, was £473,390,950, of which amount upwards of £107,558,123 was charged against revenue.

Air

In 1912 approval was given for the establishment, as part of the Army organization, of a Central Flying School for the training of aeroplane pilots. In 1920 it was resolved to establish an Australian Air Force. The permanent strength of the Air Force as at June 30, 1923, was 49 officers

and 206 airmen. The sum of £43,997 was provided on the 1922-23 Estimates for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance repayable to States
	£	£	£
1917-18	36,839,868	30,499,494	6,340,374
1918-19	44,716,918	38,262,585	6,454,333
1919-20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920-21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921-22	64,913,085	65,118,265	7,000,000
1922-23	59,500,000	55,000,000	7,000,000

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s per head of the population.

DEBT

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta Coodanadatta Railway Debt whose combined amounts were £3,951,746 at June 30, 1922. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1922, was £426,070,509, including a War Loan from the British Government of £51,453,288. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1922) to about £593,000,000, or about £160 per head of the population.

Banking—On June 30, 1922, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £295,713,833, and the Australian assets to £302,660,301. At the close of the financial year 1921-22 there were 3,413,280 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £162,273,233.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1920-21 and 1921-22 were—

	1920-21	1921-22
Agricultural	£112,801,000	£81,800,000
Pastoral	86,882,000	69,254,000
Dairying, &c	52,613,000	44,417,000
Forests and Fisheries	10,490,000	10,373,000
Mining	21,613,000	19,977,000
Manufacturing	109,435,000	180,751,000
	£393,824,000	£346,668,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,902,722,840 acres, of which 15,357,024 were under cultivation in 1921-22.

Crop	Acreage	Produce Bushels
Wheat	9,719,042	129,082,806
Oats	733,406	12,147,433
Barley	298,910	6,086,585
Maize	305,186	7,840,438
Hay	2,694,519	3,902,189
Sugar Cane	197,293	1,432,890
		Tons
Live Stock	1920	1921
Sheep	77,897,555	82,206,470
Cattle	13,499,737	14,441,209
Horses	2,415,510	2,430,126
Pigs	704,466	982,985

In addition the following amounts were spent from 1920-21 to 1922-23: 1921-22, £25,098,595; 1922-23, £24,608,700; 1923-24, £27,357,321; and 1924-25, £27,222,222.

In 1922 Australia produced 631,514,435 lb of wool (as in the grease), against 547,502,715 lb in 1921, 567,071,340 lb of butter in 1921, 32,633,003 lb of cheese in 1921, and 58,614,459 lb of bacon and hams in 1921.

Minerals and Minerals—In 1922 the value of gold produced was £3,539,860 (in 1921, £4,018,685), silver and lead, £1,539,992 (1921), copper, £803,957 (1921), tin £418,418 (1921), coal, £11,014,831 (1921), the value of all minerals produced in 1921 being £19,977,384.

Manufactures—In 1921-22 there were in Australia 18,023 industrial establishments, employing 395,425 hands, wages paid amounted to £68,050,861 the value of plant and machinery, lands and buildings, £145,408,138 of materials used, £190,410,265, value added by manufacture, £129,921,500, and total value of final output, £320,331,765.

Labour Statistics—In 1922 there were 387 Trade Unions with 102,938 members of whom 86,052 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1922 was 1,041,915 males and 449,388 females.

The number of unemployed members of trade unions has averaged 9.3 per cent. The average cost of food, groceries and housing combined, in the six capital towns was 5.7 per cent less in 1922 than in 1921, and 60 per cent more than in 1921. Wholesale prices declined during 1922 by 7.6 per cent, but were 75.8 per cent higher than in 1921. Average nominal weekly rates of wages fell from 6s 6d in 1921 to 5s 6d in 1922 but owing to the lower cost of living effective wages were in 1922 12.6 per cent higher than in 1921. During 1922, 445 industrial disputes occurred, involving 652 workers and entailing an estimated loss of £751,509 in wages.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The Imports and Exports of Australia for the years 1915-16-1921-22 are as follows the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1916-17	£76,228,679	£97,955,482	£174,184,161
1917-18	62,334,449	81,429,221	143,763,670
1918-19	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
1919-20	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801
1920-21	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738
1921-22	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971

Total trade of 1915-16 £30 13s 9d per head, 1916-17 £35 8s 3d per head, 1917-18 £28 17s 0d per head, 1918-19 £42 11s 4d per head, 1919-20 £46 18s 1d per head, 1920-21 £54 14s 14d per head and 1921-22 £41 18s 2d.

Exchange of trade, 1921-22—

Country	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom	£53,000,000	£57,743,000
Germany	86,000	4,004,000
United States	12,853,000	8,314,000
Belgium	951,000	5,016,000
France	2,732,000	8,701,000
New Zealand	1,703,000	4,680,000
India	3,747,000	6,770,000
Ceylon	1,009,000	711,000
Japan	3,582,000	7,953,000
South Africa	337,000	1,060,000
Canada	3,146,000	374,000
Argentina	12,000	8,000
Netherlands East Indies	3,217,000	2,368,000
Switzerland	1,076,000	38,000
Italy	4,047,000	8,047,000

Principal articles (£ sterling, 000 omitted) —

Imports	1920-21	1921-22
Apparel and Textiles	44,383	30,171
Metals and Machinery	39,749	22,585
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	5,588	3,553
Timber	4,974	2,493
Paper and Stationery	8,979	4,856
Bags and Sacks	5,206	2,132
Motor Spirit	4,000	3,085
Kerosene	1,533	779
Indiarubber and Manufactures	2,359	1,232
Sugar	6,560	175
Tea	1,477	2,051
Spirits (potable)	1,650	1,381
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	2,186	463
Tobacco, Cigars, etc	3,824	2,467
Exports	1920-21	1921-22
Wool	33,780	47,977
Wheat	34,473	28,544
Skins and Hides	3,444	3,142
Butter	11,067	7,988
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	2,423	705
Fallow Meat	1,360	1,443
Flour	7,053	5,546
Timber	4,949	5,580
Coal	1,404	1,198
Lead (Pig and Matte)	2,239	1,200
Tin (Ingots)	705	1,730
	497	284

The share of the various States in the external trade of Australia in 1921-22 was as under—

State	Imports	Exports*
New South Wales	£43,321,478	£48,012,511
Victoria	36,352,056	34,644,122
Queensland*	6,639,249	17,573,103
South Australia	9,047,222	14,747,260
Western Australia	4,308,122	10,797,000
Tasmania*	1,385,958	2,067,443
Northern Territory	12,115	5,036

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1922, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses—

State	Miles open
New South Wales	5,475 (359)
Victoria	4,375 (58)
Queensland	7,064 (1,265)
South Australia	3,487 (53)
Western Australia	4,867 (675)
Tasmania	873 (236)
Federal Capital Territory	5 —
Northern Territory	199 —

Total 26,345 (2,848)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1921-22 were £38,194,630, working expenses £29,817,970, and net earnings £8,376,660, being at the rate of 2s 10d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£244,353,232) of 3.43 per cent., as against 2.53 per cent. in 1919-20.

A scheme for the conversion of the Melbourne suburban system to electric traction has been

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transshipment to an overseas country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from Australia, thus, much of the produce of Queensland is credited to New South Wales and of Tasmania to Victoria.

completed About 143 route miles was involved in this scheme

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 1,021 miles, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year. A scheme is under consideration to connect north and south by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S. Aust.), a distance of 1,021 miles.

Tramways—There are 628 miles of tramways in Australia, 456 miles of which are of electric, 98 of steam, 46 of cable and 28 of horse traction. The several Governments control 424 miles municipal authorities, 110 miles, and the remaining 94 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The principal gauge in use is 4 ft 8½ inch (496 miles) 101 miles are at 3 ft 6 inch and the remainder, 5 ft 3 inch and 2 ft 0 inch gauge.

Shipping—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the 6 years 1917-1922 was as follows (tonnage in brackets) —

Year	Entered	Cleared
1916-17	1 486 (3 851 292)	1 500 (3 843 150)
1917-18	1 079 (2 456 757)	1 118 (2 574 993)
1918-19	1 350 (3 239 060)	1 264 (2 941 426)
1919-20	1 476 (4 041 544)	1 505 (4 044 963)
1920-21	1 830 (4 758 916)	1 844 (4 744 102)
1921-22	1 567 (4 560 381)	1 544 (4 520 897)

Of the vessels entered (1921-22), 1,224 were under the British flag (Australia 346 of 589,175 tons U.K., 729 of 2,802,487 tons N.Z., 80 of 103,471 tons other British, 60 of 124,900 tons) and 343 under foreign flags (Dutch 42, of 134,662 tons French, 40, of 69,033 tons Japanese, 72, of 218,564 tons, Norwegian, 54, of 123,218 tons, United States, 52, of 139,686 tons other foreign, 82 of 237,095 tons).

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1921-22 was: Sydney 8,482 vessels of 7,541,361 tons, Melbourne 4,530 (2,608,013), Brisbane 972 (2,215,273) Adelaide (exclusive of coastwise) 898 (3,040,222) Fremantle 697 (2,528,464) and Hobart 331 (522,746).

Posts and Telegraphs—In year ended June 30, 1922, there were 8,381 post and receiving offices, dealing with 778,057,333 letters &c., there were 6,642 telegraph stations, with 247,636 miles of wire transmitting and receiving 21,077,443 cable and telegrams in 1921-22. At the end of year, 1921-22, 258,477 Telephones were connected with 2,793 telephone exchanges. 220 636,629 "local" and 13,968 169 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year.

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan 1, 1921, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth, £250,000 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1922-23. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,
Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph

Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.

£3,000

Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L.

Shepherd, I.S.O.

2,000

Assistant Sec., Lt. Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.

£700

Chief Clerk (vacant)

648

Military Adviser, Brig. Gen. T. A. Blamey,

O.B., G.M.G., D.S.O.

950

Naval Representative, Capt. J. T. Robins,

R.A.N., A.D.C.

950

Director of Migration and Settlement,

Percy Hunter

Gen. Manager, Commonwealth Shipping

Line, H. B. Larkin

Commissioner for the Commonwealth in America

Commissioner, Hon. D. MacKinnon

Official Secretary, D. B. Edward, Room

1023, South Ferry Buildings, 44, White

hall Street, New York.

£500

Trade Commissioner in the East

Straits Settlements F. T. Sheaf, Singapore

Territories

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 120°-136° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles. The population on March 31, 1923, was 3,590 (exclusive of full blood aboriginals).

Part of the country is desert, but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. Also pigs thrive well, but sheep raising has not proved the success it once promised to be. Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which, under normal conditions will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other States for disposal. Owing to adverse circumstances, the meat works have been closed since 1921. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid. From January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. There are thousands of square miles of first class pasturage which will one day carry millions of cattle. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungall (200 miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans-continental railway.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town.

Administrator of Northern Territory
Frederic Charles Urquhart £1,750

Government Secretary, Charles Barnett Story 700

Director of Lands and Mines Dept., E. C. Playford 650

Judge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts 1,000

Special Magistrate, E. Copley Playford

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906. The Territory of Papua comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150°50' E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude, also the Iriobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Lousiades the Conflict Group, and the Laughlin Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of seven members who, with three non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The White population in 1922 was 1,104. It is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the number of natives owing to the fact that much of the country is unexplored. The official estimate is 250,000. In 1922, 60,314 acres were under crops (46 515 coconuts, 7,465 rubber and 5,822 sisal hemp).

Generally speaking Papua is a mountainous country towards the Netherlands border the mountains subside and give place to large areas of low country, which becomes swampy along the coast. The N.E. shores are mostly bold, but the great ranges are not so conspicuous. The islands are mostly mountainous. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products.

	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	£138,175	£123,288
Expenditure	146,827	124,912
Imports	484,770	305,705
Exports	172,672	220,236

Lieut. Gov. and Chief Judicial Officer, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G. £1,800

Commr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric., Hon. M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E. 1,000

Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion 900

Dep. Judicial Officer, Hon. C. E. Herbert 1,200

Treasurer, Hon. E. W. T. Kendrick 750

Chief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist, W. M. Strong, M.D. 800

Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. L. L. Bell 700

CAPITAL, Port Moresby

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 80° S, and in longitude between 140° E and 150° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (Bougainville, and Buka), covering in all a total area of 92,000 square miles. Kaiser Wilhelm Land, which was the German share of the New Guinea Mainland, is 70,000 square miles in area. The principal river is the Sepik which is navigable for 250 miles. The Bismarck Archipelago has an area of 18,000 square miles, the best known islands being New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Duke of York Islands and the Admiralty Group. The Solomon Islands are 4,300 miles in area.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1921-22 there were 273,272 acres under crops (coconuts 168,060 rubber, 3,000). The White population in 1921 was 1,288, the Native population in 1921 was 187,517 (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made).

Australia has full power of administration and legislation over the Territory as an integral part of the Commonwealth, and may apply to it her own laws. The mandatory must promote to the utmost the material and moral well being and the social progress of the inhabitants. The natives must not be militarily trained, and no naval and military bases are to be established. The mandate was received in April 1921, and civil administration was proclaimed to commence from 9th May, 1921.

	1920-21	1921-22
Imports	£661,441	£468,711
Exports	673,992	499,197

Administrator, Brig Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.P. £1,800

Chief Justice, D. S. Wanless, C.M.G. 1,000

Dir. of Pub. Health, Dr. W. L. Calov (actg.) 1,200

Government Sec., H. H. Page D.S.O., M.C. 804

Treasurer, H. C. Townsend O.B.E. 780

Commr. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew 780

Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs 732

Secretary for Lands, Mines Survey and Forests, J. H. Hunt 756

Director of Agriculture, G. Bryce 1,250

Director of Public Works, S. M. H. Fowler 900

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 5,328 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1921, was 717.

Administrator, Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Parnell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

President Exec. Council, A. Randall

States of the Commonwealth

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E long, and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles—i.e., more than five times the area of England and Wales and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom

POPULATION

Census.	Males	Females	Total
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	515,672	1,128,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1921	1,071,943	1,029,349	2,101,292

Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1919	48,528	26,385	15,818
1920	53,974	20,961	20,183
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1922: Births 25.67, Deaths 8.91, Marriages 8.17. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 54.01.

Religions

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,301. Roman Catholic 482,575. Presbyterian 219,932. Methodist 182,977. Congregational (Independent) 22,235. Baptist 24,722. Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N S W being (from N to S) Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourcock, Monaro and Munlong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,266 feet.

Rivers—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Bega, Towamba and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63° F., the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 50° to 59°, southern tableland 45° to 57°. Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from

67° in the north to 60° in the south. Western Division from 63° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of New South Wales His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K C B, M V O, born 1864 (1923) £5,000

Private Secretary, Official Secretary, H S C Budge Lieutenant Governor, Hon Sir William Forster Cullen, K C M G, LL D, born 1855

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April 13, 1922.)

President, H E the Governor Premier, Hon Sir George Warburton Fuller, K C M G, M L A £2,000

Lands and Forests, Hon. Walter Ernest Wearne M L A Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health, Hon Charles William Oakes, C M G, M L A £1,500

Attorney General, Hon Thomas Rainsford Bavin, M L A £1,600

Colonial Treasurer, Hon Sir Arthur Alfred Clement Cocks K B E, M L A £1,500

Public Works and Railways and State Industrial Enterprises, Hon Richard Thomas Ball, M L A £1,500

Agriculture, (Capt) Hon Frank Augustus Chaffey, M L A £1,500

Public Instruction, Hon Albert Bruntnell, M L A £1,500

Mines and Local Government, Hon John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, M L A £1,500

Justice, Hon Thomas John Ley, M L A £1,500

Labour and Industry, Hon E H Farrar, M L C £1,500

Solicitor General (vacant) Vice President of the Executive Council, Hon Sir J H Carruthers, K C M G, LL D, M L O 900

UNDER SECRETARIES, &c

Public Service Board, J S Marks (Chairman), £2,500 W D Loveridge, J Leslie Williams, C M G, £1,500, F S Champion (Secretary) £700

Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness, C M G £1,205

Treasury, John Spence, B A £1,205

Chief Accountant and Dep. Director of Finance, B S B. Stevens 905

Lands E P Fleming, LL B £1,045

Under Sec. for Public Works, T B Cooper £1,205

Attorney General and Dept. of Justice, D R Jamieson £1,045

Mines, R H Cambage £1,205

Agriculture, George Valder £1,205

Dept. of Labour & Industry, E. J. Payne £1,205

Education, S H Smith £1,205

Local Government, J Garlick £1,205

Secretary, Premier's Dept., Clifford Henderson Hay, C M G, M V O	£985	Gen. Manager, Govt Dockyard (New castle), A E Cutler, M INST C E	£1,985
Govt Statistician, Registrar and Actuary of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H A Smith, F.S.S.	903	President, Metropolitan Bd of Water Supply, W J Millner, A.M.I.C.E.	1,100
Chief Railway Com., J Fraser, C M G	3,000	Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C C Lance	1,500
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon J H Cann, H Fox each	1,500	Commissioners, R. T. McKay, W O Connor each	900
Secretary, W J Morris	1,000	Secretary E W Austin	900
Chief Accountant, T J Hartigan	1,300	Engr in Chief, W E Adams, M INST C E	1,300
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E Lucy	1,400	AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON	
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, R. L. Ranken	1,250	Agent General in London, Sir T A Coghlan, K O M G, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance £800)	£1,850
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A Hodgson	1,300	Secretary J W Ferguson	650
Comptroller of Stores F C Garside	900	Consulting and Inspecting Engineer J Davis, M I C P	
Solicitor, John S Cargill	1,285	THE LEGISLATURE	
Medical Officer, Dr George H Taylor	1,000	Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly	
Signal Engineer, Cyril B Byles	900	Members of the Legislative Council (84 in August 1923), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Several women have since contested seats, but none has been elected. With few exceptions all natural born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902 and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark each candidate in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in March, 1922, of 636,666 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 456,949, or 73.3, voted, and similarly of 614,362 female electors 408,555 or 66.5, voted.	
Traffic Auditor William H Denneen	1,000	President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F Flowers	£925
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward Doran	1,300	Chairman of Committees, Hon B. B O Connor, LL B	500
Chief Electrical Engineer (highways and Tramways), Orlando W Irwin	1,300	Clerk of the Parliaments, W L S. Cooper	884
Engineer (Tramways), Geo R Cowdery	900	Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon D Levy, LL B	1,400
Estates Agent, P S Hunt	1,100	Chairman of Committees, R B Walker	840
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J J C Bradfield	1,300	Leader of Opposition, J T Lang, M L A (in addition to allowance as M P)	250
Chief Engineer Railway and Tramway Construction, W Hutchinson	1,300	Clerk of Assembly W S. Mowie, C M G	924
Registrar General, W G Hayes Williams	1,235	Librarian, P P Quinn (acting)	677
Auditor General, J A Coghlan	1,250	Principal Shorthand Writer, R R Carrington	834
Parliamentary Draftsman, A H Uther, B A	1,085	Soc., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkin	734
Public Trustee, I W Garrett	1,235	THE JUDICATURE	
Commissioner of Taxation, W H Whiddon	1,235	The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts,	
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, W E Forsyth	885		
Government Printer, A J Kent	903		
Director General of Public Health, W G Armstrong, M B D P H	1,335		
Comptroller of Accounts A Lynch	885		
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G H S King (Chairman), J B Cramsie			
J P Osborne each	1,500		
Board of Trade, Deputy President, J B. Holme, B.A., LL B	1,000		
Commissioners, W J Willington J Routley A G Cooper, Hon E J Kavanagh, M L C each	750		
Secretary, H L Lamond, LL B	700		
Superintendent of Navigation Capt J E Morris	835		
Inspector Gen. of Police, James Mitchell, O B E	1,500		
Inspector Gen. of Mental Hospitals Eric Sinclair, M D	1,335		
Comptroller Gen. of Prisons, W Urquhart	910		
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, The Minister for Agriculture (Chairman), H H Dare, G J Evatt each	1,250		
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan	1,235		
Constructor of Buildings, W Bruce	985		
Dep Govt Architect, G McL Blair	741		
Government Astronomer, W E Cooke, M A, F R A S	810		
Valuer General and Land Redemption Officer, E J Sievers	1,250		
Surveyor General and Chief Surveyor, A H Chesterman	985		
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Bours	1,235		
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T E Burrows	1,085		
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Coxin	1,085		

Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1854.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. Cullen, **£3,500**
K O M G, LL.D.

Putative Judges, Hon. P. W. Street, Hon. A. Gordon, Hon. D. G. Ferguson, Hon. J. M. Harvey, Hon. A. G. F. James, Hon. J. L. Campbell, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E. each **2,600**

Land and Valuation Court Judge, Hon. Herbert Pike **2,600**

Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street

Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. A. Gordon

Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey

Judge, Industrial Arbitration Court, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmonds **£2,500**

Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin, His Honour Judge Curlewis, His Honour Judge Beeby each **1,500**

District Courts

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Hamilton, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White and His Honour Judge Mocatta each **1,500**

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and Fair Rent Courts have also been established

Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett **£1,800**

EDUCATION

Education—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at State primary schools. The total enrolment in 1922 in 3,213 State schools was 326,320 and the average daily attendance 254,382. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £3,733,831. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 3,005 students (2,293 male and 712 female) in 1922. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 21,328, and 1,094 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were in 1922, 682 private colleges and schools, with 80,125 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, etc.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30 1923, are stated as under—

Year	Revenue including Advances repaid	Expenditure including Transfers and Advances	Public Debt
1919	23,448,166	23,833,308	147,174,526
1920	26,429,496	30,110,073	154,776,028
1921	34,671,796	34,476,892	164,136,492
1922	32,427,820	34,666,521	176,674,367
1923	34,426,994	28,971,106	283,871,126

To the total revenue during 1922-23, Railways and Tramways contributed £19,145,082, and other Business Undertakings, £3,527,246. A sum of £2,632,036—equal to £142 6d per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,429,017. Included in the total Expenditure were the following—Interest upon Public Debt and Special Deposits, £1,604,687 (exclusive of £6,122,519 charged to Business Undertakings), Public Instruction, £4,085,177, Business Undertakings, £15,530,763. Similar details for 1922-23 are not yet available.

Banking, &c.—There were (March 31, 1923) 15 banks within N.S.W. with total assets, £137,146,842, including advances, £109,402,561, coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £21,374,758, and liabilities, £113,547,716, including deposits, £111,234,853. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1923, amounted to £61,847,306, representing 1,233,051 depositors. The amount assured in Life Assurance Societies in New South Wales in 1922 was £72,065,605 Ordinary, and £11,711,732 Industrial, being £30 12 3d and £5 20s per head of population. The membership of Friendly Societies was 209,132 and the funds at June 30, 1922 were £2,578,937. Members of Trade Unions numbered 263,487, the funds of 213 Unions at Dec 31, 1922 being £199,715.

Shipping—Excluding coastal trade, 3,062 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1922-23, the net tonnage being 8,408,127, the clearances were 3,028 vessels of 8,222,384 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1922-23 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 8,377 vessels of 8,813,432 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent ships.

Railways—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines representing about 158 miles are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1923, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,318, the capital cost amounted to £89,276,871, and the net earnings for the year 1922-23 to £4,571,359, or 4s 2½d per train mile. There were also 225 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £9,975,031, and the net earnings £305,808, or 4d per train mile.

The population to each mile of railway line open was 405, and the area 58 square miles.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1922-23 there were 2,568 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 240,000,479 letters and postcards, 66,381,106 newspapers, 24,951,225 books, packets and parcels, and 8,112,522 telegrams, including 522,003 cablegrams, were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 80,422.

TRADE

The overseas imports into New South Wales during 1922-23 were valued at £55,020,160, and the overseas exports at £42,591,224.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State, 4,442,848 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during

this year ended June 30, 1922, producing 42,567,000 bushels of wheat, 3,976,300 bushels of maize, 1,169,900 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 57,835 tons of potatoes and 8,386 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar cane to the extent of 149,474 tons was crushed and 667,105 gallons of wine, and 1,135,693 bushels of citrus fruit and 433,533 cases of bananas, almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1922-23 was 3,907,360 acres, including 336,958 acres which were fed off. The wheat yield was 28,594,000 bushels of grain and 655,500 tons of hay.

Land Alienation—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1922 was 64,365,346 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and home and mining, and other purposes at the same date was 112,037,120 acres.

Live Stock—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep farming and several breeds of sheep including the celebrated merino which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1922 there were 669,800 horses, 974,087 dairy cows, 2,572,443 all other cattle, 37,177,402 sheep, 383,669 swine, 36,190 goats, and 1,384 camels. In 1921-22 285,418,000 lb (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced in addition to 630,380 cwt of tallow, 100,672,581 lb butter, 7,367,057 lb cheese, and 20,422,876 lb bacon and lard. During 1921-22 there were 137,700 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,900 being males, and 16,800 females.

Value of Rural Industries—The agricultural industry was valued in 1921-22 at £20,261,000 dairying, and farm yard produce at £12,914,000 and pastoral industry at £23,657,000, a total of £56,832.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping—The value of these industries in 1921-22 was £3,628,000 and 6,900 persons were employed.

Mining Industry—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, aluminite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble and kerosene shale diamonds, rubies, opals and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1922 was £12,958,008, coal accounting for £8,507,946, silver, silver lead and ore £2,379,396, and gold £107,139. The value of machinery at all mines was £8,143,540 and tools used, £214,559. The value of land, buildings, etc., was £3,704,782. The mining industry gave employment to 26,209 miners during the year.

Manufacturing Industry—In 1921-22 there were 6,356 manufacturing works and the employees numbered 148,876, of whom 122,362 were males and 26,514 females. The amount of £26,783,242 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £218 or 6d and females £91 12s 4d. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £32,052,303, and of machinery, tools and plant £33,222,530. The machinery in use represented 559,106 h.p., including steam, 358,799 h.p., gas 18,830 h.p., electricity, 178,419 h.p., water, 104 h.p., oil, 2,945 h.p. The value of goods manufactured or work done was £132,820,065, materials used, £28,090,366, and fuel consumed, £2,983,730, the production, i.e., value added to raw materials, was £45,745,939.

The principal products of the factories during 1921-22 were—

	Quantity	Value at Works
Saw milling native logs	243,593,242 sup. ft.	£1,900,612
Bacon and ham	18,544,007 lb	650,828
Butter	38,694,451 lb	1,648,112
Biscuits	39,463,841 lb	1,268,200
Jams and preserves	27,666,990 lb	792,604
Pickles and sauces	8,348,207 pints	272,961
Flour	336,572 tons	5,159,752
Brass and Pollard	127,952 tons	925,257
Milk condensed &c	7,395,696 lb	247,172
Raw sugar (cane)	356,126 cwt.	536,197
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	24,756,286 gal.	2,478,946
Acetated waters &c	5,301,151 doz.	863,810
Tobacco cigars and cigarettes	12,446,499 lb	4,366,314
Boots shoes and slippers	4,425,249 pairs	2,663,189
Bricks	200,667,385 no.	962,504
Cement	163,059 tons	736,841
Gas	8,330,822 ind. cub. ft.	1,774,757
Electric light and power	374,398,576 units	2,022,866
Wool scoured (Greasy Wool) (skins)	18,650,56 lb	272,767
Twine and Twills	13,767,027 lb	1,366,738
Twine and Cloth	5,514,267 yards	606,196
Meat tinned	6,748,321 lb	170,751
Soap	356,082 cwt.	898,012
Tallow	361,749 cwt.	530,397
Leather	17,821,000 lb	1,447,004
Iron	336,619 tons	2,962,221
Lig. Iron	66,241 tons	

The production of steel during the year 1922 was steel, 31,183 tons, rails, 90,545 tons, bars and sections, 73,494 tons, plates, 80 tons, billets, 16,888 tons.

The control of the fisheries of the State is in the hands of the Board to supervise the industry, and a Commission administers the Forestry Act. The value of production of fisheries, forests and trapping in 1921-22, was £3,628,000. The total value of all primary industries in 1921-22 was £71,705,000, manufacturing £46,745,000, making a total for all industries £118,451,000 which is equal to £55 13s 4d per head of population.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were formerly made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1922, there were 326 awards and 107 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement, but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to

ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" was constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard in determining rates of wages

A Declaration made April 10 1923 fixed the Living Wage for adult employees as £3 19s per week for males and £2 10s per week for females

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government with the exception of an area of 125 447 square miles in the sparsely populated western division, the State is divided into 125 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land to float loans, to acquire land and works to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering maintenance of public places, traffic street and road lighting, public health and safety management of parks, &c

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1921 was £117,621 6s for municipalities including the city of Sydney, and £130,834,456, for shires

Gross Income

	Municipalities	Shires
1915	£2,902 56s	£1 066,121
1919	3 766,839	1 289 761
1920	4,282 06s	1 355,416
1921	5,063 677	1,547 601

Gross Expenditure

	Municipalities	Shires
1915	£2,738 836	£1,018,870
1919	3,670 715	1,307,998
1920	4,187 301	1,325,748
1921	5,079,601	1,557,388

TOWNS

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 128 miles, the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 20 feet and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading and coaling ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The total area of water in the port is 14,824 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 25 feet to 160 feet the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 135½ miles of streets, and a population of 209,970 (Dec. 1922) or, including suburbs, 2,037 miles of streets, and a population of 925,900. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,774 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,322 acres

Kunnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 222 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 87,470, Broken Hill, 22,700, Bathurst, 9,350, Bankstown, 12,460, Armidale, 5,380, Fairfield, 5,760, Dubbs, 5,700, Goulburn, 11,730, Granville, 14,370, Parramatta 15,050, Lismore 9,220, Maitland 12,360, Grafton and South Grafton 6,060, Albury, 7,970, Tamworth, 7,310, Lithgow 12,940, Wagga Wagga, 8,200, Orange, 7,570, Auburn, 14,770, Wollongong 6,980, Katoomba, 9,670, Lidscombe, 12,040, Liverpool, 6,370

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 32 days

DEPENDENCY

PORT HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north east of Sydney) Lat 31° 33' 4" S, Long 159° 4' 16" E Pop. Dec. 1921, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 280 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney

II—VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south east corner of Australia at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 400 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles and its extent of coast line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1917	671,008	746,231	1,417,239
1918	684,167	753,266	1,437,433
1919	739,872	783,369	1,523,241
1920	753,710	774,441	1,528,151
1921	784,995	785,798	1,570,793
1922	788,686	801,637	1,590,323

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1917	33 035	14,555	9,506
1918	31 601	15,177	9,156
1919	31,621	19,370	11 706
1920	36,214	16 822	14,898
1921	35 594	16 166	13,676
1922	36 288	15 155	12,996

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 657,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well wooded valleys.

Rivers—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian

tributaries The capital stands upon the Yarra Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range

Climate—The mean temperature over a period of 67 years was 58.4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.65 inches

GOVERNMENT

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria Rt Hon
The Earl of Strathmore KCMG, CB
CVO, CBE, VD (born 1862) (1920) £5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Keppel Palmer
Lieut. Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill
Irvine KCMG (1918)

THE MINISTRY (September, 1923)

Premier and Minister of Water Supply
and Minister in charge of the Wheat
Scheme Hon. H. S. W. Lawson M.L.A. £1,600
President of the Board of Land and Works,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Sur-
vey, and Minister of Immigration Hon.
John Allan M.L.A. 1,200
Treasurer, Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson,
KBE M.L.A. 1,200
Attorney General and Solicitor General
Hon. Sir Arthur Robinson, KCMG,
M.L.C. 1,200
Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of
Forests and Minister of Labour, Hon.
Sir Alexander Peacock KCMG, M.L.A. 1,200
Chief Sec. and Minister of Public Health,
Hon. S. S. Argyle, M.R.C.S., M.L.A. 1,200
Minister of Railways and of Agriculture,
Hon. F. E. Old M.L.A. 1,200
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister
of Mines, Hon. G. I. Goudie, M.L.C. 1,200
Without Portfolio Hon. H. Isaac Cohen,
K.C., M.L.C. Hon. J. Gordon M.L.A.,
Hon. M. E. Wettehull, M.L.A., Hon.
W. P. Crockett M.L.C. uny

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Public Serv. Commissioner C. S. McPherson
£1,250
Auditor General, J. A. Norris
1,250
Secretary to the Premier G. S. McLean
528
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mahbott
480
Chief Secretary's Department, Under Sec-
retary, W. Dickson 1,000
Under Treasurer, H. A. Pitt 1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,250
Law Department, A. I. Lewis 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Regis-
trar of Titles, N. R. Currey 700
Secretary Lands, W. McIver 1,750
Secretary Mines, A. H. Merrin 800
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply
Commission, W. Cattinach 2,000
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron 1,000

Secretary Public Works, G. Clowser £ 900
Pub. Health, Chairman Dr. E. Robertson 1,000
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy 950
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector General,
Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500
Victorian Railway Commrs. Harold Clapp
(Chairman), £5,000 W. M. Shannon
C. Miscamble each 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construc-
tion, C. H. Perrin 1,000
Secretary, E. C. Evers 900
Forests Commissioner, Owen Jones (Chair-
man) £1,000 H. R. Mackay, W. J.
Code each £800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton 750
Penal and Gaols Deputy Inspector Gen.,
C. S. McPherson
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector,
L. Thomas 700
Chief Comm. of Police A. Nicholson 900
Public Librarian F. I. Lonche Armstrong 800
Astronomer, T. M. Baldwin 700
Botanist W. Laidlaw 650
Custodian of Estates of Deceased Persons,
W. B. House 850
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. F. Collins,
M.A. 1,250
State Insurance, Commissioner, W. H.
Holmes 750
State Electricity Commission Lieut. Gen.
Sir J. Monash GCMG, KCB 3,000

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London Hon. John
McWhae, Melbourne Place, Strand,
W.C.2
Secretary H. G. W. Neale £604
Melbourne, distant 22,267 miles transit, 32 to
37 days

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legis-
lative Council of 34 members, elected for the
17 Provinces for 6 years, one half retiring every
3 years and the Legislative Assembly of 65
members elected for a maximum duration of
3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal
adult suffrage. The electors for the Council
number 353,440, and those for the Assembly
872,456
President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Francis Grenville Clarke £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
Sir John Emanuel Mackey, LL.B. 1,000

IHF JUDICATURE

There are magistrates courts and general
sessions and county courts and a Supreme
Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne
Judges
Chief Justice Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine,
KCMG £3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo
E. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt,
W. G. A. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan
each 2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S.
Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Woin-
arski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge
each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 950
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M.
Murphy 800
Crown Prosecutors H. C. G. Macindoe,
£1,000, J. A. Gurner, 8 Leeson 750
Crown Solicitor E. J. D. Guinness, 1,000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 247,204 children on the registers in 1921, the average attendance being about 68 per cent. **Secondary Education** is principally under private control, 59,922 pupils being in attendance at the 486 schools in 1921. There is a State-aided **University** at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	78,192,361
1919	13,044,088	13,979,407	80,678,644
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	87,647,739
1921	19,084,475	18,941,658	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199

Banking &c.—There were (Dec 31 1922) 15 banks, with total assets £85,914,172 within the State and liabilities £91,368,158. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1923, amounted to over £50,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated, the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 7,054,874 acres under cultivation in 1922-23, 2,644,314 were wheat crops and 492,356 oats, and 1,261,408 acres were cut for hay. In 1921-22, 1,335,066 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1921-22 was (including manufacturing values) £93,086,325.

Live Stock—There were in 1923, 794,898 milch cows, producing 82,981,570 lb of butter and 5,675,909 lb of cheese, and 990,762 other cattle, 11,765,520 sheep, 294,962 pigs, and 494,947 horses.

Minerals—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1922 being 106,872 oz (£453,962). Other minerals raised consisted principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony.

Trade and Industry—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State and the manufactures (6,753 factories, &c., employing 144,876 hands in 1921-22) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports overseas are wool, lead, butter, wheat flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and athletic bags and socks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public

gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1922), a population of 826,800 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 39,417, Bendigo (Sandhurst), 33,419, Geelong, 36,415, Castlemaine, 7,169, Warrnambool, 7,900, Mildura, 5,500, Ararat, 5,400, Wonthaggi, 5,430 and Hamilton, 5,100. Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S lat and 129° and 141° E long, the total area being 380,070 sq miles.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1917	213,691	233,139	446,830
1918	219,723	237,965	457,688
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245,325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603
1922	257,501	255,909	513,410

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during War.

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,055
1920	12,028	5,083	4,081
1921	12,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143

Birth rate 23.71 death rate 9.1 marriage rate 8.18 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality 47.33 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows—Church of England, 165,968, Methodists, 122,634, Congregationalists, 15,289, Baptists, 23,033, Lutherans, 24,606, Roman Catholics, 64,054, Presbyterians, 22,659, and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 53°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°.

but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 84 years record, is 21.08 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches

GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856 the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant Governor

GOVERNOR

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Lieut Gen. Sir George John Molesworth Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
born 1871 (1892) £5,000
Private Sec., Leigh Winsler, M.V.O.
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. Hambleton, C.B.E.
Lieut. Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born 1853 (1916)

MINISTRY

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).
Premier and Attorney General, Hon. Sir Henry Newman Darwell, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine (vacant)
Treasurer and Minister of Railways and of Industry, Hon. W. Hague
Commr. of Crown Lands, Immigration, Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. G. R. Laffer
Commr. of Public Works, Minister of Mines and of Education, Hon. I. Pascoe
Minister of Agriculture, and Assmt. Minister of Repatriation, Hon. G. F. Jenkins.

HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS

Under Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H. Blinman, M.V.O. £700
Sec. to Attorney Gen. G. G. Martin I.S.O. 700
Under Treasurer, R. R. Stuckey A.I.A. 800
Secretary of Lands, P. S. Messent 800
Secy. Public Works and Member Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhurst 675
Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, W. L. Summers 675
Surveyor General, T. E. Day 675
Engineer and Director, Local Govt. Dept. (vacant) 650
Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart, M.I.C.E. 900
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk 745
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B. 1,000
President Arbitration Court, Prof. W. Jethro Brown, LL.D. 1,700
Controller of Accounts, State Treasury, W. H. Selway 600
Auditor-General, W. E. Rogers 800
Commr. of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., O.M.G. 800
Chairman, Irrigation Commission, E. J. Field 1,250
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart 870
Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir, D.S.O., V.D. 800

Clerk Legis. Council, J. P. Morice £650
Do. House of Assembly, A. Searcy 650
Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine 750
Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A. 1,000
Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton 650
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner, D.Sc. 650
Supt. Secondary Education, W. J. Adey, B.A. 650
Chief Commissioner of Railways, W. A. Webb 5,000
Commissioner do., J. McGuire 1,350
Chief Mech. Engr. Ryhs, J. E. Shea 950
General Traffic Manager Ryhs, A. N. Day 950
Chief Engineer Ryhs, F. W. Stephen 900
Genl. Supt. do., E. J. Smith 700
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S. 1,200
Architect in Chief, A. E. Simpson 825
Crown Solicitor, C. F. W. Richards, LL.D. 1,100
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan, B.A., LL.B. 850
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer, M.I.C.E. 900
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins 1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc. 700
Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn 625
Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S. 500
Government Geologist, L. K. Ward, B.A. 850
Chairman Central Board of Health &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc. 900
Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S. 650
Commissioner of Taxes, R. W. Smith 775
Commissioner of Stamps, E. H. Cornish 650
Manager Produce Export Department, G. A. W. Pope 1,025
Registrar General of Deeds, T. G. Blackwell 650
Supt. of Mental Hospital, M. H. Downey, M.B. 750
Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves, D.Sc. 850
Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy 1,000
Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt 900
Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar 900
Public Trustee, W. Wright 800
President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit 750
Public Actuary (vacant) 600
Govt. Printer, R. E. Rogers 650
Govt. Statist, W. L. Johnston 500

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, Hon. Sir Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. £1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting 625
Trade Commissioner, R. M. A. Lewis 650

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and a House of Assembly of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 86,513 (21,402 women) in 1922, those for the Assembly numbering 277,760.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Richard Butler 800

THE JUDICATURE

Law and Justice—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, there are Courts of Vice Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually which is at the rate of 1 in every 10,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Admiralty,

Hon Sir G J R Murray, KCMG, BA,

LLB

Second Judge, Hon Sir J Hannah Gordon

£2,500

Third Judge, Hon I S Poole, LLB

2,000

Fourth Judge, Hon H A Parsons, LLB

2,000

EDUCATION

Public Education (Primary Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister. It is secular, compulsory and free there are 992 State schools with 2,102 teachers and 81,079 scholars the expenditure in 1921-22 was £492,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171, with 816 teachers and 13,951 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide founded in 1874, with 781 undergraduates and 1,166 other students all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 7 county centres and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30 1919-1923, are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,650,206
1920	6,582,788	6,457,029	43,753,146
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
1922	7,771,752	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue railways and territorial receipts while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways and interest on public debt.

Banking—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 225 branches and agencies and £36,591,527 authorised capital having a total liability of £23,233,221 and assets £19,525,751 in June, 1922. The Savings Banks on June 30, 1922 had 424,570 depositors with £18,921,678 to their credit. Over 80 per cent of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,373,764, averages nearly £75 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture (1921-22)—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,300,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,500,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards and vineyards 75,000, and potatoes 6,000 acres,

with 1,700,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 29,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 41,500 acres of vines, with a production of 6,370,000 gallons of wine, 76,000 cwt of currants, and 66,000 cwt of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Livestock (June 30 1922)—There were 6,257,052 sheep, cattle 419,197 horses 267,639, pigs 87,667.

Minerals—Copper and gold silver lead, manganese bismuth, iron, gypsum salt phosphate rock, coal &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £330,000 (1922). Nearly £23,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures—In 1922 there were 1,432 factories employing 31,177 hands the gross value of the output being £23,854,857, and the wages paid £5,323,227. Plant machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £9,607,286.

Value of Production, 1921-22—Crops, total value £11,610,273, average per head, £23 (cereals hay, &c.), £2,482,093, orchards, vineyards and gardens, £1,228,280, manufactures, £9,621,280, pastoral, £4,148,057, minerals, £2,202,549, dairying, £1,529,178, poultry, &c., £2,027,634, fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £282,270. Total value of production, £29,974,341, average £60 per head.

Trade and Commerce 1921-22—The total value of the Imports was £9,047,242 (U.K. £5,732,234, or 63 per cent) other British countries £1,176,429, or 13 per cent, foreign countries £2,137,579, or 24 per cent. The total value of the Exports was £14,747,260 (U.K. £6,277,650, or 45 per cent, other British £3,022,889, or 20 per cent, foreign countries £5,446,721, or 34 per cent). The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides butter tallow leather, minerals wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 118 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 50,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1921-22)—Ships entered numbered 1,087 tonnage 3,524,380 British 1,002 (3,236,140 tons), foreign 85 (288,240 tons).

TOWNS

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1922) 270,329 inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Mount (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,000), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (1,800) in the south, and Mt Gambier (6,000) in the south east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV—QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat $10^{\circ} 40' - 29^{\circ} 8'$ and long $138^{\circ} - 153^{\circ} 30' E$, comprises the whole north eastern portion of the Australian continent

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e. equal to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION

Census	Males	Females	Total
1861	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	398,969	359,003	757,972

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1916	18,916	7,514	5,208
1917	19,764	6,550	4,862
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876

Religion

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Balcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1922 was $69^{\circ} 4'$, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being $99^{\circ} 3'$ and $38^{\circ} 5'$, mean barometer, 29.960. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1922 was 35.740 inches, and there were 109 wet days.

GOVERNMENT

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt Hon Lt Col Sir Matthew Nathan, GCMG, born 1864 (1920) £3,000
Private Sec., C M Rogers 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt H W. Hammond 300
Lieut Governor, Hon William Lennox (1920)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(H.E. the Governor presides)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice President of Executive Council, Hon E G Theodore £1,300
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon W N Gillies 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon W McCormack 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon A J Jones 1,000
Attorney General, Hon John Mullan 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon James Larcome 1,000
Sec of Public Instruction, Hon John Huxham 1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon Wm Forgan Smith 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon J Stopford 1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon F I Brennan
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk and Accountant, Chief Secretary's Dept., G W Watson 500

UNDER SECRETARIES & CO

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., T A Feily £800
Home Sec's Dept., W I Gall F.F.I.A. 900
Public Works, R N F Quinn 750
Dept of Justice, G A Carter 900
Treasury, G L Beal 900
Public Lands, A G Melville 750
Agriculture, E G E Scriven 900
Public Instruction, B F McKenna 750
Mines, H Marshall 900
Parliamentary Draftsman, J L Woolcock B.A. 650
Auditor General, M H Robertson F.F.I.A. 1,000
Public Service Commr., J D Story F.F.I.A. 1,250
Commr for Trade, W H Austin, F.F.I.A. 1,000
Solicitor General, W F Webb 1,250
Commissioner of Police, P Short 700
Commissioner of Taxes, H D Brennan 950
Commr for Railways, J W Davidson 2,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H L Archdall, £650 Wm Harris, £625 P M Hishon 575
Registrar, Supreme Court, C S Norris 600
Public Curator, F W Mole 875
Registrar General, G Porter F.F.S. 500
Commissioner of Public Health, J I Moore, M.D. F.R.C.S. (Irel) D.P.H. 900
Postmaster and Chief Inspector of Fisheries, W V B Forrester 600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, W J J Short 1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H B Ellerton M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. 1,000
Chief Insp of Schools, L D Edwards, M.A. 650
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, R M Riddell 600
Government Printer, A J Cumming 925
Chief Commr of Stamps, E J Fitzpatrick 575
Registrar of Titles, F J Bradfield 575
Immigration Agent, E H Abell 600
Director of Museum, H Longman 485
Registrar of Industrial Court, J J McGee 550
Superintendent of Technical Education, L C Morris, B.E. 650
Principal, Agricultural College, J K Murray, B.Sc. 700
Insurance Commissioner, J A Watson 1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding, J Henderson, M.I.M.E. 500
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, F E Walsh 525

Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E A E

Cullen, M Inst. C.E.	£1,000
Commr of Irrigation, A F Partridge	1,250
Director of Forests, E H F Swain	800
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	850
Government Geologist, B Dunstan	650
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R Rendle	650
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J Booth Clarkson, L.R.C.P.	675
Director, State Children, G A Feigunson	520
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J W Bleakley	450
Comptroller General of Prisons, A I Pleison	550
Govt Analyst, J B Henderson	700
Manager, State Stores, P Ross	500

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London John Arthur Philley, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.2	£1,250
Secretary, P J Dillon	500

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members elected by universal adult suffrage
Speaker, Hon W Bertram £1,000
Clerk, C A Bernays 625

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges, an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge, and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns presided over by Police Magistrates
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon I W McCawley £2,250
Pres. Indus Court, Hon I W McCawley
Puisne Judges, L O Lukin, W A B Shand M.A., A W Macnaughton and I O Sullivan, K.C. (Southern) J W Blait (Central), R J Douglas (Northern) each 2,000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory secular and free. In 1922 there were 1,691 State schools including 11 High Schools in operation with 3,082 teachers and an average daily attendance of 128,805 children and 167 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,006 teachers and an average attendance of 21,772. A State aided University was established during 1920.

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1919	9,415,000	9,587,000	65,581,122
1920	11,593,743	11,566,910	69,680,764
1921	12,602,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,764,322	88,005,001

Banking—The banking assets (1922) £28,181,372, liabilities £29,390,301. The deposits on Dec 31, 1922, were £28,098,929. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on 31 December, 1922, amounted to £21,405,552, and the liabilities to £26,195,617. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch amounting to £29,962,094 (equal to an average of £57 13s 9½d to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 499,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,244,544 acres, under a

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

system of deferred payment, 7,933,127 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 125,348,400 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 76,983,282 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 34,610,680 acres are held under occupation licence, 511,137 acres under gold mining and mineral lease, 258,706 for special purposes, and 3,166,134 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 77,283 acres, leaving 101,076,458 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1922, 287,765 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1922 included 6,955,463 cattle, 17,641,071 sheep, 714,055 horses, and 160,617 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,336,601 acres. There are three types of forest—the cabinet wood jungles, which yield the spangled silky oak wood, the valuable so called 'Maple', really Silkwood, the rich red Rose mahogany and many other softwoods and mid-rum hardwoods suitable for ornamental joinery, the widespread Eucalyptus type, which produces the extraordinarily strong and durable constructional hardwoods suitable for girders, sleepers, piles, flooring &c. and most important, the art at the present state of development, the pine forests, the products of which are in high request for ordinary building joinery and ply wood purposes. The Queensland pines are of supreme quality, consisting largely of Kauri equivalents such as Hoop and Bunya Pine, and in small supply Kauri itself. The western cypress pines yield an aromatic, fire-resistant hardwood which is white and resistant and is used for common house building purposes. In 1922 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds and there were 4,324 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1922 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to reforestation treatment by the Queensland Forest Service which employs 280 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood trading operations.

Minerals—The total mineral output in 1922 was £1,825,280. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1922 was valued at £342,300, silver, £42,959, copper, £21,535, tin, £99,728, coal, £280,472, wolfram, £98, molybdenite, £236, lead, £66,391, opals and gems, £35,862, arsenic, £21,320, cobalt, £20,332.

Commerce—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1922, were Wool, £10,861,403, meat, including extant, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,047,527, hides and skins, £249,194, tallow, £339,643, butter, cheese, and milk, £3,170,474.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, Dec. 31, 1921, 217,714. Estimated Dec 31 1922, 230,000. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and

the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,182), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (21,348), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Bowen, and Bundaberg (9,276). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (20,702), Charters Towers (9,499), Gympie (6,519), Mt Morgan (7,214), Warwick, Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails approximate, 32 days

V—TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia from which it is separated by Bass Straits about 140 miles wide in which are situated the Burneaux Group and King Island included within the State. It lies between $40^{\circ} 33' - 43^{\circ} 39' S$ lat. and $144^{\circ} 39' - 148^{\circ} 23' E$ long. and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION

Census Year	Males	Females	Total
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Period	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Marriage Rate
1900-09	28.9	10.8	84	7.6
1910-14	30.0	10.6	80	7.9
1915-19	28.0	10.0	70	6.9
1921	26.97	10.32	78	7.83
1922	27	9.29	56	7.8

Religion

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height and expanses of level open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55.5, the mean temperature for Dec. Jan., and Feb. being 62.5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48.6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England, the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania (vacant) £2,750

Private Sec.,

Administrator of the Government, Hon Sir Herbert Nicholls Chief Justice (b. 1868)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct. 26, 1923)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways Hon J. A. Lyons £1,200

Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines Hon J. A. Guy 1,000

Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry Hon J. Belton 1,000

Attorney General and Education, Hon A. E. Ollivie 1,000

Without Portfolio Hon A. Lawson

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C

Under Secretary D. Arey Addison I.S.O., M.V.O. £650

Under Treasurer, P. J. Strutt 650

Auditor General, E. Pretyman 850

Registrar General, J. P. Loughton 540

Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin 575

Public Service Commissioner, R. J. Meagher 750

Commissioner of Police, Lt. Col. J. E. C. Lord C.M.G., D.S.O. 675

Sec. for Public Works, E. O. Rowland 625

Conservator of Forests, J. G. Irby 600

Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro Electric Dept., J. H. Butters, C.M.G., M.B.E. 1,450

Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie 750

Do. Railways, G. W. Smith 1,700

Director of Education, G. V. Brooks 850

Surveyor General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel I.S.O. 625

Director of Pub. Health, E. C. Morris, M.B. 1,000

Government Printer, J. Vail 600

Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (acty) 544

Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds 675

Secretary for Mines, W. A. Pretyman 550

State Shipping Dept., W. Robinson 800

State Insurance Dept., F. A. Reid 800

Government Geologist, T. J. Hills B.Sc. 600

Commissioner of Stores, G. V. Dawson 600

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, A. H. Ashbolt, Australia House Strand W.C.2

Secretary, H. W. Elv £500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for six years and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon Tetley Gant, C.M.G. £500

Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon J. W. Evans, C.M.G. 500

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon Sir H. Nicholls £1,800

Puisne Judges, Hons N. K. Ewing H. Crisp each 1,500

Solicitor General, L. E. Chambers 750

Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise 625

Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1922, with 39,000 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (6 high schools with 800 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1901	£826 163	£923 731	£8 511 005
1913-14	1,238 086	1,235 013	12,265 012
1920-21	2,105,449	2,189,157	18,776 306
1921-22	2,181 395	2,302,077	21 945 411
1922-23	2,174,061	2,472 523	22 439,176

Banking.—Dec 31 1922 the banks of issue had total deposits £5 260 767, the savings bank deposits were £4,224,662

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were in 1921-22 293,708 acres under crops. The live stock included 216,704 cattle, 1,551,273 sheep, 49,743 pigs, and 38,439 horses. The wool production was 9,634,624 lb. The butter produced amounted to 5,270,243 lb.

Electrical Energy—The Hydro Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important water power development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p. The present plant is supplying the industrial needs of Hobart and district in the south, and Launceston and district in the north of Tasmania as well as the Derwent Valley district.

Forestry Department—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. "The Forestry Act provides for the dedication by the year 1928 of 5,500,000 acres as State forests. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 14,040 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 271,870 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1922 was 48,224,222 super feet, valued at £411,650. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1922-3 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,770,565 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1922 being £877,906.

Manufactures—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery, the value of the gross output in 1921 was £5,796,622, the capital invested in the 686 establishments being £4,056,959.

TOWNS

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1921), 51,825. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,356), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long. and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north west division or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the south west. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers broken during the summer into a series of pools cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia probably about two thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 square miles are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W. Division, the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1917 (Estimated)	157 355	149 137	306 492
1918 "	159 668	150 120	309 788
1919 "	174 750	152 655	327 405
1920 "	176 638	154 121	330 759
1921 "	178 222	156 951	335 173

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be 177,013 males 155,200 females, total 332,213. The total number of men who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 34,353 and of these 23,670 returned. The settlement of the soldiers in suitable occupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bona fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1917	7,822	2,769	1,621
1918	7 126	2,833	1,612
1919	6,937	3,590	1,194
1920	8,149	3,324	1,231
1921	7 807	3 480	1,256

Religions

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean into which flow many streams notably the Swan Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue and De Grey. In the north the Kitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate—The average temperature of Perth (lat 32° S) for the past 25 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 37 years was 30.02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37.02 during 1911 23.38, during 1912 27.85, during 1913 38.28, during 1914 20.21, during 1915 43.61, during 1916 35.16, during 1917 45.64, during 1918 39.58, during 1919 30.66, during 1920 40.35, and during 1921 41.09, the average for the past 46 years being 33.91.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world especially in the south western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry with hardly any rainfall is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899 further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911. The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia His Excellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdegate, K.C.M.G., born 1862 (1920) £4,000

Private Sec., Maj. B. Keri Pearce, M.V.O.

Aide de Camp, (Vacant)

Asst. Private Secretary, Ernest Chase

Hon. Aide de Camp, Col. H. B. Collett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, born 1858 (1921)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1919)

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Lands and Repatriation, Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £1,500

Minister for Education, North Western Territory and Justice, Hon. J. Ewing Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon. W. J. George, C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,300

Mines, Railways, Police, Industries, and Forests, Hon. John Scaddan, M.L.A. 1,300

Agriculture, Hon. H. K. Maley, M.L.A. 1,300

Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. R. S. Sampson, M.L.A. 1,300

PERMANENT STAFF

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson £1,000

Engineer in Chief, J. Thompson M.I.C.E. 1,300

Under Secretary (Colonial), Secretary of Dept., H. C. Tethowan, A.I.A. 708

Managing Trustee, Agricultural Bank, and General Manager, Industries Assist

ance Board, E. A. McLarty 1,000

Under Treas., S. J. Randall 708

Sec., Presses Dept., L. E. Shapcott

M.V.O. 708

Under Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris 708

Works, H. W. S. Low (actg.) 456

" Mines, M. J. Calanchini 708

" Law Dept., H. G. Hampton 708

" Director of Agriculture, G. I. Sutton 852

Sec., Metropolitan Water Supply, G. C. Haywood 636

Solicitor General, and Parliamentary Draughtsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C. 1,100

Registrar, Supreme Court, T. F. Davies 708

Auditor General, C. S. Toppin 800

Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkinson, M.D. 1,080

Govt. Printer, J. W. Simpson 804

Registrar General, Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Govt. Actuary, S. Bennett, F.I.A. 756

Dir. of Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A. 960

State Mining Engineer, and Chief Inspector of Mines, A. Montgomery, M.A., F.G.S. 852

Govt. Geologist, A. C. Maitland, F.G.S. 852

Chief Harbour Master, Capt. F. Winzar 672

Commr. of Police, R. Connell 850

Comr. for North West, G. Drake Brockman 804

Sec. for North West and Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville 528

Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewiss, B.A., F.R.A.S. 672

Conservator of Forests, S. L. Kessell, B.Sc. 636

ROYAL MINT

Deputy Master, Capt. J. Campbell £1,100

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT

Commissioner, Col. H. Pope, C.B. £2,000

Secretary for Railways, J. F. Tomlinson 600

Chief Traffic Manager, C. S. Gallagher 876

Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans 1,000

Chief Engr. Way and Works, H. A. Cresswell 1,000

Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne 800

Comptroller of Stores, H. Bromfield 725

General Manager, Tramways and Electricity Supply, Wm. H. Taylor 1,000

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., Offices, Savoy House

115-116 Strand, W.C.2. £1,500

Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £1282) 636

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a Legislative Assembly of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G. £700

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George Taylor 700

THE JUDICATURE

There are magistrates courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan £2,000
 Puisne Judges, Hon. R. B. Burnside,
 J. A. Northmore, and 1 P. Draper each £1,700

EDUCATION

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1922, was £571,925 (including the University £15,900).

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1918-1922 are stated as under—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1918	4,662,536	5,328,279	42,304,001
1919	4,944,850	5,506,865	43,637,076
1920	5,863,501	6,531,785	46,822,003
1921	6,769,565	7,476,201	49,039,668
1922	6,907,106	6,639,241	54,959,778

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 4 cheque paying banks, formerly banks of issue in the State on June 30, 1922, with total assets £15,835,268 and liabilities £12,823,460. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1922, was £5,736,318 in the School Savings Bank, £61,133, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1922, was £1,073,557.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10s and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) about 1,901,500 acres were under crops in 1921-22, wheat for grain accounting for 1,336,228 acres, large areas of good wheat growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 893,108 cattle, 6506,177 sheep, 63,001 pigs, 30,352 goats and 180,334 horses. There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1926 it was 1,734,117. From 1918, owing to the War, a temporary retrogression set in, the acreage in 1922 being 1,336,228. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. With the energetic policy of development now once more initiated

by the Government, assisted therein by the British Emigration Scheme, land settlement is again progressing rapidly, and Western Australia is absorbing a constantly increasing stream of immigrants. A very large portion of the south western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat growing whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1920, a total of 998 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 17,977, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £13,141,327.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian) as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 553,731 oz in 1921, and 351,391 oz. in the first eight months of 1922. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1922, is 34,553,513 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans Australian Railway in Oct 1917 has afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1922, were—Wool, £3,202,145; timber, £1,141,047; sandalwood, pearl shell, pearls, hides and skins, £701,028; wheat, £3,037,976; and flour, £1,022,937.

During 1921-22 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £12,037,779, including £2,484,521 from the United Kingdom, and £7,729,638 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £13,181,555, including £4,866,326 to the United Kingdom and £2,079,757 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL. Perth. Population (1921) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 125,522.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 2000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,526), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 16,000), Bunbury (4,478), Claremont (5,508), Geraldton (4,176), Midland Junction (4,923), and Northam (3,922).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population.		
		Census of 1911	Census of 1916	Census of 1921
North Island and Islets	44,130	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	224			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4		
Cook Islands	150		12,797	13,209
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	12,598		
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050		34,500	35,042
Maori Population		49,844	49,776	52,751
Total	104,910	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, June 30 1923 — N.Z. (excl. Maoris) 1,272,999. Maoris, 53,665. Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,375. Western Samoa 38,100—Total Dominion of New Zealand 1,376,139.

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1918	25,860	*11,906	37,766	16,364	*11,660	28,024	6,227
1919	24,483	*20,931	45,414	10,808	*19,877	30,685	9,519
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,241	10,635
1922	29,006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,389	39,366	9,537

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces

Inter-censal Increases (Exclusive of Aborigines)

Year	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
	Males	Females	Total		
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482		
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,826
1896	372,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,528	1,008,438	119,860	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,634
1921	622,243	595,670	1,217,913	119,464	214,347

Races and Religions

Races	1911	1921	Religions	1911	1921
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239	Church of England	41,124	42,222
Maoris	45,663	49,635	Presbyterians	23,322	24,377
Half caste	4,181	7,362	Methodists	9,443	9,222
Chinese	2,630	3,266	Roman Catholics	23,777	23,477
Other race aliens	...	2,172			

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22' and 47° 18' South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes Mt Ruapehu (9,175 ft) and Mt Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Waikaremu (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq miles in area, Wakatipu, 112, and Te Anau 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological—Owing chiefly to its great length New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages—North Island, mean temperature 56° F, rainfall 48 in (days with rain 159), South Island, mean temperature 52° F, rainfall 43 in (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H M S *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept 26, 1907 the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Governor General and Commander in Chief of New Zealand His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G C B, O M, G C V O, born 1859 (1923) £7,500

Private Sec, Capt A R W Curtis M C

Official Secretary, A Cecil Day C B F

Military Sec and A D C, Capt P P M Mundy D S O, M C

A D C, Capt R G Southey M C

Hon A D C s, Col C W Melville C B, C M G

D S O, Col H Hart, C B, C M G, D S O

Col R Young, C B, C M G, D S O, Col A

E Stewart, C M G, D S O, Col Hugh

Stewart C M G, D S O, M C, Lieut Col R C

Allen D S O

Hon. Physician, Col E. J O'Neill, C M G,

D S O, M B

Hon Surgeon, Brig Gen Sir Donald J

McGavin C M G, D S O, M D

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1923.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance,
Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge
of Land and Income Tax, State
Advances, Valuation Electoral, and

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £5 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £500 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Public Trust Depts, Rt Hon W F

Massey, I C

Attorney General, Minister of External Affairs and Leader of the Legislative Council Hon Sir Francis Bell, C C M G, K C £1,800

Minister of Lands Minister in charge of Land for Settlements Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts, Hon D H Guthrie 1,170

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts, Hon Wm Nosworthy 1,170

Minister of Public Works Railways and Native Affairs, Postmaster General and Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Native Trust Roads and Public Buildings, Hon J G Coates M C 1,170

Minister of Education and Justice, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept, Hon C J Parr, C M G 1,170

Minister of Labour Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, and Inspection of Machinery Depts, Hon G J Anderson 1,170

Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Government Life and Accident Insurance, State Fire Insurance, National Provident Fund, Friendly

Societies, and Public Service Superannuation Depts, Col Hon Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E. £1,170
Minister of Customs and Industries and Commerce, Minister in charge of Board of Trade, Hon. W. Downie Stewart 1,170
Minister of Health and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Cook Islands, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. 990
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar General's Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Depts, Hon. R. B. Bolland 1,170
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson B.A., C.M.G. 837

PUBLIC OFFICERS

Public Service Commr., P. D. N. Verschaffelt £1,350
Controller & Auditor Gen., G. F. Campbell, C.M.G. 1,170
Commissioner Govt Insurance Dept., A. T. Travers, F.I.A. 1,137
Public Trustee, J. W. Macdonald 1,137
Inspector General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M. 1,047
Director General of Health, I. H. A. Valentin, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. 1,047

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c

Internal Affairs, James Hislop, C.B.E., M.V.O. £920
Treasury, J. J. Eason, C.M.G. 1,138
Customs, G. Craig, LL.M. 1,137
Education, J. Caughley M.A. 1,137
Justice (Including Prisons and Patents), C. E. Matthews 920
Police, A. H. Wright 920
Public Works, F. W. Ferkert, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E. 1,092
Mines, A. H. Kimbell 765
Lands, J. B. Thompson M.N.Z.S.O.C.N. 920
Surveyor General, W. I. Neill 765
Registrar General, W. W. Cook 565
Census and Statistics, M. Fraser, C.B.E. 715
Printing and Stationery, W. A. G. Skinner 765
Inland Revenue, D. G. Clark, C.B.E. 1,137
Valuation, F. W. Kananan, C.B.E. 874
Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O. 2,700
Gen. Post Office, A. I. Markman 1,137
Chief Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.R.E. 1,115
Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S. 765
Govt Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.S., A.I.A. 665
Dominion Analyst, J. S. MacLaurin, D.Sc., F.O.S. 874
Agriculture, C. J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc. 1,092
Tourist and Health Resorts, B. M. Wilson 765
Labour, F. W. I. Rowley 765
Marine, A. D. Park (acting) 837
Pensions, G. C. Fache, C.B.E. 837
External Affairs and Cook Islands, J. D. Gray 765
Industries and Commerce, J. W. Collins 615
State Forest Service, Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, B.Sc., O.S.F.M. 1,000
Law Drafting, J. Christie, LL.M. 837

Administrator, Western Samoa, Major General G. S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Defence, Major-General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,092
Immigration, H. D. Thomson 665
Native R. N. Jones 920
Native Trust, W. E. Rawson 920
Naval Commodore, A. F. Beal, C.M.G., R.N. 1,390
State Advances, W. Waddell 920
State Fire Insurance, J. H. Jerram 791

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen K.C.B. New Zealand Government Offices 415 Strand W.C. = £2,000
Secretary, Alexander Crabb 874

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life, since that date for 7 years only) at present consisting of 42 members and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 per annum and of the Lower House £450 per annum in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non attendance.
Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. B. Cairncross £700
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. E. Statham 990

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 8 puisne judges.
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, J. H. Hosking, A. L. Herdman, Sir J. W. Salmond, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., K.C., A. S. Adams, F. V. Frazer (President of Arbitration Court), W. C. MacGregor, K.C. each 2,000

In 1922, 44,296 civil cases were tried in Magistrates Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 34,513. In 1922 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,417 (civil cases to number of 523 were tried judgment being entered for a total amount of £316,533).

POLICE

On March 31, 1923, the strength of the Police Force was 1,003 of all ranks equivalent to 1 for every 1,321 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1922-23, 5s 8½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1921-22 £9,854,677
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1922 £ 343,639

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority

DEFENCE.

Army

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets

Units of the N Z Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps and the New Zealand Army Pay Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles, 20 batteries of Artillery, 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field), 3 Depôts Corps of Signals, 3 Brigades of Infantry, 3 Depôts Army Service Corps, and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion for purposes of defence is divided into 3 Commands each of which produces one third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing on mobilization 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25 in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18 and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period of not less than two years, members on discharge

to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war when H M S *Phylomel* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. The *Phylomel* was employed under the orders of the British Admiralty throughout the war and no opportunity was afforded for the commencement of a scheme of training. This vessel has been placed in commission again, and also carries out the duty of depot ship at Auckland. In 1919 Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, GCB, O.M., G.C.V.O., visited New Zealand in H M S *New Zealand* and presented his report, making recommendations and suggestions for the Naval Defence of the Dominion. In 1920 H M S *Chatham* was presented to New Zealand by the Imperial Government and was commissioned on 1st October with officers and men of the Royal Navy. A commencement was made in May, 1921 with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. A Naval Board was constituted, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. The Board to be composed of the Minister of Defence (President) and the following members: the Commodore Commanding New Zealand Station (1st Naval Member), the Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore (temporarily, as and Naval Member), the Secretary to the Commodore Commanding (Secretary to the Board). By Order in Council of the 20th June 1921 it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy, which shall be the official designation of the Force. H M S *Veronica* (sloop) which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920 was recommissioned in March, 1922 for further service on the station. H M S *Taborum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England during the same month.

FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1923 —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Debt
1919	£22,352,372	£18,673,599	£176,076,260
1920	26,081,340	23,781,924	201,170,755
1921	34,260,061	28,068,799	206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324

Taxation by General Government — The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1923, was £15,594,288 representing £12 7s 11d. per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£6,644,480
Land tax	1,541,500
Income tax	3,831,932
Death Duties	1,869,822
Other taxes	1,768,586

Land Valuation.—

Unimproved value of North Island land	£209,214,887	South Island	£129,959,450
Value of improvements	145,389,294		69,939,745

Capital value £354,604,181 £189,899,195

Banking—At the end of 1922 there were six banks of issue doing business two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £61,779,569, liabilities, £53,863,834 value of notes in circulation, £7,019,220.

Post office and private savings banks had at the close of the year 1922—23 800,867 depositors having £49,024,094 to their credit.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December 1922) 2,550 public primary schools with 6,819 teachers and 213,097 scholars there are also 263 registered private primary schools with 44,862 scholars, and, in addition, 127 village schools for the Maoris with 6,161 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 36 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 13 technical high schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago) the four colleges having 3,683 students in 1922) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Forestry—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed and outlying islands) is 66,101,760 acres and 43,653,163 acres of this were in occupation in 1923, this acreage representing 85,536 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1922—23 was 275,775 acres giving a yield of 8,395,000 bushels. An area of 143,090 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 5,688,000 bushels while 302,216 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were barley, 17,473 rye grass, 34,850 and potatoes, 20,197. An area of 492,974 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock—The cattle in 1923 numbered 3,480,694, sheep, 23,081,439 pigs 400,889 and horses, 330,818. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals—Coal mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1922 being 1,857,819 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1922 being 55,551,397 tons. Gold mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Farpapa, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1918—22

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1918	£24,234,007	£28,516,188	£52,750,195
1919	30,671,698	53,970,075	84,641,773
1920	61,595,828	46,441,946	108,037,774
1921	42,942,443	44,828,827	87,771,270
1922	35,022,561	42,726,249	77,738,810

The principal articles of import and export in 1922 were—

	Imports	Exports
Apparel	£1,982,915	
Books and Music	454,264	
Roots and Shoes	729,622	
Coal	681,080	
Drugs and Chemicals	1,098,024	
Hosiery	641,529	
Hardware and Ironmongery	428,799	
Iron and Steel	1,683,981	
Machinery and Machines	2,769,225	
Manures	248,570	
Motor Vehicles	1,527,226	
Oils	2,234,666	
Paper and Stationery	208,982	
Spirits	623,033	
Sugar	1,434,186	
Tea	547,121	
Textile Piece Goods	4,425,230	
Tobacco, Cigars &c	1,228,746	
Wool		£11,822,463
Frozen Meat		8,387,461
Butter and Cheese		12,728,404
Skins, Hides and Pelts		1,361,668
Gold		540,122
Phosphorus Fibre and Iow		205,530
Tallow		759,574
Timber		479,427
Preserved Milk		529,650
Sausage Skins		467,981
Kauri Gum		563,270
The external trade of 1922 was shared by the principal countries as under—		
Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£19,416,476	£36,154,174
Australia	4,213,085	2,208,280
United States	4,943,778	2,672,775
Fiji	1,459,345	95,044
Canada	1,545,037	446,457
Japan	485,327	211,159
France	100,654	6,593
India and Ceylon	937,556	206,798

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—In March 1923 there were 3,037 miles of Government railway lines in working order and more under construction, and 137 miles of private lines together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1922—23 was 26,222,362, while goods carried amounted to 6,618,588 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £6,727,802 and £5,502,497 respectively.

Shipping—During 1922 the vessels entered inwards numbered 571 (tonnage, 1,782,987), and those entered outwards 569 (tonnage, 1,769,980), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs—The annual postal circulation was (1922) 246,274,509 letters and postcards, 35,635,219 newspapers, 67,478,433 books and packets, and 6,700,121 parcels, and the work is

effected by 2,143 post-offices. There are 11,922 miles of telegraph line, with 48,616 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 13,513,208.

TOWNS

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at March 31 1923 was as follows—Wellington, 112,070. Auckland, 167,760. Dunedin, 75,050. Christchurch, 113,400. Invercargill, 20,180. Napier, 17,870. Gisborne, 15,120. Palmerston North, 17,810. Nelson, 11,240. Timaru, 16,450. Wanganui, 24,450. New Plymouth, 13,930. Hamilton, 15,350. and Hastings, 13,730.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper—North Island and adjacent islets. South Island and adjacent islets. Stewart Island and adjacent islets, and Chatham Islands, between 43° 30' S lat and 175° 40'–177° 15' W long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the coast of the Epiphany) in 34° 9' S lat and 172° 8' 8' E long (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour in 50° 32' S lat, and 166° 13' E long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41' 15" S lat and 176° 43' E long) uninhabited, and *Lovely Islands* (47° 43' S lat, 179° 0' 30' E long) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand.

The Kermadec Group, between 26° 20' to 32° 30' S lat, and 177° 45' to 179° W long. Includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands and L'Esperance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro. The Herveyes (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Mana Niki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suvarrow and Nassau. The population at the census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl shell and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1922) were valued at £150,024, and the imports at £134,144. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook

Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Ariks of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N S W, and Wellington, N Z, and San Francisco, U S A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H F

Ayson (and allowance £100) £200

Resident Comm, Niue, G N Morris 600

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea with adjacent island and territories were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Faunatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuiulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U S) have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 35,402. The largest islands are *Savau* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U S A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy. *H M S Calliope*, of the British Navy effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Note to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia) where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco nuts (copra) and cocoa are the chief products of the islands.

Administrator, Brig Gen G S Richardson O B, C M G, C B E

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 7,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

THE EMPIRES LONGEST TUNNEL

The official opening of the Otira Tunnel took place on August 4, 1923, the Prime Minister declaring the tunnel open. The Otira (or Arthur's Pass) Tunnel is the longest in the British Empire and the seventh longest in the world. It will give direct rail communication between the East and West Coasts of the South Island, the respective terminals being Christchurch and (on the other side of the Southern Alps) Greymouth. Fine table trains have made the through trip as from August 6th. The tunnel, which is 5½ miles in length, cost £1,515,576, including the electrification of eight miles of track, electric locomotives being used in the tunnel.

NOTE.—"Facts concerning New Zealand," an article contributed by the Rt Hon. W F Massey, P.C. Prime Minister, will be found on pp 476 and 477.

The Union of South Africa.

683

ARFA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq Miles)	Census of 1921	
		White	Total
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	543,485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	795,289	1,538,929	7,156,319

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15.41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows—Cape, 6.44 per cent., Natal, 7.69 per cent., Transvaal, 32.78 per cent., Orange Free State, 36.37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911-21) was 15.99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows—Cape, 8.49 per cent., Natal, 19.71 per cent., Transvaal, 23.81 per cent., Orange Free State, 19.06 per cent.

Births, Deaths and Marriages of White Population

Number				Rate per Thousand			
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28.99	10.26	8.64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,915	1918	28.59	*17.17	8.19
1919	39,724	*17,534	13,513	1919	26.91	11.88	9.15
1920	43,445	16,634	14,934	1920	28.97	11.09	9.96
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28.44	10.41	8.49
1922	42,865	14,729	11,890	1922	27.54	9.46	7.64

* Increase due to influenza epidemic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50'—22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Tonge Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensbergen* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under Tshaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their warlike overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers predominate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trickled" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Fdw VII, cap 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H R H the Duke of Connaught, K G, in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria, the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Brigadier-General the Earl of Athlone, G C B,
G C M G, G C V O, D S O, A D C

Secretary,
Private Secretary and Comptroller,
Aides-de-Camp,

(1924) £10,000
900
400

Lady in Waiting to H R H Princess Alice

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (March 9 1924)

H R H the Governor General presides	
Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon J C Smuts, C.H., K.C.	£3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon Patrick Duncan, C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Defence Col the Hon H Mentz	2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries, Rt Hon F S Malan	2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon H Burton, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Justice Hon N J de Wet, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Agriculture Rt Hon Sir Thomas William Smarrt, C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours Hon John William Jagger	2,500
Minister of Lands Col Hon Deneys Reitz	2,500
PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	
Prime Minister's Department	
Secretary to the Prime Minister E F C Lane, C.M.G.	£825
Clerk of the Executive Council H Gordon Watson, I.S.O.	900

Controller and Auditor General, J de Villiers Roos	1,800
Agriculture P J du Toit	1,580
Interior, H B Shawe I.S.O.	1,700
Mines H W Smyth C.M.G.	1,550
Finance, Edmund Hugh Karrer, C.M.G.	1,680
Commissioner for Customs and Excise G Owen-Smith, I.S.O.	1,500
Lands J Sommerville O.B.E.	1,430
Justice, W L Bok LL.D.	1,680
Native Affairs, Major J F Herbst, O.B.E.	
Education, G M Hofmeyr	1,450
Postmaster Gen., E A Starman C.B.E.	1,540
Mining Engineer, Sir R N Kotze	3,000
Defence Brig Gen A J Brink	1,420
Public Works Charles Murray, C.M.G. LL.D.	1,550
Public Health, Dr J A Mitchell	1,680
Director of Census, C W Cousins, M.A.	1,140

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G., South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2	
Secretary, Sir R A Blankenberg K.B.E.	
Trade Commissioner, A Canham	
Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Rotterdam), K A Spilhaus	

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The House of Assembly consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 27 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. H C van Heerden	£1,300
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon Christman Joel Krige	2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act and on certain other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State) when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces	
Cape The Hon Sir N F de Waal, K.C.M.G.	
Natal The Hon Sir C I Plowman, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Transvaal The Hon A G Robertson	2,000
Orange Free State The Hon Sir C H Wessels	2,000
Provincial Secretaries	
Cape A Weisbecker	1,150
Natal J M N Herschensohn	1,110
Transvaal D E van Velden	1,400
Orange Free State A M N de Villiers	1,300

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPELLATE DIVISION (Bloemfontein)

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt Hon Sir J Rose Innes K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon Sir W H Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000	
Hon Sir J G Kotze £2,750	
Hon J de Villiers, £3,250 and Hon Sir J W Wessels	3,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, I G Hosiak	850

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President Hon Sir M W Searle	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon E F Watermeyer	
Hon F G Gardiner Hon L E Ben jamin and Hon H S Van Zyl each	2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, R G Russouw	900

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon Sir L L Graham	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon V Sampson and Hon F J W van der Riet each	2,250
Registrar, A M Black	775

Orange Free State Local Division

Puisne Judge Hon F A Hutton	2,250
Assistant Registrar, T O Hagan	450

Transvaal Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon Sir A W Mason	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon J S Curlewis, £3,000, Hon D de Waal, Hon J Stratford, Hon B A Tindall, Hon F E T Krause, and Hon R. Feet ham each	2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F L C B Juts	950

Natal Provincial Division
Judge President Hon Sir J C Dove £2,500
Wilson, J C
Puisne Judges Hon T F Carter, K C,
 Hon K H Hathorn, K C, and Hon
 F S Tatham each 2,250
Registrar, R W McAlister 850

Native High Court Natal
Judge President Hon H G Boshoff 1,500
Judges A W Leslie F A Farrel, C K
 Hignett each 1,400
Registrar, W H D Goss 675

Orange Free State Provincial Division
Judge President Hon Sir Jean Etienne
 Recuan de Vilhiers 2,500
Puisne Judges Hon A J McGie, O
 Hon H F Blaine 2,250
Registrar, W H Hitchett 775

Masters of the Supreme Court
Master (Transvaal Provincial Division),
 U S Barrett 1,200
Master (Cape Provincial Division) R J
 Barry 1,050
Masters (Natal Provincial Division) H G
 Botha Reid 850
Masters (O F S Provincial Division)
 R N Harley 950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Secretary for Justice Dr W E Bok £1,620
Under Secretary for Justice D D Keay 1,240
Law Advisers E J Matthews, C M G
 £1,650 L G Nkomo, C W H
 Lansdown each 1,300
Attorney General (Transvaal) C W de
 Villiers 1,800
Professional Assistant Dr A A Schoch
 Cronjé, Prosecutor (Johannesburg), A. S.
 Welsh 1,700
Attorney General (Cape) E W Douglas
Professional Assistant C C Jarvis 875
Solicitor General (Grahamstown) W G
 Blyth 1,150
Attorney General (Natal) J Barclay Lloyd
Attorney Gen (O F State) S J de Jager 1,400

POLICE
Commissioner South African Police, I G
 Truter C M G £2,000
Deputy Commissioner in charge Transvaal
Div. and Secretary H C Bredell 1,242

PATENTS OFFICE
Registrar of Patents Designs, Trade Marks
and Copyrights (also Registrar of Com-
panies, Transvaal Provinces) C W T B
 Juta £1,050
 Staff employed in Government Service (ex-
 cluding Railways), 1921-22, 35,671

DEFENCE
 The South Africa Defence Act 1912, became
 law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended
 by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment
 Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of
 Defence Forces comprising —

- 1 The South Africa Permanent Force, which
 consists of —
 - (i) The South African Staff Corps
 - (ii) The South African Instructional Corps
 - (iii) The South African Naval Service
 - (iv) The South African Field Artillery
 - (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted
 Riflemen

(vi) The South African Permanent Garrison
 Artillery

- (vii) The South African Engineer Corps
- (viii) The South African Air Force
- (ix) The South African Service Corps
- (x) The South African Medical Corps
- (xi) The South African Ordnance Corps
- (xii) The South African Veterinary Corps
- (xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay,
 and Clerical Corps

The South African Naval Service includes the
 officers and men of the South African Division of
 the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for
 whole time service

- 2 The Coast Garrison Force
- 3 The Citizen Force
- 4 The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
- 5 Special Reserves

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is
 liable to render personal service in time of war,
 and those between 17 and 25 are liable to under-
 go a prescribed peace training with the Active
 Citizen Force spread over a period of four
 consecutive years. The Act states, however,
 that only 50 per cent of the total number liable
 to peace training shall actually undergo that
 training, unless Parliament makes financial
 provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a
 marked feature of the Act: citizens between
 the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for
 peace training with the Active Citizen Force are
 to be compelled to undergo training during
 these four years in a Rifle Association, thus
 ensuring that, in course of time all citizens will
 at least know how to handle and use a rifle.
 Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet
 training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and
 other populous areas, where facilities can con-
 veniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts.
 To each military district has been allotted
 various units of different arms, to which the
 citizens entered for peace training in their 20th
 and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide
 for a small standing army with an efficient Air
 Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for
 coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent
 Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace
 time for which they were liable under the Act
 of 1912 and becomes a purely military force.
 The provision of a Police Reserve to take the
 place of the South African Mounted Riflemen,
 when on active service, is no longer necessary,
 and has been expunged from the Act of 1912
 accordingly.

EDUCATION

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii), it is
 provided that "Education, other than higher
 education, for a period of five years and there-
 after, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall
 be and remain under the jurisdiction of the
 respective Provincial Councils. For practical
 purposes it has been provisionally determined
 that all post matriculation instruction shall be
 deemed to constitute higher education. The
 Department of Education, under the Minister,
 is therefore concerned with —

- (a) The University of South Africa, estab-
 lished April, 1918, as successor to the University
 of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following
 constituent Colleges—(a) Rhodes University

College, Grahamstown (1904) (b) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907). (c) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (d) Fransvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (f) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (g) Potchefstroom University College (1921). (h) The University of Cape Town (1918)—in succession to the South African College—1829. (i) The University of Stellenbosch (1918)—in succession to the Victoria College. (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921)—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910. The Department is further charged with the Teachers First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1922 was 3,804. The State expenditure on higher education in 1922 was £386,720.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant in aid to the Potchefstroom University College (65 matriculated students in 1922) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1926, and has present accommodation for 55 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State aided. In Natal they are partly State schools, and partly State aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1921.—For white scholars, 5,038, for coloured scholars, 3,205, total, 8,243.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1921.—White scholars, 329,407, coloured scholars, 245,946, total, 575,353. Teachers, 20,628.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1921.—Cape, £2,450,620, Natal, £562,572, Transvaal, £2,677,316, Orange Free State, £922,327, total, £6,612,835.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent General of Education, Cape,

W. J. Viljoen M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education Natal, H. Bryan, M.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, J. E. Adamson, C.M.G., M.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the five years ended March 31, 1923, are stated as under—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1918-1919	£21,921,029	£28,293,728
1919-1920	26,885,957	20,771,850
1920-1921	29,676,186	25,597,728
1921-1922	28,884,870	25,409,025
1922-1923	27,224,515	24,270,824

DEBT

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1923 was £199,685,868, composed as follows—

Rate	Funded Debt	Floating Debt
	£	£
Non Interest Bearing		500,000
2½%		4,000,000
3½%	54,098,740	801,700
3½%	28,530,744	309,325
4½%	3,000,000	
4½%	35,045,650	13,116,186
5%	13,114,465	1,941,250
5%	21,491,983	3,735,825
6%	20,000,000	
	£175,281,582	£24,404,286

At 31st March, 1922 the Funded Debt was £175,455,220 and the Floating Debt, £16,329,716.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one half the expenditure by local bodies. Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each, and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the six years ended March 31, 1923, were as follows—

Financial Year	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1915-16	1,134,566	2,069,628	3,204,194	3,365,705
1916-17	1,423,666	2,345,517	3,769,183	3,708,684
1917-18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918-19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,212,770
1919-20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,388,052
1920-21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,417,256
1921-22	3,738,150	4,681,998	8,420,148	

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1922

Capital and Reserve	£9,469,310
Notes in Circulation	1,506,737
Deposits	83,797,575
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	8,915,029
Bills and other Liabilities	7,471,405
Coin and Bullion in hand	3,164,611
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	19,043,692
Securities	12,070,026
Bills under Discount	21,676,821
Advances	43,620,223
Other Liquid Assets	7,282,227
Other Assets	4,408,786

Industry—contd	Quantity	Value
Soap Factories—		£
Output of soap	39,691,138 lb	1,230,233
Glycerine produced	866,132 lb	17,863
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	16,785,465 lb	604,119
Paraffin wax used	15,690,008 lb	424,439
Stearine used	1,919,391 lb	63,570
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	6,989,837 gall	1,478,655
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establishments—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,790,027
Total value of materials used	—	898,367
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,482,685
Total value of materials used	—	953,593
Bakeries—		
Bread	177,431,499 lb	2,566,924
Biscuits	7,945,336 lb	332,172
Cakes	9,033,205 lb	552,020
Total value of materials used	—	2,313,244

Mines and Minerals—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1922 was—

	£		£
Gold	29,775,984	Lime	209,720
Diamonds	2,266,631	Silver	171,427
Coal	3,395,176	Salt	148,445
Copper	38,622	Asbestos	81,230
Tin	59,986	Soda	1,588

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows—

	Gold	
1918	8,418,379 fine oz.	£35,759,003
1919	8,331,651 "	35,390,609
1920	8,158,455 "	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710 "	34,528,564
1922	7,009,859 "	29,775,984

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1922 Transvaal was 17,920 whites and 188,220 coloured, 21,574 whites and 187,932 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1921.

	Diamonds	
1912	£10,061,489	
1913	11,389,807	
1914	5,487,194	
1915	399,810	
1916	2,346,330 carats	5,728,391
1917	2,902,416 "	7,713,810
1918	2,537,360 "	7,114,867
1919	2,588,017 "	11,734,495
1920	2,545,017 "	14,762,899
1921	806,643 "	3,103,448
1922	669,559 "	2,266,631

The labour employed in diamond mining including individual diamond digging was in December, 1922 Transvaal, 4,261 whites, 10,094 coloured, Cape, 2,874 whites, 10,346 coloured, O F S, 345 whites, 1,942 coloured, a total of 7,480 whites and 22,382 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U S A.

	Coal (Tons of 2,000 lb)
	1922
Transvaal	5,380,294 tons £1,509,701
Cape	6,813 " 5,191
O F S	729,113 " 209,980
Natal	3,618,093 " 1,670,304
Totals	9,734,313 " £3,395,176

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1922 was Natal, 791 whites, 16,844 coloured, Transvaal, 684 whites, 14,615 coloured, Cape, 10 whites, 132 coloured, O F S, 105 whites, 2,082 coloured, a total of 1,590 whites and 33,673 coloured.

Silver
There are no silver mines in the Union. The output valued at £171,427 represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper
(Tons of 2,000 lb)

In 1922, 3,017 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal but treatment was not completed at the end of the year. 706 tons of matte and ore, valued at £38,662, were shipped from the Cape during 1922.

Tin
(Tons of 2,000 lb)

In 1921 1,416 tons of tin concentrates valued at £138,670, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 9 tons valued at £1,018, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1922 are 612 tons, valued at £59,986, produced in the Transvaal.

Other Minerals
The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1922 was £40,577,401. The value of miscellaneous products (bricks, cement, &c.) £1,555,226, quarry products, £56,032, lime, £209,720, load £94,720, magnesite, £2,372, graphite, £1,250.

EXTERNAL TRADE
The total value of the Imports and Exports in the seven years 1915-1922 (exclusive of specie) was as follows—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
	£	£	£
1915	31,810,717	34,817,983	66,628,700
1916	40,399,945	65,683,381	106,083,326
1917	36,476,238	91,574,835	128,051,073
1918	49,487,168	70,632,924	120,120,092
1919	50,791,205	106,402,687	157,193,892
1920	101,827,104	98,696,483	200,723,587
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974

	Imports	1922	1922
	£	£	£
Apparel	3,004,855	3,341,664	
Arms and Ammunition	342,770	400,517	
Bags	766,420	884,340	
Cotton Manufactures	5,841,562	7,528,715	
Drugs and Chemicals	1,084,929	1,050,436	
Electrical Wire and Fittings	2,219,579	1,035,343	
Food and Drink	5,398,033	5,598,165	
Furniture	661,111	632,409	
Glycerine	425,818	143,164	
Haberdashery	922,631	1,135,446	
Hardware	3,328,313	3,371,628	
Rats and Cans	476,593	521,663	

IMPORTS—contd	1921	1922
	£	£
Implements Agricultural	1,004 743	403 029
Iron and Steel	1,438,053	1,267 952
Leather Manufactures	861 260	1 249,698
Machinery	5 070 940	2,596,351
Oils	2,812 758	1,986,838
Tobacco	127 649	91 251
Wax (Candle)	249 934	200 654
Wood and Timber	1,298 915	1 279,711
Woolen Manufactures	1 613 135	1 384 177

EXPORTS (S.A. Produce)	1921	1922
	£	£
Asbestos	150,434	160 469
Bark Wattle	570,127	1,003 139
Buchu Leaves	21,257	15,763
Coal	1,949,014	1,061 350
Copper	7 629	5 007
Diamonds	1,355,487	4 386 554
Blasting Compounds	175 813	110 766
Feathers, Ostrich	461 533	393 919
Fish	263,230	360 281
Fodder	31 322	33,120
Fruit	612 537	839 027
Gold (1920 £46 776 046)	42 986 601	31 840 882
Hides and Skins	1 226 876	1 053 175
Mohair	583 643	1,152,470
Oil Whale	25 192	447 833
Sugar	2,009 764	592 771
Lin Ore	155,045	102 357
Tobacco	39 005	35 359
Wines	94 367	77 254
Wool	8 236 835	11 000 942

74.9 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1922.
Imports from U.K. (1922) £20,022,939
Exports to U.K. (1922) 44,990,402

Imports from	1921		1922	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
	£		£	
United Kingdom	33,829 762	58.5	29,022,939	56.5
Australia	1 783 224	3.1	1,413,822	2.8
India	1 797,180	3.1	1 919,936	3.7
Canada	1 636,842	2.8	1,272,951	2.5
Other British Possessions	1,250,235	2.2	1,530 140	2.9
Total British Possessions	6,467,481	11.2	6,136 919	11.9
Total — British Empire	40,297,243	69.7	35,159,858	68.4
Foreign Countries				
Germany	1 162 045	2.0	2 731,211	5.3
United States	8,327,123	14.5	5,805 094	11.3
Belgium	586 177	1.0	743,597	1.4
Sweden	1,110 605	1.9	929 748	1.8
Holland	604 755	1.1	438 672	0.9
Brazil	564,913	0.9	684,024	1.3
France	796,427	1.4	860,112	1.7
Other Foreign Countries	4,351,028	7.5	4 061,134	7.9
Total Foreign Countries	17,503,073	30.3	16,233,522	31.6
Total Imports	57,800,316	100.0	51,413,450	100.0

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April 1859, the first act being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynburg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan 1 1873 and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government owned lines at the end of March, 1923, was 10,987 miles (comprising, Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 3,342, Transvaal 2,644, Natal 1,416, and South West Africa 1,331) of which 10,063 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 924 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31 1922, amounted to £103,355,073. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1922, were £20,807,359 and the net loss, after payment of interest, £1,392,731. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £15,546,602 or 74.7 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £17,039,091, or 72.1 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The Cape to Carro Railway projected by Cecil Rhodes had advanced to Bulwerby 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Carro. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obaid. The Trans Zambezi Railway, from Dondo (on the Beira Mashonaland line) to the Zambezi, was opened July 1 1922 thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs—On March 31, 1923, there were in the Union 2,805 post and telegraph offices open, 139,350,000 letters and cards, 88,817,000 newspapers, books and circulars, 4,719,000 parcels, 2,877,000 registered articles, 14,764,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,520,000 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1923. The number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1923, was 420,420, while 359,582 were paid. 3,015,402 postal orders were issued, and 2,603,644 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1922-23, was £1,662,124, expenditure, £1,889,525. The revenue of the telegraph service was £495,936, that of the telephone service, £738,667, and the expenditure £1,313,060. 9,335 miles of telegraph line, carrying 41,932 miles of wire, and 4,160 miles of telephone route carrying 168,610 miles of wire, were open in 1922-23. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1922-23, 14,288 messages, valued at £4,498, were sent, as compared with 11,420 messages in 1921-22, valued at £4,286. The number of depairments in the

Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1923, was £80,335, the amount to their credit being £6,335,320.

Shipping—In 1922, 3,927 vessels (11,528,551 net tons) entered and 3,917 vessels (11,510,755 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows—

Chairman Hon J W Jagger, Minister of Railways and Harbours

Members Hon F Oll, C M G, The Hon J B B Russell

Secretary, C M Hoffe (acting)

Chief Officers

Gen. Manager Johannesburg, Col Sir William Wilson, B. C. B.

Asst. do. Johannesburg, R B Gettridge

Asst. do. Bloemfontein, P E Potter

Asst. do. Cape Town, I W Carr, D. S. O.

Asst. do. Durban, J R More, M. I. C. F.

Chief Civil Engineer, Johannesburg, R C Wallace, M. I. C. E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, F R Collins, D. S. O.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G A Reid

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg

H J Lyndon

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A H Simmons

South West Africa

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gilsbert Reitz Hofmeyr, C M G

Secretary, H P Smit

SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies between S lat 17° 23' and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°-18° 30' S lat extending from 21° to 25° E long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel and gives access to the Zambezi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,440 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census, viz., Ovambo land, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 20,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Cunene, and the Orange River, all perennial streams of considerable volume and on the Orange are the

Great Falls, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant Black and White Nosob in the South East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The town ships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein in the latter give a strong supply. Along the Anob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink hole lakes occur in the 'Karat' region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat 19 and its intersection with Long 15 and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. Except by means of pumping the waters of the Orange River are not available for agricultural purposes so far as South West Africa is concerned, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor F H L Schwartz, F. G. S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown) propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. His scheme also embraced the Okavango, most of the waters of which at present drain away into the Zambesi, but which in former times ran into Lake Ngami and the Makalaskari Lake both situate in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaikab (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,108), 40 miles N E of Windhoek, the Ausas (6,500) just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Molteblik (8,125 ft.), the Omatako in the North (8,790 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Geitsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from ½ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Anob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam making programme is expected to give an appreciable impetus to agricul

tural production. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this, in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguela current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1908 by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1922 the output was 144,120 carats. About half of the value goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway has been built to serve the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsameb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartbeest, wildebeest and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as *Ruppella korhaan* is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north western portion of the country.

The native races are — In the South, Hottentots. In the centre Hereros and Bergdamares, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the *Eastards*, and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovattimbos, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested

in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of the Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country and is 5,500 ft. above sea level. The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. A regular service of steamers from Capetown to these two ports has now been in existence for some time, as also a monthly service direct from Rotterdam of passenger and cargo boats. The power of Legislation is vested in the Administrator under the authority delegated to him by the Governor General of the Union. There is no Parliamentary representation in the country, but an Advisory Council has been appointed to assist the Administrator in his task of governing the country. It consists of nine members, representatives of all classes and interests in the country, and one is specially appointed on behalf of the natives. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of Cold Storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is under consideration. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S W A.

The railway system in South West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises —

Union Lines—	Miles
Broad Gauge	
Walvis Bay to Swakopmund Border	20
De Aar to Nakop Border	344
South West Territory Lines—	
Broad Gauge (3 feet 6 inches)	
Nakop (border) to Swakopmund	77½
Seeheim Junction to Luderitz	128
Narrow Gauge	
Usakos to Isuneh	250
Otavi to Grootfontein	57
Otiwarongo to Outjo	46
*Kalkfeld to Iron Mine	7
In addition, the Administration works	99
miles of privately owned lines	

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1921, 3,460), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1921, 1,005), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahöhe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1921, 2,078) and Luderitz Bay (white population, 1921, 2,003).

* Private siding.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat from 26° to 34° 50', and in E long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N E to S W 750 miles and from N W to S E 800 miles, with a coast line of nearly 1,300 miles

Area and Population.

	Sq miles	Pop 1911	Pop 1922
The Colony	208,661	1 553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand	6 602	243,222	264,887
Tembuland	3,339	227 422	234,088
Transkei	1,504	188 825	198,095
Pondoland	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay & Bechuanaland	430	3 076	1,777
	51,524	99 553	119 911
Cape Province	276,966	2 564 965	2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1922

Race	Males	Females	Total
European	329 394	321,215	650 609
Non European	1 019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total	1,348,589	1 434,130	2 782,719

Of the non European population in 1922 7,696 were Asiatics, 1 640 162 were Bantu and 484 252 were of mixed and other races Of the European population in 1922, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial 222,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1917	55,529	41,023	11,814
1918	55,862	88,024	11,512
1919	49 039	48,011	14,294
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922	58,029	35,922	13 005

Religion.—In 1922 there were 1,684,006 Christians—546 065 Dutch Churches, 358 827 Anglican Churches, 105,666 Presbyterians, 115 941 Congregationalists 394,085 Methodists, 76 421 Lutherans 47 293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Moham medans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606

Education.—The Province is divided into 122 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two thirds of the members being locally elected, and one third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils Education is compulsory for children of European extraction The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free

Aided Schools, Dec 31, 1922, 4,687 enrolment 291,425, attendance 260,693. There are 135,708 European pupils and 157 887 non European pupils There are 20,216 teachers Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S A.), for 1923-24, £223,448, 1924-25, £219,428, 1925-26, £217,835, 1926-27, £276,294, 1927-28, £21,166,039

1918-19, £1,435,385 1919-20 £1,676,208, 1920-21, £1,003,567, 1921-22, £1,450,629

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 24,084 in patients were treated during 1922, and there were 111,760 out patient attendances at Government Aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth East London and Mossel Bay There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator appointed for five years by the Governor General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee

Local Government.—There are 129 municipal palities each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers There are 76 Village Management Boards

Administrator, Hon Sir N Frederic de Waal, K C M G £2,500
Executive Committee, Daniel Retief S A Eddy, C H Geldenhuys, L J Steytler
Prov Sec., A Weisbecker

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN Total population (1922), white and coloured (with suburbs), 207 404. Capetown is 5 979 miles from Southampton, transit 16 days

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles

Population	Census 1922	
	Males	Females
Europeans	136,838	70,477
Indians and Asiatics	141,649	80,314
Natives and other coloured	1,150 911	556 809
Total	1 429,398	707,600

In 1922 the European births registered numbered 3,299, deaths 1,301, and marriages 1,121 The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 4 Government high schools, a preparatory schools, 345 primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school, There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 51 Asiatic schools, 507 native schools, and 21 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir G T Ploymann, K C M G
Executive Committee, F C Hollander, J Dyson, J McAuliffe, J P Whyte.

Provincial Secretary, John M. Herschensohn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1901.

In Durban (population, 1901, 146,310), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time, the average low water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft 7 in.

Natal, 6 800 miles, transit, 20 days

ZULULAND

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south west by the Tugela River on the south east by the Indian Ocean on the north by the Portuguese possessions and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amatputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec 27 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paul pietersburg and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL 1901

Race	Males	Females
European	284 388	259 097
Native	847 446	648 423
Other Coloured	27 596	20 686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 120 450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1901 showed a population of 2 087 636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928 206 females. The population comprised 543 485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1902 there were 21 458 births (16 385 European) 14,004 deaths (5 463 European), and 6,228 marriages (4,341 European).

Religion	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	287,630	49 578
Anglican	98 849	94 543
Presbyterian	31,715	12 407
Methodists	37,921	143 441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14 490
Lutherans	4,583	136 335
Other Christians	19,542	64 437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,597	1,033,417

Education—There were 1 133 schools for white children in 1901 with an average enrolment of 123,769 and an average attendance of 104,006, 5 normal colleges and 4 normal college preparatory classes. There were also 385 native schools 3 Asiatic schools, and 22 coloured schools, with 23,541 pupils.

Administration—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator, Hon A G Robertson
Executive Committee, B D G Piensaar, G H. Kretzschmar, Dr H Reitz, T C Stoffberg
Provincial Secretary, D E van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop 1901, 74,052 (white 45,361, coloured 28,691). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Apies and has wide shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG 5 500 feet above sea level, about 25 miles S W of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1901 was 288,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles, transit, via Capetown, 19 days

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was—

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1890	77 726	129 787	207,503
1904	142,679	244 636	387 315
1911	175 189	352,985	528,174
1918	181 678		
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1921, of the whites 97 776 were males and 90 780 females and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females.

The number of births registered in 1922 were 4 959 deaths 1 560, marriages 1 288 (white persons). The registration laws affecting births and deaths apply to white persons only.

Religion—The Census of 1901 showed the following results—Dutch Churches 207 536 Anglican Churches 50 807 Presbyterians 13,562 Congregationalists, 2 763 Methodists 133 778 Lutherans 7,931, Roman Catholics, 9,879, Jews, 4 761, Heathen, 174,697, Others 607 714.

Education—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1901 there were 877 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 45 470 pupils and except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members Administrator, Hon. Sir Cornelis Hermanus Vessels.

Executive Committee, D J de Villiers E A van der Walt, F D du Toit D J Malan
Provincial Secretary, A M N de Villiers

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,367 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1901. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan, 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles, transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE—The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, and The Union of South Africa are shown separately.

ASCENSION,
(See ST HELENA)

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 42' - 27^{\circ} 34' N$ lat and $72^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 5' W$ long, and extending from the coast of Florida on the north west to Haiti on the south east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Pleuthera, Fxuma Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge gathering, the exports of sponge in 1918 being valued at £107,622. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tonatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum vitae, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1920 £148,488. The imports are chiefly food stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau

	1920-21	1921-22
Public revenue	£254,019	£470,987
Expenditure	220,813	267,402
Public debt		27,325
Total imports	1920	1,095,999
Total exports		378,170
Imports from U.K.		408,745
Exports to U.K.		38,809

Governor, His Excellency Maj Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,100
Chief Justice, Sydney C. K. F. Nettleton	1,250
Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.	750
Attorney Gen., Hon. Willoughby Bullock (and fees)	700
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister	550
President, Legislative Council, Sir James P. Sands	250
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	150
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	450
Surveyor Gen., William Miller	700
Commandant of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner	500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate (vacant) (and £85 travelling allowance)	550

Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses,
Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N. £800
Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles
transit, 14 to 21 days via New York

BARBADOS

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N$ and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W$. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles) about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921) was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government with a Governor aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 1921 13,486) on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£454,286	£340,814	£519,213
Expenditure	508,391	409,055	402,524
Public debt	567,150	561,500	666,400
Total imports	5,145,537	2,645,720	2,480,380
Total exports	4,865,780	1,508,403	1,250,109
Imports from U.K.	1,553,498	948,066	784,325
Exports to U.K.	1,083,420	133,613	150,700
Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1922, 2,385,759, of which 1,989,319 tons were British			

Governor His Excellency Lt Col Sir Chas Richard Mackay O'Brien K C M G	£2,500
Privy Sec and A D C A I Bailey (acty)	200
Colonial Secretary, W E F Jackson, C M G	1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt. Col M D Harrel	
Chief Judge Sir Wm Herbert Greaves	1,200
President of Legislative Council His Hon Sir W K Chandler LL D, C M G	
Clerk, do, J B Howell	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon Sir F J Clarke, K C M G	250
Clerk, do, F A Layne	400
Attorney General, Hon Sir Charles Clarke, K C	1,000
Solicitor Gen, H W Reece K C and fees	250
Treasurer, W L C Phillips, O B E	700
Auditor General S S Phillips	500
Controller of Customs, S I Harrison, C M G O B E	600
Inspector Gen. of Police and Supt of Fire Brigade Lt. Col M D Harrel	600
Colonial Postmaster, H W Collymore, I. S. O	500
Registrar, W W Gowdrey	500
Port Health Officer, J D Alleyne, M D (and fees)	500
Barbados, distant 3,635 miles transit 13 days	

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in $32^{\circ} 15' N$ lat and $64^{\circ} 51' W$ long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles and containing a population (1922) of 20,410 (7,001 white and 13,409 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527 but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander in chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper) for merely of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes and green vegetables which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown but meat flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton Population (1922) 2,578

	1920	1921	1922
Public revenue	£210,753	£201,382	£214,082
Public expenditure	186,470	237,492	220,476
Public debt, Dec 31	85,000	85,000	85,000
Total Imports	1,414,250	1,340,400	1,266,696
Total Exports	265,868	224,626	233,296
Imports from U.K.	271,708	351,289	366,072
Exports to U.K.	nil	nil	2,796

Governor & Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Lieut Genl Sir Joseph John Asser, KCMG, KCVO, CB £3,300

A.D.C., Capt H W N Hoskyns	
Colonial Secretary Hon H M M Moore	800
Attorney General, Maj T M Dill O.B.E.	800
Receiver General, A F Smith B.S.O.	800
Chief Justice His Honour Sir Collin Rees Davies, K.C.	1,150
Assistant Judges C V Ingham and A W Black	fees
Postmaster, C H Tucker	750
Director of Works, P N H Jones, O.B.E.	800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice Adm Sir M Culme Seymour, Bart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

King's Harbour Master, Comm Bishop, R.N.

C.R.E. Lt-Col C B Harvey

S.M.O., Lt-Col J W H Houghton

D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles, transit, 13 days.

BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. $7^{\circ} 4' N$ to $4^{\circ} 30' S$, and from long. $106^{\circ} 50' E$ to $119^{\circ} 30' E$. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,246,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyanas, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of about 600 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1920	1921	1922
*Revenue	\$3,611,803	\$3,156,381	\$3,078,436
Expenditure	1,844,774	2,021,249	1,928,244
Exports	12,049,471	7,908,136	8,205,709
Imports	11,009,471	7,720,013	6,865,144

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta percha, coco nuts, rattans and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Kubattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1921	1922
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	\$1,227,183	\$221,692
" Rubber	2,482,468	2,660,276
" Timber	1,459,324	1,460,670

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior, there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are wireless stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

* Exclusive of land sales.

**The British North Borneo Company
Court of Directors**

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Vice President, Edward Dent
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone
Sir Montagu P. O'Malley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
G.E.R. Blomley Martin
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
D.O. Malcolm

London Office Staff—
37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
Secretary, A.C. Pearson, C.M.G.
Under Secretary, C.F. Collins
Assistant Secretary W.J. Worth (Administrative)
E.C.R. Stilleman (Financial)

List of Officers (British North Borneo).
Governor and Commander in Chief, His
Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry
Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1922) \$17,136
Government Sec., F.W. Fraser, C.B.E. \$8,571
Asst. do., C.D. Martyn \$4,680
Judicial Commr., D.T.J. Sherlock, K.C.,
M.B.E. \$7,886
Commandant Lt. Col. C.H. Harington \$7,800
Finance Commissioner, C.H. Dunn \$8,571
Director, Railways and Works, Capt.
J.W. Watson \$8,571

Residents—
Sandakan H.W.L. Bunbury \$7,200
West Coast G.C. Irving \$7,200
Kudat, E.W. Morrell \$5,880
East Coast, W.C. Moores Weedou \$6,360
Interior G.C. Woolley, M.A. \$7,200
Auditor, I.W. Rose \$6,600
Principal Medical Officer, P.A. Dingle,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.I. \$8,571
Commissioner of Lands W. Smith \$7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M.M. Clark \$7,200
**Postmaster General and Supt. of Tele-
graphs**, C.H. Newton Wade \$6,300
Gen. Man. of Railways C.H. Ashton Pryke \$8,000
Protector of Labour, C.F.C. Macaskie \$5,160

BRUNEI

Sultan, H.H. Sir Mohamed Jemal ul alam,
K.C.M.G., suc. May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries, the exports are chiefly coal, cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, and sago. The revenue for 1922 was £23,800, and the expenditure £22,000, the debt (Dec. 31, 1922) is £51,860. Total imports 1922, £45,690, exports, £67,350.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements
British Resident, Brunei, E.E.F. Pretty

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained, there is a central wireless station at Brunei, with substations at Labuan and Temburong.

* Exclusive of Duty allowance.

BRITISH GUIANA.

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1922, was estimated at 207,817, of whom 124,336 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 172,000 acres (of which 63,420 acres are in sugar cane and 55,911 in rice), is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kavatu Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast lands during a period of 76 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80° F., its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 75° and 85°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82° F., its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 94.4 inches distributed over 125 days of the year, and its range from 44.9 to 122.2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50.8 inches per year ranging from 45.3 to 57.9 inches per year. The birth rate in 1922 was 27.8, and the death rate 20.1 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 76 per cent of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,104,144 in 1921), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians, they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 5 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,750 miles of post-office telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. **Population**, 55,278.

	1920.	1921	1922.
Public revenue	£1,270,675	£968,947	£905,254
Public expenditure	1,007,047	1,195,893	1,097,784
Public debt	1,144,896	1,170,238	1,090,590
Total imports	4,722,709	3,772,968	2,920,586
Demonstr. exports	5,430,221	3,222,060	2,234,790
Imports from U.K.	1,940,983	1,867,370	1,622,848
Exports to U.K.	1,830,677	1,952,825	1,192,224

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme

Thomson, K.C.B. (1922) £4,000

(With allowance for contingencies, £2,000,

and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

Colonial Secretary, R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.

£1,350 to £1,500

Asst. Col. Sec., G. Ball Greene 750

and Asst. do., O. W. Webber £525 to 575

Attorney Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D.

£1,350 to 1,500

Colonial Auditor (vacant) 750

Immigration Agent Gen., J. Hampden

King, C.B.E. 900

Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrowes

900

Deputy do., (vacant) 600

Compt. of Customs, L. A. R. Davis

850

Chief Commissary, B. Galfort

750

Coming Militia & Insp. Gen. of Police,

Col. C. May 750

Insp. of Prisons, N. W. King

750

Director of Public Works & Sea Defences &

Engineer, Harb. Bd., J. P. Auld £1,000 to 1,200

Postmaster General, J. G. Gray

750

Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain

750

Surgeon General & Registrar General,

P. James Kelly, M.B. £1,000 to 1,200

Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley

1,000

Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby

500

Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture,

Sir John Burghmore Harrison, C.M.G.,

(and £450 personal) 750

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major

1,600

Prison Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,350,

W. J. Douglass 1,100

Spending Magistrates, W. J. Gilchrist

G. R. Reid.

Georgetown, 3,963 miles

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' to 15° 53' 55" N latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 86° 10' W longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m and 68 m. respectively, it is bounded on the north and north west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1922) of 45,377—22,563 males and 22,754 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so called "pine ridges, which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while in land there are extensive regions of good pasture. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 59 primary schools in the colony, and 9 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1922 was 515,850 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL Belize Population (1922), 12,662

Public revenue \$1,129,932 \$1,105,207 \$1,137,589

Public expenditure 928,817 1,410,780 1,098,915

Public debt 874,800 665,334 1,073,164

Total imports 5,876,711 3,343,132 3,290,402

Total exports 5,045,671 3,045,459 2,817,597

Imports from U.K. 857,656 502,846 667,412

Exports to U.K. 750,666 491,381 441,381

Governor and Com. in Chief His Excellency

Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. \$9,720

Private Sec., E. M. Tibbitt 1,458

Colonial Sec., Lt. Col. Max Smith and house 5,000

Asst. Col. Sec., E. A. Baler 1,500

Treasurer, G. S. W. Smith 3,402

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master,

V. Gray Wilson 2,430

Surveyor General, F. W. Brunton 3,888

Director of Public Works, M. A. Murphy 3,888

Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert 2,460

Prim. Medical Officer, Dr. B. M. Wilson 4,374

Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenagh 2,916

Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont 2,460

Supt. Radio Station (vacant) 1,800

Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sissett 6,000

Attorney General, C. G. B. Francis 3,888

Registrar General, H. Dunk 2,916

District Commissioners —

Belize, A. K. Agar 2,916

Cowal, D. Q. Blakely

Orange Walk, John Taylor

Stann Creek, P. E. Matthews

Toledo, T. V. MacCall

The Cayo, R. Wyatt

Clerk to Councils, E. A. Baler 1,700

Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton and house 2,430

Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701

miles, transit, 17 days

CAMEROON

(Joint Franco-British Administration)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area) was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18 and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°-12° N lat and 8° 45'-10° E long, and the area is about 295,000 square miles containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The south eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1912) is the confluence of the Sangha with the Congo River the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1922) is the Ubangi River. The territory occupies the north west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Cheboki and Mandara Mountains on the north west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1922), under which the area of the

colony was increased by 100,300 square miles. The *Sangha* is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po, the *Sanga* and *Desha* (or *Ngoko*) are tributaries of the Congo, and the *Logone-Shari* flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Hausas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at £3,396,000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory. The imports (£4,442,000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were 170 miles of railway open in 1912.

In 1900 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border and containing an area of about 28,000 sq miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BURA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W, parallels of 19° 15' and 19° 46' N and consist of three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1901) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman. Population (1901) 1,070. *Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court*, H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) £600.

CEYLON

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south east of the peninsula of Hindustan is situated between 5° 55'—9° 50' N lat and 79° 42'—81° 53' E long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles, and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district, but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January, the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1901) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast, but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras, but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and

husked grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About the fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1902, in acres, were:—Rice, 850,000, other grain 120,000 tea, 418,000, coconuts, 500,000, rubber, 350,000, cinnamon, 25,000, cacao, 33,000 and tobacco, 13,000. The live stock in 1902 included 1,499,800 horned cattle, 56,200 sheep, 152,000 goats, 49,800 pigs, and 2,000 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.V. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 732 miles of railway open, 615 being 5 ft 6 in gauge and 117 miles 2 ft 6 in and the post and telegraph offices numbered 590, there being 6,244 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Council of 27 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 23 unofficial members 16 are elected and 7 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards, and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1900-01	1901-02
Public revenue	Rs 70,619,061	Rs 79,770,117
Public expenditure	91,767,691	77,359,068
Public debt (30 Sept)	150,535,401	125,000,901
Total imports	262,055,710	281,740,708
Total exports	256,600,413	277,763,215
Imports from U.K.	65,448,269	62,073,675
Exports to U.K.	118,597,199	137,770,068

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Brig Gen Sir William Henry Manning, G.C.M.G.	
K.E.E., C.B.	£7,000
A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbech, D.S.O., M.C.	400
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. H. Trefusis	300
Commanding Forces, Col Comdt. C. Coffin, F.R.S., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Rs 23,480
Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Clementi, C.M.G.	2,400
Principal Assistant do, M. A. Young	1,150
and do, C. E. Collins	1,050
3rd do, W. E. Hobday	900
4th do, H. R. B. Elod	750
Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander	Rs 25,500
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley	£1,300
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Woods	1,800
Government Agents —	
West Prov., Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.	Rs 25,500
Central, Hon. W. K. Kindersley	24,375
Northern, B. Constantine	24,937
North Western, F. G. Tyrrell	21,539
Southern, F. Bartlett	Rs 23,812
Eastern, C. V. Brayne	21,539
North Central, A. W. Seymour	1,400
Uva, E. A. G. Festing	1,500
Sabaragamuwa, G. F. R. Browning	1,500

<i>Surveyor General</i> , W C S Ingles	£1,550
<i>Director Pub Works</i> , J Strachan	1,600
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , M S Sreshta	1,550
<i>Principal Collector of Customs</i> , Hon R N Thaine	1,550
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon Sir Anton Bertram, K C	2,500
<i>Sen. Punesse Judge</i> , Hon G F M Ennis	1,750
<i>Punesse Judges</i> , Hon T de Sainpayo, K C	
Hon W I Porter Hon G Schneider, K C	each 1,750
<i>District Judge</i> , Colombo, D A St V Jayawardene, K C	1,450
Do do Kandy, P R. Pieris	1,650
Do do Galle, A P Boone	1,300
Do do Jaffna G W Woodhouse	Rs 23 8 12
<i>Attorney Gen.</i> , Hon Sir H C Gollan, CBE K C	£1,800
<i>Solicitor Gen.</i> , Hon I F Garvin, K C	1,550
<i>Registrar General</i> , L W C Schrader	Rs 23,250
<i>Director of Education</i> , Hon L Macrae	£1,450
<i>Principal Colonial Medical Officer</i> , Hon Dr G J Rutherford	1,750
<i>Police</i> , H L Dowling	1,550
<i>Prisons</i> , A F G Walker, M C	1,100
<i>Manager Railways</i> , Hon J E Dutton	1,600
<i>Conservation of Forests</i> , J D Sargent	1,500
<i>Director of Irrigation</i> , F A Baker	1,550
<i>Excise Commissioner</i> , T W Roberts	1,500
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , Hon F A Stockdale	1,550

THE MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S W of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhamadan. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco nut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6 300 miles, transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E long 32° 17' and 34° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,709, of whom about 20 per cent were Muhamadan, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt and pyrites. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1922 the wine export was 996,698 gals, and that of spirits 20,697 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills, and, owing to the

enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 28 members, 6 being official and 22 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhamadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner, and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhamadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia) near the centre of the island with a population of 192 98 in 1921. The other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13 291), Famagusta (7 276), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4 119), and Morphou (3,500).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers and a narrow gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou 55 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, and from Italy (via Trieste).

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	£602,927	£658 519	£644,416
Expenditure	485 406	691 780	645,912
Total imports	£2,068,756	£1,449,010	£1,411 561
Total exports	1,200,449	917,609	871 211
Exports from U K	774 268	545 524	432 133
Exports to U K	257,449	207,796	161,190

High Commissioner and Commander in Chief, Sir Malcolm Stevenson K C M G (1920) (and duty allowance £600) £3,000

A D C, Maj W H. Kinn, O B E. 150

Private Sec (vacant) 150

Chief Secretary, J C D Kenn £1,400

Chief Assistant Sec, J M Ellis £600 to 750

Commissioners, E E McDonald, C H Hart Davis, £800 to £950 T J Green

wood £800 to £900, Capt A M Fleury

Lieut Col A C Tompkins, B J Surridge £600 to 800

Treasurer, W A Bowring 1,080

Chief Collector of Customs K. W Stead £750 to 900

Registrar-General B T Watts £800 to 1,000

Auditor, E du Boulay 800 to 950

Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher 1,500

Punesse Judge, H C W Grimshaw 1,000

Presidents of District Courts, B Dickinson, E D Vergette J C Howard C C

Gerahty, H K Ryan (and one vacancy) £750 to 900

King's Advocate, W A Russell 1,200

Chief Commnd Police, Lieut-Col A. E. Gallagher, D S O £750 to 900

Chief Med Officer, Dr E S Corsellis 750 to 900

Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev Canon F D Newham £650 to 850

Island Postmaster, L. J E Dench 600 to 750

Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan £600 to 750
 Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D. O. C. £750 to 900

Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bent Day 800 to 900
 Dir. Public Works, H. Simms, M. V. O. 800 to 900
 Distance 2,030 miles, mail transit, 7 to 14 days

DOMINICA See LEEWARD ISLANDS

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE See KENYA

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'—53° S lat. and 57° 40'—62° W long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles) West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks and sandbanks) comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam the loftiest peak in the colony rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764, this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale fishery and colonised being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog land and have proved suitable for sheep 670,000 being carried the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British and is principally engaged in sheep farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley at the head of Port William on the coast of East Falkland.

Dependencies.—The total area of the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (a British 11 Norwegian) caught 5,247 whales in the 1920-1 season, the landed value of the oil being £1,250,000. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east south-east of the Falkland Group with an area of 1,000 square miles, is one of the dependencies. Among other things the *South Shetlands*, the *South Orkneys* (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H. M. Government established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later) the *Sandwich Group*, and a part of the mainland of the *Antarctic*, known as *Graham's Land*.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1918	1919	1920
Public revenue	£46,365	£56,683	£71,558
Expenditure	26,870	26,911	53,375
Total imports	939,937	1,022,282	916,769
Total exports	2,054,286	2,178,433	2,132,909
Imports from U. K.	347,787	487,787	583,592
Exports to U. K.	1,891,499	2,038,418	2,978,001

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency John Middleton C. M. G.

Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. H. Henniker Heaton (and fees) £1,800

Colonial Treasurer &c. Hon. W. A. Thompson 800

Chief Justice The Governor 600

CHIEF TOWN Port Stanley Population (1921), 897

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles transit 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy and Monte Video

Fiji

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are however more uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean about 100 miles north of New Zealand which extend 300 miles from east to west and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° S lat. and 176° E—178° W long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans, the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 90°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea nuts, jams, and dalo (taro), coco nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts and the-de mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1920	1921	1922
Public income	£488,753	£569,722	£450,235
Public expenditure	611,944	752,038	530,361
Public debt	150,000	155,300	160,000
Total imports	1,673,121	1,509,732	723,545
Total exports	2,806,448	2,542,591	1,698,544
Imports from U. K.	240,757	368,129	219,420
Exports to U. K.	23,765	164,234	142,117

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,022.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C. M. G. (1918) (and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific) and £300 as Consul General £3,000

Private Sec. Capt. H. McQuire 350

A. D. C. Maj. J. Hill 350

Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (and £300 as Chief Just. Commr. W. P.) 1,000

Colonial Sec, Hon Thomas Edward Fell, C M G	£1,000
Principal Asst. Do, Hon D R Stewart	700
Asst. Col. Sec., H G Pilling	575
Attorney Gen., Hon K J Muir Mackenzie	800
Chief Medical Officer, Hon A. A. Montague M.B.	825
Commissioner for Lands, Hon C A Holmes	575
Agent General of Immigration (vacant)	600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon H H Rushton	1,000
Commissioner of Works Hon H B Lees	1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar General and Public Trustee, Hon J S Neill	500
Inspector General of Constabulary and Sheriff Col G J L. Golding	550
Auditor, P L Collisson O B E (and £50 as Auditor, Western Pacific)	600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon H P St Julian	500
Chief Police Magistrate, R C D G Higginson	500
Suva is 11,000 miles from London transit from London, via Vancouver about 30 days, and via Sydney, about 50 days	

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447 and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James, but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo Albreda the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season viz. from June to October, but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts which form seventy per cent of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides and calabashes are also exported, and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *koua* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 22 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown

(MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1920.	1921	1922.
Public revenue	£268,789	£183,201	£243,603
Public expenditure	171,160	225,461	430,312
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	709,788	924,448	862,115
Total exports	2,466,145	793,435	1,037,008
Imports from U.K.	1,759,639	580,237	540,463
Exports to U.K.	1,961,176	607,977	615,818

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared 1922, 835,663

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst Population (1921), 9,227

Governor, His Excellency Capt Cecil Hamilton Armitage C M G, D C O	£2,500
Private Secretary Capt P. Jeffs, R A	500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman	1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, S S Sawrey	
Cookson	1,000
Receiver General Cecil Gwyn	960
Legal Adviser, C M Barton	£630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp of Schools, I J T Turbett	£630 to 800
Senior Med Officer (vacant)	£1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, dc, C Greig	£720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E Hopkinson, C M G, D C O	£660
Capt E B Leese, £720	Capt R H H Whitehead, M C, Maj R W Macklin, M C
Lt Col G E Wainell D C O	£600 to 960
Director, Public Works, H A Jyer Smith	960
Director, Posts & Telegraphs G R H Frith	£600 to 720
Transit from London, 14 days	

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1922 4,876 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 6,010,314. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The estimated civilian population (1922) was 17,327.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members, there is no Legislative Council.

	1920	1921	1922
Revenue	£287,051	£289,134	£291,592
Expenditure	372,994	289,393	276,733

Governor and Comdr in Chief, His Excellency General Sir C C Monro, Bart, GCB, GCSI, GCMG (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500

Asst Military Sec, Capt C G B Stevens
G.S.O., Lt Col P R. C. Cummings, C.M.G., D.S.O.

In charge of Administration, Col C W Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Col J D Sherer, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chief Engr, Col R P T Hawkeley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col E T Inkson, M.C., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps Lt Col J D Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Command Paymtr Maj R W Macfie
Rear Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard
Rear Adm W M Elletton, C.B.

Colonial Sec, Hon C W J Orr, C.M.G. £1,500
Chief Asst Sec E P Griffin, M.B.E. 684

Asst Sec, Lt Col A E Beattie C.B.E., M.C. 492

Treasurer and Collector, Hon A C Greenwood, C.B.E. 1,100

Captain of the Port, Comm H Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 800

Police Magistrate, S O Rowan Hamilton £750 to 900

Director of Public Works, J R Crook O.B.E., M.I.C.E. (and £120) £750 to 900

Chief of Police, J Cochrane 750
Postmaster General G E Jones £600 to 750

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J Lochiead, O.B.E., M.D. 798

Chief Justice, Sir Daniel I Tudor K.C. 1,350
Attorney Gen., Capt Hon M H Ander- son, O.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,200

Registrar, Supreme Court, J Discombe £600 to 750

Auditor, J B Hewlett £700 to 750

Distance, 1,209 miles, transit, 3½ days

GOLD COAST

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 2° 7' W to 2° 14' E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 12° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was Gold Coast Colony, 1,171,913, Ashanti, 405,193, Northern Territories, 530,358, total, 2,108,463, excluding 2,422 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1909, there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa,

more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony. rice plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco nut industry, and to develop the kola and sisal hemp plantations. The principal exports in 1922 were cocoa, £5,840,743, gold and gold dust, £889,204, kola nuts, £311,026, lumber, £254,384 and manganese, £106,031. The chief imports are textiles building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosene, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1922 was 775,628 (British 1,797,877), 600 miles of telegraph have been established in the colony of which 200 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Takoradi the centre of the gold mining industry to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Lome (122 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population 38,049). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (14,921), Adzida (1,620), Elmina (5,262), Sekondi (9,500), Takoradi (6,721), Quana (9,839), Axim (7,781), Lome (20,268), Saltpond (6,342) and Winneba (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1921 '22	1922 '23
Total revenue	£3,016,520	£3,357,196
Expenditure	3,285,290	2,934,994
Public Debt (Feb 28, 1923)		

	1921	1922
Total imports	6,826,757	6,510,205
Total exports	6,942,197	8,335,400
Imports from U.K.	5,073,410	4,909,700
Exports to U.K.	3,225,645	3,528,555

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Brig Gen Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) (and allowance £1,500) £4,500

A.D.C., Capt Buckley 500

Private Sec, Comdr R Hemans R.N. 500

Colonial Sec, Dr J C Maxwell, C.M.G. 1,800

Chief Asst Sec A C Finlay, I.S.O. 1,800

Senior Assistants D B Strathairn, E A Taylor, J P Ross each 1,000

Chief Justice, Sir P C Smyly 2,000

Puene Judges, Eweu R Logan Kenneth James Beatty R E Hall Llewellyn C Dalton, W P Michelin each 1,400

Chief Registrar, A White 960

Attorney General R W H Wilkinson 1,500

Solicitor General, C Carnegie Brown 1,100

Treasurer, H M Lewis 1,250

Deputy Treasurer, R E Burns 1,050

Auditor, W Bowerley 1,100

Deputy do., L G Corney 960

Lt Col. Condy G C Regt., J R Meiklejohn, D.S.O. 1,800

Prin. Medical Officer, M. E. O'Dea (off.) 1,200

Director of Works, E H D Nicolls, C.B.E. 1,500

Deputy do., J D Sharman 1,200

<i>Genl Manager, Railways, E W Cozens</i>	
<i>Hardy</i>	£1,500
<i>Deputy do, W Y Petrie</i>	1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs J McIntosh</i>	
<i>Reid</i>	1,200
<i>Deputy do, R Sharpe</i>	1,050
<i>Commissioners of Provinces, F W F</i>	
<i>Jackson, J L. Atterbury (and 4 vacancies) each</i>	1,200
<i>Secretary for Mines, W F Holmes</i>	1,200
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs (vacant)</i>	1,350
<i>Deputy do, C W Welman</i>	1,050
<i>Insp Genl. of Prisons, Capt C E Cookson</i>	960
<i>Postmaster-General, 9 B Goshing</i>	1,200
<i>Deputy do, W T E Wallace</i>	1,000
<i>Telegraph Engineer, Maj J J F O Shaughnessy</i>	1,000
<i>Surveyor General, Lt Col R H Rowe, D S O</i>	1,200
<i>Inspector Gen of Police, D R. A Bettington</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Education D J Oman</i>	1,200
<i>Conservator of Forests L A King Church</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Agriculture, W S D Tudhope</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Geological Survey, A E Kitson, C M G, C B E</i>	1,200

ASHANTI

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug 7, 1896, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Coomassie, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,193. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1918) £421,731. In the Western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil rubber bearing plants and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the Eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful. The products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner John Maxwell, C M G £1,600
Deputy do, Lt Col C E D O Rew, O B E
Provincial Commissioners, L H Wheatley, E. J Hobbs each 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered,

under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners the Southern Province, with head quarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navarrou. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, Shea butter, ground nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Arthur James Philbrick, C B E, LL B £1,600
Deputy do Maj A H C Walker Leigh
Provincial Commissioners, L Castellain
H C Branch each 1,200
Commandant of Constabulary, Lt Col H W M Bamford, O B E, M C

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles, transit 12 to 13 days.

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'—22° 34' N lat. and 112° 52'—114° 30' E long, and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad with a total area of 32 square miles. It lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lycée moon) not more than a quarter mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860 and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,000.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 20 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1921) 21,710,425 tons, (1922) 23,253,326 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton, the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a

favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1922 there were 755 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 39,214 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony and its Government is administered by a Governor aided by an Executive Council of 9 members together with a Legislative Council of 14 members including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria	population (1923), 450,000
	1921 1922
Public revenue	\$7,728,132 \$22,291,064
Public expenditure	15,739,652 18,563,002
Public debt, Jan 1	£1,485,732 £1,485,732
Do, do	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£8,457,269 £8,264,136
Exports to U.K.	781,741 724,638
<i>Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.</i>	
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I.	300
Private Sec., E. Rice	300
G.O.C. the Forces, Maj. Gen. Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G. C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., L.L.D.	2,000
Asst. do and Clerk of Councils, A.G.M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,250
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.	1,500
Attorney General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., O.B.E.	1,800
Director of Public Works, H. T. Cressy, M.O.L.	1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hall, Jax, O.B.E.	1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.	2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, F. D. C. Wolfe	1,500
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood	1,400
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.B.S.	1,200
Director of Education, Hon. E. A. Irving	1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes	1,085
Harbour Master, &c., Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.	1,350
Postmaster General, S. B. C. Ross, O.B.E.	1,200

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suez Canal, transit, 29 days, or via Siberia, 18 to 23 days

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca or Land of Wood and Water—an island situated in the Caribbean Sea about 90 miles to the south of Cuba within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth containing an area of 4,450 square miles and a population in April 1921 of 858,118 (males, 401,973 females 456,145) whites, 14,476, coloured, 157,223 blacks, 660,420 East Indians 18,610, Chinese 3,696 not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3 1494 by Columbus who called it St. Iago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509 but in 1655 a British expedition sent out by Oliver Cromwell under Penn and Venables attacked the island which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges dividing the large rivers and attaining in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains in the eastern part of the island an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores but none are navigable except the Black River and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 200 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 60,084 (1922). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinean grass from four to six feet in height grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye stuffs, drugs and spices and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Director of Public Works and the Collector General (all *ex officio*) and of such other persons, not exceeding 12 as the King, or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members and 12 elected by the people being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government, and the largest port and town pop. (census, 1921) 62,707, the next in importance are Spanish Town pop. 8,694, Montego Bay, 6,580 and Port Antonio, 6,572. Chief exports (1922) sugar, £911,822 fruit, £2,131,555, coffee, £203,883 cocoa, £138,325.

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Public general revenue	£1,198,545	£1,057,418
Expenditure from income	2,342,486	1,949,034
Public debt	4,063,124	4,021,201
	1921	1922
Total imports	5,473,790	4,835,393
Total exports	3,337,692	4,643,929

Captain General and Governor in Chief,
His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn,
KCMG (1918) (duty allowance £500) £5,000
A D C and Private Secretary, J D
Lucie Smith

Comdg Troops Col H G Pringle DSO
Colonial Secretary, Col Hon H Bryan,
CMG, DSO 1,500
Asst Colonial Secretary C W

Doonly £800 to £1,000
Auditor Gen, Hon C G H Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Hon C V A

Espeut £1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, Langley
Hunt CMG £1,000 to £1,200

Collector General (vacant) 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master
Angleton, B de S Bell 600

Director of Agriculture Hon H H Cousins 1
MA £800 to 1,000

Inspector General of Police and Prisons
Col W E Clatke 800

Director of Prisons B Toole £550 to 650
Director of Railways, Maj Lewis Thomas,
OBE £800 to 1,000

Director of Education P J O L Irad
bury MA £700 to 800

Treasurer, Hon R Nosworthy 900
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe £700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His
Hon C E St J Branch 2,000

Justice Judges, His Hon A de Freitas,
OBE, £1,200, His Hon H I C Brown,
KC 1,200

Judge of Kingston Court, R F Orpen 900
Registrar Supreme Court, L I De Mon
tagnac 700

Attorney General Hon F C Wells
Durrant 1,500

Crown Solicitor A J Corinaldi 1,000
Administrative Gen and Trustee in Bank
ruptcy John M Nethercole (and fees) 500

Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of
Records, A R. Soares 600

Registrar of Titles C E Mellich 600
Government Printer, (vacant) £500 to 600

Protector of Immigrants, F N Isaacs
(acting) 350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles,
transit, 14 days

KENYA

*Kenya Colony and the East Africa Protec-
torate* include the whole of the coast from
the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast
territories in the interior bounded in part by
international conventional lines. The eastern
boundary was defined along the Juba and north
east by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on
the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in
1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda,
and on the south the mandated Tanganyika
Territory. The population of the Colony at the
census of 1922 was 2,529,133. Its area is approxi-
mately 200,000 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists
of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are

not lacking extensive districts of great natural
fertility on the coast as well as in the interior.
The Colony is divided for administrative pur-
poses into eight provinces which are sub-
divided into districts and sub-districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by
Europeans are those of Kyambu Nyeri, Nakuru,
Naivasha, Lumbwa, and Uasin Gishu. There is
also a considerable region still undeveloped, and
not yet included in any administrative district.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a
small tract of country at the mouth of the
river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative
purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by
telegraph possesses perhaps the finest harbour on
the east coast of Africa (population, about 32,330,
of whom 653 are Europeans). There is also
telegraphic communication along the coast
between Mombasa and Lamu, and between

Mombasa and Entebbe the capital of the
Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions
radiating from the main Uganda Railway tele-
graph system to Laveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia,
Archers Post Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama
Ravine, Kericho Uasin Gishu, Machakos Kisil
and Mumias also telegraph connexion between

Mombasa and Tanga. Radio telegraph stations
exist at Mombasa and Kisumu. The Uganda
Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which
is connected with the mainland by a railway
bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also
about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway manage-
ment) from Nairobi to the Kort Hall District,
and about 90 miles from the main line at

Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake.
Nairobi, the capital of the Colony and central
station of the Uganda Railway, has a popu-
lation of 24,378, of whom 2,929 are Europeans.
There are also some 600 European farmers in
the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are coffee, fibre, carbon
ate of soda grain, and hides and skins, the
principal imports are piece goods, rice, grain and
flour building materials, European provisions
petroleum &c

The importation of arms and ammunition is
prohibited, except under the most stringent
regulations, and the introduction and local manu-
facture of spirits is also heavily checked.

The problem of admitting or excluding immi-
grants from British India has exercised the
attention of the Government, and discussions
have taken place at the Colonial Office in London
on the subject. Delegates from Kenya and from
British India have stated their views, which are
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* Nine months only (April to December)

<i>Sensor Commrs.</i> C R W Lane, £950,	
W T McClellan C M G, £1,000 F W	
Isaac, £950, H R late P B F Irall,	
£900, J O W Hope, C M G, and A J	
Maclean each	£850
<i>Chief Justice</i> Sir Jacob William Barth,	
C.B.E.	2,000
<i>Judges</i> , Thos Doveton Maxwell G H	
Pickering, J A Sheridan each	1,200
<i>Commanding Troops</i> Col G F Phillips,	
C.B.E., D.S.O.	1,200
<i>Comdy</i> 3rd K A R, Lt Col T O Fitz	
gerald, M.C.	1,000
<i>Commissioner of Lands</i> H I Martin	1,200
<i>Treasurer</i> J I Gosling	1,200
<i>Attorney Gen.</i> R W Lyall Grant	1,500
<i>Administrator General</i> , J W H Paskin	
son	750
<i>Commissioner of Customs</i> , F W Major	
C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,200
<i>Port Captain</i> , H W Turner	1,200
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> J L Gilks	700
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> (vacant)	1,000
<i>Director of Public Works</i> W M Ross	1,200
<i>General Manager, Uganda Railway</i> , S	
Couper	1,800
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> A. Holm	1,400
<i>Postmaster General</i> , I Fitzgerald	1,000
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> E Battiscombe	1,000
<i>Auditor</i> H C E Barnes C.B.E.	1,100
<i>Commissioner of Prisons</i> , R Donald	820
<i>Director of Chemical Research</i> V H	
Kirkham	700
<i>Game Warden</i> A B Percival	700
<i>Director of Education</i> , J R Orr B.A.	1,000
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer</i> , W Kennedy,	
D.S.O.	1,000
CAPITAL, Nairobi, transit, about 21 days	

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda (2) St Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla (3) Dominica (4) Montserrat and (5) the Virgin Islands with Sombrio under Commissioners all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

<i>Governor</i> , His Excellency Lt Col Hon Sir	
Eustace Fiennes Hart (1921)	£3,000
<i>Private Sec. & A.D.C.</i> , Capt C F O Master	375
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records</i> ,	
His Honour George Campbell Deane, M.A.	1,200
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Lt Col Hon. I R St	
Johnston, C.M.G.	900
<i>First Puisne Judge</i> , His Honour R. E.	
Noble	800
<i>Second Puisne Judge</i> , Maj K E Poyser,	
D.S.O.	400
<i>Asst Colonial Sec.</i> , E. D. A. Tibbits	400 to 750
<i>Attorney Gen.</i> , Hon M V Camacho	700
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon F W Griffith	480
<i>Postmaster</i> , A. C. K. Tibbits	312
<i>Crown Attor.</i> , St. Kitts, Hon W M Wigley	250
" " Dominica, Hon C Cox	250

<i>Auditor Gen</i> Hon W D Auchmleck, I.S.O.	£725
<i>Govt Analytical Chemist and Supt of</i>	
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon A E Collins, F.I.C.	600 to 700
<i>Chief Inspector of Police</i> , Lt Col E	
Bell, M.B.E.	550
<i>Inspector of Schools</i> L. Tucker, B.A.	375 to 480
Revenue	1918-19. 1919-20. 1920-21.
Expenditure	£198,019 £240,076 £304,199
Public debt	202,054 220,578 274,544
Imports	259,450 251,250 216,798
Exports	908,401 974,612 156,083
Transit, 13 to 16 days	912,877 1,172,775 190,065

(2) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA)

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor in Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N lat and 61° 45' W long and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II, the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds and arrowroot. In March, 1898 the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

Revenue	1919-20. £70,158	1920-21. £106,711	1921-22. £89,149
Expenditure	70,829	92,911	105,931
Public debt	115,900	115,700	115,500
Total imports	1919. 318,579	1920. 554,748	1921. 381,311
Total exports	375,116	723,174	298,496

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1921), 7,910.
President & Island Sec (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).

Treasurer, Hon F W Griffith (see Leeward Islands).

<i>Magistrate</i> , R. H. K. Dyett	£600
<i>Supt of Public Works</i> Capt R. G. Wright	
Nooth, M.C.	450-500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N, long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco and vegetables and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, Capt G. Downing.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS, NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 32,242 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 75° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N and long. 62° 48' W, and

comprises an area of 68 square miles its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital Basseterre pop. (1922) 7,837 is a port of registry and had 57 vessels of 957 tons in 1922.

Nevs (separated from St Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 11,569. Sugar cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town Charlestown. Pop. (1922) 1,308.

Antigua is about 60 miles N W of St Kitts, 16 miles in length and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1922), 4,275. Cotton is the principal product and small stock are raised.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Public revenue	£91,488	£84,056	£88,129
Expenditure	106,593	102,657	88,015
Public debt	31,327	33,069	35,060
Imports	364,090	510,000	358,219
Exports	425,450	770,000	377,616

Administrators: His Honour Maj J A Budon C.M.G. and *Entertainment Allowance* £150 £1,000
Clerk & Clerk of Councils, R. B. Skinner 344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon C C Johnson £480 and fees
Magistrates St Kitts W M Wigley (and
Crown Attorney) £680 *Nevs* Hon E H Watkins 180 £245 *Antigua* S B Jones £350
Supt of Public Works J Landreth Smith 510

(3) DOMINICA

the largest island of the colony and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles is situated between 15° 30'–15° 45' N lat. and 61° 13'–61° 30' W long, 95 miles S of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 218 sq miles or 126,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies according to the altitude from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco nuts and fruit. The population was estimated at 38,000, on June 12 1922 included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau on the south west coast, population about 7,000, and Ports mouth, population about 1,000.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Public revenue	£59,219	£57,809	£58,315
Expenditure	58,567	63,414	57,959
Public debt	30,828	29,548	27,325
Imports	1920, 1921, 1922		
Imports ..	286,268	211,822	157,784
Exports ...	231,640	207,763	163,807

Administrator His Honour Edward Carillon Eliot (with £100 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T. E. P. Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon H A Bascom 420
Colonial Engineer, F C Clarkson 450
Crown Attorney & Registrar, Charles Cox 500
Postmaster, V P Blaichard 327
Magistrates Hon T Cools-Lartigue £500
R. F. Gariaway, £406 E. R. Green (actg.) 375
Principal Medical Officer, Hon H A A Nicholls C.M.G. 600
Medical Officers C H Sills E F Gordon
E B Gariway, J L Bristol each 400

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 41' N lat. and 62° W long, 26 miles S W of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth comprising an area of 3½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493 it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles. It contains three active soufrières and several hot springs while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two thirds of the island are mountainous the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton seed, limes and its products, sugar, papaya and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£19,622	£17,102	£18,097
Expenditure	21,744	24,217	17,017
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Imports	1920, 1921, 1922		
Total imports	111,643	43,090	46,826
Total exports	207,824	60,350	59,753

Commissioner and Treasurer His Honour Maj H W Peebles, D.S.O. £700
Assistant Treasurer Jas B Bladen 313
Senior Medical Officer W C Heath 375
Magistrate, D White 300
Inspector of Works, R C Otway 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A. form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666 the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situated in 18° 27' N lat. and 64° 40' W long, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,028. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity, fishing and poultry rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town on the south east of Tortola, population (1921), 463.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£11,715	£12,554	£9,441
Expenditure	9,866	7,739	8,186
Imports	43,473	32,568	36,940
Exports	24,108	20,376	12,832
Commissioner and Treasurer, R. Hargrove	£375		
Medical Officer, J Y McFadyen	212		

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island) the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Non-Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Iengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, and Brunel) and the *Protected State of Johore*. The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 2,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954 (Straits Settlements 8,149 Federated Malay States 5,686, Non Federated Malay States 1,119).

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings) Malacca the Cocos or Keeling Islands Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1922) of 908,809.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826 qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz. to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction and the usual police magistrates and coroners courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1921 amounted in Singapore to 85.84 inches, in Penang to 89.54 inches, and in Malacca to 84.17 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1928.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier copra, pepper, sago, coco nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dye stuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 145,960 tons in 1920, 128,155 tons in 1921, 146,781 tons in 1922 and 206,889 tons in 1923. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kalus.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	\$39,545,735	\$34,103,462
Public expenditure	35,430,898	24,797,085
Public Debt (Dec 31, 1922) —		
3½% S. Insur Stock		£6,913,352
5½% War Loan		\$65,373,900
5½% "		15,074,300
7½% S.S. Loan		20,210,300
6½% S. Insur Stock		£5,155,000
4½% " "		4,200,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports	\$583,937,317	\$587,870,591
Exports	497,358,044	543,083,323
Imports from U.K.	£7,821,665	£7,386,265
Exports to U.K.	5,794,330	4,798,887

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sh. Laurence Nuns Guillemard K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	\$60,000
G.O.C. Troops, Maj. Gen. Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G.	26,400
Resident Councillor Penang, A. B. Voules	16,800
Do Malacca, W. Langham Carter	14,400
Attorney General, Sir J. W. Murison	19,200
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.M.G., C.B.E.	18,000
Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E.	14,400
Chief Justice, Sir Walter Sydney Shaw	24,000
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule	15,600
Puisne Judges, F. C. A. Barrett Lennard	
J. McCabe Reay, M. H. Whitley, each	14,400
Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff	14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. (Ilaam) (actg.)	14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders	14,400
Under Secretary, I. M. Baddeley	14,400
Postmaster General, H. C. Sells	12,600
Public Trustee, (Vacant)	12,600
Auditor Gen., C. H. G. Clarke (actg.)	12,600
Commissioner of Lands, J. Lorne	12,600
District Judges (Singapore) H. G. Sarwar (actg.)	12,600
P. F. David, each	12,600
District Judge (Penang) R. D. Acton	12,600
Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davis	12,600
Collector General of Income Tax, G. C. Valpy (actg.)	12,600
Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), B. Nunn (actg.)	12,600
Solicitor General, G. G. Seth	12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty	12,600
Deputy Treasurer, E. L. Iahua (actg.)	12,600
Director of Political and Intelligence Bureau, A. S. Jelf	12,600
1st Asst. Colonial Secretaries, G. E. Cator (actg.)	9,900
G. L. Ham (actg.)	
Insp. Gen. of Police, G. C. Denham, C.I.E., C.B.E.	14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.	14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Calthrop Calthrop, A.M., R.N.	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three quarters of a mile in width. Its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 12 miles. It comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 277 square miles, and an estimated population (1922) of 437,068. It was first occupied, in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E. with 250,725 inhabitants in 1922. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1928.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1922, exclusive of native craft was

11,728, with a tonnage of 18,280,279. The total for the whole colony was 17,424, with a tonnage of 26,913,256. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 51,882 (tonnage 2,014,983). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1922 (including inter settlement trade), amounted to \$37,203,464 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being \$44,721,065.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago situated about 6 miles off the north west coast of Borneo in 5° 16' N lat. and 115° 15' E long and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles and its estimated population is 5,851. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south east is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1922), \$1,634,016, exports, \$1,651,137.

Resident, H. S. Eley (acting)

The Cocos Keeling Islands are a group of about 30 small islands about 700 miles south west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 876, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south west of Java and 700 miles east of the Cocos Keeling Islands has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 750. A District Officer is stationed on the island which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1922 was 99,352 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales Island (est. pop. 1922 163,879) on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop. 1922, 120,478) and the Dindings Peninsula, about 13 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N, long 100° 21' E, and was ceded to the Government of India in 1796 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded Penang was the only British settlement in further India, now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1922 (including inter settle-

ment trade) amounted to \$274,137,881; the export of tin from the port being \$45,579,709 in 1922.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing, rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles est. pop. 1922 12,546) is at present little developed but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lunut where a District Officer is stationed and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lunut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest) and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 120 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1824, when it was restored to the Dutch. It finally became a British possession in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824 being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1922 was 157,161.

Aggregate trade 1922 \$40,504,508 (including para rubber, \$23,004,869, exported in 1922).

Singapore, distant 8700 miles transit, 22 days
Penang, 20 days and Malacca, 23 days.

(a) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements, they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 1,324,800. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.) pop. 80,422, Ipoh (Pk.) 36,860, Taiping (Pk.) 21,111, Kampar (Pk.) 12,325, Seremban (N.S.) 17,772, Klang (Sel.) 11,655, and Teluk Anson (Pk.) 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above mentioned control.

There are 1,000 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge through

out, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Bear (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 24 hours, and that between Penang (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Padang Tungku. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F M S and Kelantan via the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,456 miles of metalled road, and 1,935 miles of unmetalled roads and bridle paths while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the other products of the country such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper, gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1921 amounted to 14,681 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years —

	1920. tons	1921 tons	1922 tons
Rubber	201,330	94,570	128,462
Tin and tin ore	47,081	45,238	35,286
Copra	24,999	36,211	55,275
Rice and padi	12,062	8,425	6,387
Tapioca	429	787	821
Areca nuts	640	770	1,027
Gambier	343	289	309
Wolfram and scheelite	282	110	95

The climate is very uniform and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well marked dry season and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 91°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1921	1922
Public revenue	\$54,449,568	\$52,494,110
Public expenditure	114,386,546	49,811,007
Public debt	40,799,203	95,285,714
Total imports	103,012,606	78,822,349
Total exports	135,485,376	140,429,775
Imports from U.K.	23,103,039	21,458,163
Exports to U.K.	1,645,069	1,402,164

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits

Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, William George Maxwell, C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) £26,400

British Residents

Perak, Maj. C. W. C. Farr, C.M.G., O.B.E. 17,400
 Selangor, O. F. Stonor 16,800
 Negri Sembilan, E. S. Hose 15,600
 Pahang, H. W. Thomson 15,600

* Inclusive of coin and bullion

† All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward \$19,000

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer
 Manby E. C. Watson, Esq. John
 Branch J. McCabe Reay each 14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, A. F. Richards (acting) \$9,900 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government (W. H. Cochrane) 14,400

Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson 14,400

Director of Public Works, Lt. Col. J. P. Swettenham (acting) 14,400

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000

Treasurer H. A. Smallwood (C. S. Alexander, acting) 14,400

Comptroller of Police W. L. Conlay 14,400

Director of Education E. C. H. Wolff 14,400

Surveyor General, A. Lowm, Esq. 14,400

Auditor Gen. G. P. Bradney 14,400

Director of External Audit, W. A. White 12,600

Director, Posts and Tel. C. H. Allin 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. (Whitt) 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines G. E. Greig (acting) 14,400

Comptroller Trade and Customs C. A. Maxwell 14,400

Controller of Labour F. W. F. (Climan) 14,400

Asst. Surveyor General C. I. Perkins 12,000

Principal Medical Officer L. Dowden 14,400

Secretary for Agriculture A. S. Haynes 12,600

Geologist J. B. Schreiner \$9,000 to 10,800

Dir. of Museums, H. C. Robinson \$7,000 to 8,400

Sup't. Printing Dept. J. E. Wallace \$6,000 to 8,400

Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison (acting) \$12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. I. Chapman 14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 850 miles from London. Transit, 21 days (via Penang).

(3) THE NON FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Tieng-anu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon the advice of a British official called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census, 1921) of 282,234 occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital, Johore Bahru. Population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1921	1922
Revenue	\$7,689,054	\$8,625,223
Expenditure	11,159,449	8,785,873
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	24,730,135	24,407,531
Exports	34,051,796	37,861,597

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, C.M.G. K.B.E., born 1873, succeeded his father 1895.

General Adviser, H. Marriott.

Chief Men, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.

Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok. Judge, A. V. Brown.

KEDAH, between $4^{\circ} 5' - 6^{\circ} 35' N$, lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah while coco and betel nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1921	1922
Revenue	\$5,235,450	\$4,966,004
Expenditure	5,348,756	5,290,239
Public Debt	2,720,953	1,500,000

Sultan, H. H. Tunku Abdulhamid, K. C. M. G.

Regent, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C. M. G.

British Adviser, W. P. C. I.

PERAK, the most northerly State is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq miles and the population is 40,000. The capital is Ipoh, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1921	1922
Revenue	\$322,508	\$372,483
Expenditure	336,728	333,058
Public Debt	495,394	400,000

Raja, H. H. Syed Alwi, C. B. E.

British Adviser, J. W. W. Hughes (acting).

KUALA LUMPUR lies between $4^{\circ} 38' - 6^{\circ} 15' N$ and $101^{\circ} 26' - 102^{\circ} 45' E$, on the east coast of the peninsula with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile producing rice, coco nut and betel nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1921	1922
Revenue	\$1,260,262	\$1,310,020
Expenditure	1,678,432	1,536,328
Public Debt	3,342,615	3,567,895

Sultan, H. H. Ismail, K. C. M. G.

British Adviser, A. F. Worthington.

TRENGGANU between $4^{\circ} 30' - 5^{\circ} 45' N$ and $102^{\circ} 15' - 103^{\circ} 30' E$ lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921) 253,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1922 were dried fish (\$887,050), tin ore and copra. The capital, Trengganu on the river of that name, contains 12,000 inhabitants.

	1921	1922
Revenue	\$547,619	\$669,763
Expenditure	759,054	858,303
Public Debt	Nil	414

Sultan, H. H. Suleiman, K. C. M. G.

British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys.

MALTA

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 120 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth and having an area of 31½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo with an area of 24½ square miles. COMING—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary

station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec 31, 1922, was 218,520. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punjabi race. The Maltese dialect which is generally spoken is of Semitic origin and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St John during the Middle Ages from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The climate although not tropical is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was $76^{\circ} F$. In winter the mean temperature was $55^{\circ} F$.

The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage (mumin seed, onions and potatoes), figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world. It is very deep and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal being, about half way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive asexual and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral and the Seminary. Its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb Rabat, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921-22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta which was founded in 1566.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum, 102 elementary and infant schools, a secondary school, and 40 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £56,405 in 1921-22. In addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants in aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors its commerce was destroyed and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly.

The Senate is composed of 17 members 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32 returned by 8 electoral districts each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which in the Governor's opinion affects a reserved matter he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry. In 1922 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,626 vessels (tonnage, 2,746,220).

	1920-21	1921-22
Public revenue	£1,063,742*	£727,697
Expenditure	1,060,648†	710,464
Imports	£3,722,818	£3,674,433
Exports	812,200	750,563
Imports from U.K.	1,249,650	1,233,611
Exports to U.K.	50,437	69,596

MALTA COMMAND

Governor and Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.	£5,000
A.M.S. Lt. G. L. Appleton, R.A.	565
A.D.C. Lt. J. Brooks, I.Gds.	401
Colonel A.D.C., Maj. V. G. Micallef, O.B.E., R.M.A.	300
In charge of Administration, Col. A. E. U. Green, C.M.C., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. P. S. Rowan, D.S.O.	657
Commanding R.A., Col. A. E. Ellershaw, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Enq., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. P. M. Davies, D.S.O.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. W. P. Gwynn, C.M.G.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. C. A. Fisher, D.S.O.	1,095

THE MINISTRY

Head of Ministry and Minister for Treasury, Hon. J. Howard, O.B.E.	£800
Minister of Justice, Hon. L. Buhagiar, LL.D.	700
Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.	700
Industry and Commerce, Hon. M. P. Mifsud, LL.D.	700
Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Dandria, D.D.	700
Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. A. Dalli	700
President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, LL.D.	800

* Including Imperial Grant £250,000
† Including Bread Subsidy £28,528.

Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Oliveria	£300
Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	800
Lieut. Governor William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G.	2,000
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frando Azopardo, LL.D.	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia	600
Rector of the University, Hon. Prof. I. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.	700
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa	600
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea	500
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.	700
Chief Civil Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	
Auditor (Col. A. Tripani)	450
Supt. of Ports, A. Tortell	450
Commissioner of Police (vacant)	500
Chief Justice (President of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Michel Angelo Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D.)	1,400
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E., Dr. G. Agius, Hon. Prof. A. Mercieca, Dr. G. Cremona, Di. I. Canilleri, each	800

Malta is 220 miles by sea, and via Naples about 1,995 transit 3 days.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar between 57° 17' 57" 46' E long and 3° 12' 58" 20' 33", and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598 and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 206,419 acres, 173,519 are under sugar 20,000 under fibre, and 12,900 under other crops. The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate, but except in Port Louis and some of the low lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost

entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1922, amounted to 908,977 tons, of which 67 per cent. was British. In 1922 there were 143½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft 8½ in gauge and 24 of a ft. 6 in.), 61 post offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 673 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway and 126 miles tele phone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools. (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1921-22 amounted to Rs 1,095,734. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis	Population (1921), 50,308	1921-22
Public revenue	Rs 39,682,931	Rs 25,115,716
Public expenditure	24,312,126	25,822,409
Public debt	£1,273,004	£1,269,124
Paper circulation	Rs 14,635,100	Rs 20,360,013
Total imports	Rs 127,116,250	Rs 77,379,872
Total exports	157,890,822	102,387,600
Imports from U.K.	40,593,302	23,880,773
Exports to U.K.	135,029,437	62,992,735

Governor & Commander in Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (b. 1864, apptd. 1915)	Rs 75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. D. McKechnie, R.E. (Acting)	
Colonial Sec., E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.	22,500
Assistant do., Leon Koenig	12,900
Procureur & Advocate General, H. W. Prichard	20,000
Receiver General (vacant)	18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. Lejeune	15,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	13,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.C.E.	17,000
Registrar General, T. Avice	13,500
Local Auditor, J. Craig	10,000
Director, Medical & Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist	20,250
Rector, Royal College, A. E. d'Avray, B.Sc. (Acting)	13,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby, Hon. E. Serret, K.C.	18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) **RODRIGUES**, 250 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 5,524. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and

goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, W. J. Hanning (Acting)

Rs. 9,000 to 12,000

(2) **OTHER DEPENDENCIES**. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius 28 to 30 days

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ)

King of Iraq, Faisal, elected King of Iraq Aug. 10, 1921, acceded Aug. 23, 1921

President Council of State, the Naqib of Baghdad, G.B.E.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia* "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S and S.E., and from Persia on E to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. The approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long, and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set-up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920, and in Aug. 1921 the Emir Faisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilities of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,222, as under—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378

Total 2,849,222

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the *Baghdad*, *Samarra*, *Diyalah*, *Kut*, *Diwanlyah*, *Shamlyah*, *Hillah* and *Dulaim* Divisions, *Basra* vilayet include *Basra*, *Amara* and *Mutafik*, and *Mosul* include *Mosul*, *Arbil*, *Kirkuk* and *Suleimani*. (*Mosul* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of the Assyrian capital

being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul)

Of the total population there were in 1900 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected. The Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans and rice, peas and Indian corn. Wheat averages 464lb per acre, barley 621lb and rice over 1000lb. In 1918-19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The following table shows the approximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation—

Financial Year	Rupees	£ sterling converted at 2s 4d
1915-1916	17,22,599	114,839
1916-1917	53,78,600	358,573
1917-1918	61,57,650	410,510
1918-1919	58,35,000	388,333
1919-1920	2,08,23,494	1,388,333
1920-1921	2,13,94,320	1,426,288
1921-1922	2,43,33,483	1,622,232

The Euphrates (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Fizerun, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north west of Erzerum in the Dumlul Dagli. The Tigris has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garnat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, via Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft 8½ in gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the

Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh Ereğli Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims line from Medina (through Damascus and Hama to Aleppo) and, if it is completed the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000 and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Commander in Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Private Secretary
Civil Secretary C. C. Garbett, C.I.E.
Military Sec. Col. Gilbert R. Frith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Ordnance Secretary Miss G. L. Bell, C.B.E.
Judicial Adviser E. Drower, C.B.F.
Financial Adviser S. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E.
President, Court of Appeal B. H. Bell, C.B.E.

General Officer Commanding, Maj. Gen. Sir J. deodote Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
CAPITAL, Baghdad

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service via Cairo—Helipolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Rimadle with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Right of Benue between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 28,500,000.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (J. Egerton Shyngle, Eric C. Moore and Dr. C. C. Adeniji Jones), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Atu Amonn) and 12 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£4,876,246	£5,506,165
Expenditure	7,171,997	6,509,244
Total imports	£10,765,812	
Total exports	9,701,417	
Imports from U.K.	8,668,486	
Exports to U.K.	8,059,898	

Governor and Commander in Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, C.M.G., (1919) £6,500

Chief Secretary to the Government Sir Donald Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G. 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, Lt Col H.C. Moorhouse, C.M.G. D.S.O. 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, W.F. Gowers, C.M.G. 2,400

Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col G.I. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,500

Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe
Puisne Judges, A.F.C. Webber J.E.
Green, Sir F.A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E. each 1,400

Attorney General Donald Kingdon 1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service (vacant) 1,800

Treasurer, D.S. Macgregor 1,500

Director of Marine, Commr R.H.W. Hughes, O.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. 1,400

Comptroller of Customs, F.A. Clinch 1,400
Secretary for Native Affairs, S. MacG. Grier 1,400

Senior Residents, Capt U.F.H. Ruxton, B.A. Roberts, O.B.E., E.J. Arnett, H.B. Palmer, C.M.G., J. Watt, Capt W.A. Ross, C.M.G., G.W. Webster, M.B.E., Maj. J.M. Freemantle, M.B.E., J.C.C. P. Sciorino, J. Davidson each 1,400

Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E.M. Bland 1,800

Director of Public Works, H.F. Peet 1,700

Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson 1,300

Director of Forests, H.N. Thompson, C.M.G. 1,400

Auditor, B.E. Hanson 1,300

Postmaster-General, H.M. Woolley 1,300

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days.

Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny

land telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,300,000, including about 1,500 Europeans and 600 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (123 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans Zambesia Railway from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922. The terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week via Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. Messrs Rennie's Line via Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape via Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilmane. The African Trans Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£259,117	£247,348
Expenditure	305,495	312,599
Imports (excl. transit)	640,318	525,037
Exports (excl. transit)	427,473	554,424

	1921	1922
Imports from U.K.	£405,941	£269,347
Exports to U.K.	378,724	525,079

Governor and Commander in Chief, His

Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G. (with allowance £500) £2,500

Private Sec. and A.D.C. 300

Chief Secretary, R.S.D. Rankine, C.M.G. 1,300

Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt Col E.C. Dolbe, D.S.O. 1,000

Judge of High Court, E.St. J. Jackson, O.B.E. 1,300

Attorney Gen., C.F. Belcher, O.B.E. 1,000

Treasurer, L. Smith 900

Principal Med. Officer, Dr F.E. Whitehead 1,000

Director of Agriculture, E.J. Wortley, M.B.E. 900

Provincial Commissioners, E.F. Colville, H.D. Applin, W. Kirby Green 800 to 1,000

Director of Public Works, F.G. Pratt 900

Comptroller of Customs, R. Macdonald, O.B.E. 700

Auditor, J.A. Cresser 700

Govt. Printer, T.T. Davies £400 to 500

Marine Supt., Commr C.G. Tonge, R.N.R. 650

Lands Officer, J.E. Alexander £600 to 700

<i>Chief Constable of Police, Maj R I Stephens O B E, M C</i>	£700
<i>Chief Transport Officer, Capt C C Metcalfe, M C</i>	700
<i>Postmaster General, A H Jepson</i>	700
<i>Geologist, R Dixey, D S C</i>	800
<i>Chief Forest Officer (vacant)</i>	700
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, J A Griffiths, M R C V S</i>	750

PACIFIC ISLANDS

<i>High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K C M G</i>	£1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji and allowance of £300 as Consul General for Western Pacific)	
<i>Secretary to High Commissioner and Registrar of the Court, Roger Greene</i>	£700
<i>Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A K Young</i>	350
(In addition to £1,000 as C J of Fiji)	

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893 consist of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea with a total area of about 11,000 square miles and a population 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899 and in 1900 (hosenel and Ysabel with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group were transferred by treaty from Germany). The revenue in 1900-21 was £52,315, and the expenditure £41,662 exports 1919-20 £212,542 imports £181,162. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane M C
(and £150 allowances) £800 to 1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands* formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N and 3° S latitude and 175° and 177° W longitude, consists of 16 islands with several small islands or islets depending upon them and the Ellice Group, between 5° 9' and 10° 5' S latitude and 176° E and 179° 58' W longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanapa), in lat 0° 55' S and long 169° 35' E, which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 120 square miles. Population (1919) 200 Europeans, 300 Asiatics, and 33,500 natives. Revenue (1900-21), £54,079; expenditure, £45,379; imports (1919-20), £120,788 exports £213,042. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakarua, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1900, and annexed to H M Dominions in Feb 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N, long 159° 13' W, and Washington Island, 66 miles N W by W of Fanning Island. Pop. 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, H. R. McClure
(and £100 allowance) £700 to 800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situ-

ated in the Southern Pacific to the E S E of Fiji and 390 miles therefrom with an area of 385 square miles and a population (1919) of 376 Europeans, 250 half-castes, 22,689 Tongans and 247 others—total 23,562. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S and 173° and 177° W. Nukunono, on the island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present queen (Salote) succeeded the late King George I. Lubou II in 1918. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue 1920-21, £90,764; expenditure £66,511; imports (1918) £177,151; exports £169,757. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1917 was 47,180 tons all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan £800
(and entertainment allowance £100)

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (McKean, Gardner, Birnie Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, Canton, and Sydney) between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island* situate in lat 25° 33' S, long 130° 8' 30' W. Pop (April 1907), 444, descendants of the mutineers of H M S *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr W I Williams (H M acting Consul for the Society Islands)
Chief Magistrate, Ried Christian

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902. Nat pop about 58,700. European 946. Principal exports, maize, copra, cotton, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia)

British Resident Commissioner, M King, £940
C M G

Ass to do, R I I Browne 400
French Resident Commissioner, M d Arboissier
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza £1,200

British Judge, R G de Vere
French Judge, M Sachon

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias and from the Egyptian frontier on S to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N, includes, in addition, a large area E of the Jordan and S of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept 29, 1922. The country consists of a W maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E, the depression through which the

Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean is 65 miles long and has an average width of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet above mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,624 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 30,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country. In 1922 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (41 per cent) Ukraine (24 per cent), Rumania (12 per cent) and Russia (9 per cent).

Palestine is divided into 7 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, Jerusalem, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it was surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct. 1922 of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections. *Haifa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara. *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria. *Jaffa-Ludd-Jerusalem*. *Haifa-Beersheba* and *Nablus-Afula-Tulkerram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Ludd, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. The imports in the year ending March 31, 1923, were valued at £2,428,146 and the exports at £2,376,849. In 1922 there were 309 government

schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 623 teachers and 19,609 pupils.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem

British High Commissioner, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (b. 1870) 1920 £4,000

A.D.C. and Private Sec. Capt. R. F. P. Monkton

Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Hayercraft

G.O.C. Palestine Command and Inspector

General of Police and Prisons, Maj Gen

Sir H. H. Tudor, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Commandant, Palestine Gendarmerie, Major

F. W. Bewsher, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Inspector General of Gendarmerie Transjordan

dania, Capt F. G. Penke, O.B.E.

Chief Secretary, Sir Gilbert F. Clayton, K.B.E.,

C.B., C.M.G.

First Asst. Sec., E. Keith Roach

Assistant Sec., E. T. Richmond

Attorney General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.

Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.

Director of Agriculture, E. R. Sawyer

Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.

Director of Education, H. F. Bowman, O.B.E.

Director of Health, Maj G. W. Heron, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Director of Customs and Trade, J. B. Barron,

O.B.E., M.C.

Postmaster General, N. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.

General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col

R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.F.

Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.

Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

Governors of Districts

Northern District (Haifa), Lt Col G. S. Symes,

C.M.G., D.S.O.

Samaria District (Nablus), Lt Col C. H. F. Cox,

D.S.O.

Jerusalem Jaffa District, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G.,

C.B.E.

Southern District (Gaza), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

ST HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,500. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet. Interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trade" keeps the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea level, but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day, the lowest temperature in winter is 52°, and the total rainfall (1922) 42.8 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castilla, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1582. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it c. 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651, but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from

Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5 1821) when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St James's Bay on the north west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. *Ascension*, an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth 760 from St Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,850 feet situated 7° 55' 55" N lat and 14° 25' 5" W long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S F trade winds its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815 when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct 27 1822 when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St Helena, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N W coast. Ascension is visited by the sea turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide awake," use the island as a nesting place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, W Haining.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members the Governor alone making all ordinances.

	CAPITAL, Jamestown	Population (1921), 1,438
	1920	1921
Public revenue	£13,123	£10,229
Expenditure	12,175	11,757
Debt	nil	nil
Total Imports	67,441	44,647
Total exports	47,857	14,334
Imports from U K	26,790	22,172
Exports to U K	39,657	12,321

Governor, His Excellency Col Robert Francis Peel, C M G £775

A D C, Capt T C Mainwaring

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, H J Pink 400

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and

Emigration Agent, A Hands, M B E and fees 250

Police Magistrate d.c. (vacant) 440

Colonial Surgeon, W J J Arnold, M B 300

Distance, 4,477 miles, transit, 17 days

ST KITTS, see LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST LUCIA, see WINDWARD ISLANDS

SARAWAK

Raja, H H Charles Vyner Brooke, born Sept 26, 1874, suc. his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917, w. 1921. Hon Sylvia Leonora, daughter of and Viscount Alder, b 1882, (H H the Rance). *Chief Presumptive*, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H H the Tuan Muda), b. Aug 2, 1876.

<i>Chief Secretary</i> , J C Moulton O B E	£13,250
<i>Treasurer</i> , G C Gillan	10,800
<i>Resident, and Division</i> , F A W Page Turner	7,800
<i>Resident, 3rd Division</i> , D A Owen	10,800
<i>Resident, 4th Division</i> , H L Owen	11,400
<i>Resident, 5th Division</i> , F F Boulton	10,800
<i>Commandant, Sarawak Rangers</i> , Major S Cunningham	7,080
<i>Postmaster General</i> , K H Gillan (acting)	7,200
<i>Commissioner, Public Works</i> , Capt C F Lowe	£1,200
<i>Do Lands and Surveys</i> , H B Crocker	\$9,000
<i>Do Police</i> , O Lang	6,780
<i>Princ. Medical Officer</i> , E M Marjoribanks (acting)	
<i>Registrar, Supreme Court</i> , H A Adams	6,720
<i>Chief Health Officer</i> , O G F Luhn	9,000
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , J P Mead	7,500
<i>Manager, Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Dept</i> , J R Barnes	7,500
<i>Municipal Officer</i> , J A H Hardie (actg)	5,280
<i>Auditor</i> , H Calvert	4,200

Advisory Council in England

Bertram Brooke (H H the Tuan Muda).
H F Deshon (late Resident, 2nd Division)
C Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser)
Dr Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division)
Offices Millbank House, Westminster S W
Secretary, J F Rowlett

Sarawak is a state on the north west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges the Serang, Kelingang, and Batang Lupar mountains the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet the principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles) the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles) the Batang Lupar, and the Limbang Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50 appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta percha, india rubber, bees wax, birds nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Oil exports (1922) 223,195 tons.

	1920	1921	1922
Revenue	\$2,645,265	\$2,642,171	\$2,711,28
Expenditure	2,322,300	2,331,606	2,357,700
Imports	17,222,700	15,222,749	15,547,286
Exports	22,322,074	18,452,592	22,547,622

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles, transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching Sadong, Sibü, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times, a temporary service being now maintained 3 times a month. There is also direct communication with Sibü and Miri.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90 were occupied by the French about 1745 captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 196 square miles of which Mahé occupies nearly 65 square miles. The population was estimated (Dec. 31 1922) at 25,776 an increase of 653 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour. It is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death rate in 1922 being 23 per 1,000. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, there are also a secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coco nuts, coconut oil, tortoise shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra one of the dependencies of the Seychelles and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex officio* and 1 nominated) and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	Rs 610,753	Rs 644,006
Expenditure	618,883	521,481
Imports	1,348,063	1,779,839
Exports	1,668,615	1,870,531
Savings Bank Deposits	88,441	108,128
Debt (Sterling)	£7,779	£7,005
" (Currency)	Rs 50,000	Rs 50,000
Imports from U.K.	422,831	702,359
Exports to U.K.	493,879	752,449

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander in Chief. His Excellency Brig Gen Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (b. 1874) 1922 Rs 18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Council. G. S. Follows

Chief Justice, His Hon. P. B. Petrides Rs 3,000 to Rs 4,200
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. J. L. Devaux Rs 7,200

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson Rs 5,000 to Rs 6,000
Auditor, Capt. R. H. Marshall Rs 4,500 to Rs 5,250

Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.R.C.S. Rs 6,000

Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs 5,000

Director of Education and Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Hawker (acting) Rs 4,500
Director of Agriculture, F. S. Lyne Rs 500
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons G. Savy Rs 3,300 to Rs 3,800

Letters from London via Marseilles, 24 days, to London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast line of 220 miles with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 25,163 of whom 1,261 were resident Europeans. Of the rest more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 220 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40' and 13° 21' W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles and its population about 1,455,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners assisted by 14 District (and 20 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil, but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1922 reached £722,402. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles and a branch line 204 miles in length extends in a north easterly direction from Boia to Kamabala. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 827 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£999,381	£638,315	£786,540
Public expenditure	843,403	982,031	826,977
Total imports	3,548,478	2,769,628	2,521,496
Total exports	2,949,380	2,625,128	2,372,866
Imports from U.K.	2,259,047	2,228,373	2,076,408
Exports to U.K.	1,569,300	2,053,836	941,384

Governor, His Excellency Alexander Ramsford Slater, C M G, C B R. (1922) *£3,000
 Chief Justice, Sir G K I Purcell *1,600
 Col Secretary †J T Furley, C M G, O B E *1,400
 Senior Assat do, G C Du Boulay
 Attorney Gen., †M F J McDonnell *1,300
 Treasurer, †P F Barton *1,100
 Comptroller of Customs, †J I Lauder *1,100
 Circuit Judge, (vacant) *1,300
 D M S S, †J A Beringer M R C S *1,400
 Solicitor Gen. A C V Prior LL B *960
 Police Magistrate, W Butler Lloyd *£720 to 960
 Master and Registrar, J F St A Fawcett *£600 to 840
 Dir of Public Works W S Lake *£1,000
 General Manager (Railways) C R Webb *1,400
 P M G and Savings Bank Commissioner, H I March 1960
 Director of Education, F C Marriott
 Commr., Lands and Forests, M I Dawe *1,200
 Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt Rev G W Wright, D D
 Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool transit, 11 to 13 days

SOMALILAND

(The Somaliland Protectorate)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq miles. The population mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy the northern coast as far as 49° E and the 8th parallel of N latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps 400 strong, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1919-20	1920.	1921
Total imports	£503,213	£393,815	£349,003
Total exports	231,011	187,041	317,659

Governor and Commr in Chief, His Excellency Lt Col G H Summers, C M G (1922) *£1,800

Secretary to the Administration, H B Kittermaster, O B E *£700 to 800

District Commissioners Maj A S Lawrance, D S O R R H Jebb O B E, Maj H Rayne, M R E, M C *£600 to 700 Maj B H Horeley, D S O, M C, Capt E N Park, M C *£500 to £700

Treasurer C Wilkins 700

Command of Police, Lt Col G R Broadbent, D S O 700

Sen Med Officer R S Taylor, D S O, M D 800

Chief of Customs, H M O Byrne 700

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C R Keyte 600

Director of Public Works, L H Macnaghten 700

Command Camel Corps, Lt-Col H S Pinder, M C 800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.
 ‡ Inclusive of allowances

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, D S O, A D C (also receives £20,000 as Governor General of the Union of South Africa) *£3,000
 Imperial Secretary and Accountant, H J Stanley, C M G 1,700
 Asst Imperial Secretary, C L O B Dutton 900
 Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales 830
 Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C D Douglas Jones, C M G 1,800
 Private Secretary, † J Rossella.

The High Commission—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne, since 1920 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911 provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation important appointments and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa bounded North and West by Orange Free State East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites 1,066 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and Licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mofale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 452 native schools, with over 31,521 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission, there are also

6 white schools, with 121 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1921-22 was £35,201. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets hardware, and groceries.

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	£199,885	£226,323	£209,802
Expenditure	£205,441	£252,953	£243,078

CAPITAL, Maseru Pop., 2,319 (399 whites)

Resident Commissioner, Lt-Col Sir Edward Charles Frederick Garraway, A.C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray £1,650

Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith 1,050

Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams 950

Assistant Commissioners — 840

Mafeking, E. H. Cole 790

Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond 790

Leribe, E. D. Urban Blyth 900

Quthing, J. H. Sims 710

Qacha's Nek, J. Jenner 790

Maseru, F. Foord 790

Berea, L. Griffith 790

Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney 875

Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson 800

Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A. 750

Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long, C.M.G. 950

Supt. Leprosy Settlement, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D. 1,000

Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 600

Agricultural Officer, L. Wachner 600

Auditor, Alexander Warren 410

Chief Clerk in H.C. Office, Shirley Eales 830

Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, E. G. Dutton 650

Accounting Clerk, R. E. Goodman 560

Staff Officer of Police, D. W. How 530

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles, transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The Caprivi Zipsel was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,285 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kafir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is

almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Tlokweng (Bakgatla), of Sebele II (Bakwena), of Tlokweng (Bangwaketse), of Sebelo Mkgosi (Bamaletse), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaborones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatse, Gaborones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1921 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Revenue	£80,282	£81,564	£101,855
Expenditure	76,716	91,611	111,953

Resident Commissioner, Sir James Comyn

Macgregor, C.M.G. (and allowance £300) £1,350

Government Secretary and Asst. Commis-

sionary Southern Protectorate, Jules

Ellenbeiger, I.B.O. (and allowance £100) 975

Financial Secretary, Master of Resident

Commissioners, Coult and Registrar of

Deeds, Myles Williams 700

Asst. Commissioner and Magistrate in

Northern Protectorate Lt. Col. R. M.

Daniel (and allowance £100) 850

Resident Magistrate, Ngamland A. G.

Stigand (and allowance £300) 680

Do Gaborones, E. O. Butler 680

P.M.O., D. M. MacRae M.D. 800

Chief Veterinary Officer W. H. Chase,

F.R.C.V.S. (and allowance £100) 775

RHODESIA.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

Board of Directors — Rochfort Maguire (Pres-
ident) P. Lyttelton Gell, Hon. Sir Lewis
Mitchell, C.V.O., Sir Henry Birchenough, Bart.
K.C.M.G., The Marquess of Winchester, Sir
Otto Beit, K.C.M.G., Baron E. B. d'Erlanger,
D.O. Malcolm, Brig. Gen. Hon. E. Baring,
C.V.O., C.B.E., The Duke of Abercorn, K.P.

Secretary, A. P. Millar

Asst. Sec., G. C. Candler

Registrar, R. C. Bolton

Chief Accountant, F. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

Emigration and Information Office, 138 Strand,

W.C. 2.

Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip

M.B.E., Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town

General Manager in South Africa (Salisbury)

May P. S. Inskip, C.B.E.

Acting Administrator, Northern Rhodesia, R. A.

J. Goode, C.B.E.

Southern Rhodesia (see p. 723) Sq. m. Pop.

Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone) 291,000 890,187

291,000 963,539

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south. Southern Rhodesia has been granted "Responsible Government" (see p. 723 & 4). The British South Africa Company will be relieved of the Administration of Northern Rhodesia as from April 1, 1924.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the N of the Zambezi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the N, Portuguese E. Africa, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa on the S, Nyasaland on the E, and Portuguese West Africa on the W. A large portion of this territory was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, and it is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock raising: over 65,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. The Rhodesian railway crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border, extends a further 450 miles to Kambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. There are large herds of native cattle (357,000 in 1921). Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles and the population in 1921 was 983,539, of whom 3,634 were Europeans.

Administrative revenue 1922-23	£258,154
Administrative expenditure, 1922-23	345,388

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 122,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld about 2,000 feet lower and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 230,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1922.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table lands of the Eastern

Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, 391 tons of cassiterite tin valued at £29,767, were exported. A few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a tri-weekly communication by motor car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runner. There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1920-21	1920-22	1921-22
Revenue	£91,801	£88,372	£87,104
Expenditure	87,097	121,139	94,793

CAPITAL, Mbabane

Resident Commissioner De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N, the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S and W, and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles and the population (1921) 899,187, of whom 33,600 are Europeans. The native population is 865,319, with 3,228 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of two Houses.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 30, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, and Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,356 miles.

A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (302 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese) a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo to the Wankie coal fields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles) and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles) another runs from Bulawayo to Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east. Another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). *The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Tiji in East Africa about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1922, was of the value of £54,613.083. The output for the year ended December 31, 1922 was valued at £3,121,468. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly being improved by importation of pedigree stock.

On Dec. 31, 1922, there were 81 public schools and 45 other schools, with 5,928 pupils, in addition to 1,002 native schools with 60,335 native pupils. The expenditure on education in 1922 was £197,471.

Administrative revenue 1922-23	£1,326,469
Administrative expenditure 1922-23	1,357,442
Imports, 1922	3,879,111
Exports, 1922	4,627,693
Imports to U.K., 1922	1,829,714
Exports to U.K., 1922	2,964,955

Governor and Commander in Chief, Lt. Col. Sir J. R. (Chancellor) G.O.M.G., D.S.O. (and allowances £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Arthur Lowther

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923)	
Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan	£2,500
Treasurer, P. D. I. Fynn	2,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Defence, Major E. J. Hudson	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, W. M. Leggate	2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, H. U. Moffat	2,000
Colonial Secretary, Sir Francis Newton, K.O.M.G.	2,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,860 ft. above sea

level (white population census, 1921, 5,134). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Mashonaland, 4,460 ft. above the sea level, had a white population of 7,464 (1921). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

THE SUDAN

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19' N lat. and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E (at 22° N) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30' E, (at 18° N). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude. On the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia. On the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo and on the west the French Congo. The total area is about 1,014,600 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. Before 1894 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1896 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

Northern Region—The greater portion of the region between 16° N and 22° N consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west divided by the fertile valley of the Nile which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which loses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile Red Sea water parting and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush and at Tokar the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region between 16° N and 10° N contains on the east the so-called 'Island of Mejeo', the ancient seat of civilisation in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile Rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it with their herds, and to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region—From 10° N to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of cultivable lands enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits on the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, one peak (Jebel Marra) rising to a height of approximately 10,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The *Lado*

enclave, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Sudan administration, and now forms part of Mongalla. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 25,000 sq. miles, with a Negro population of about 250,000. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,000,000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian and Sudanese dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the South west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south western highlands of Abyssinia. From the Junction with the *Bahr el Ghazal* the stream is known as the *Bahr el Abiad* or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the *Bahr el Azrak*, or *Blue Nile*, from the south east and near El Dameri, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Atbara* from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the *Atbara* confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts* the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shablika Gorge, below Khartoum the fifth below Berber, at El Sollmanieh the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Meirout the third between New Dongola and the 20° N. lat., the second ends just above Wadi Halfa the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

Government—After the reconquest of the Sudan an Agreement, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration. The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1900, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on those of India and Egypt. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

Local Administrative and Judicial System—The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudiriya*) under governors (*mudirs*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*manamurias*), a Sudanese or Egyptian official in charge of each *manamuria*.

Many native chiefs have considerable powers, but no general rule can be laid down in such cases. The legal system outside Khartoum comprises Governors and Province Judges the former often combining both functions. District Commissioners and District Judges, who are magistrates of the first and second class Native Officials and Chiefs, who are magistrates of the third class. Certain nomad chiefs have also independent power in their own tribes, subject to a revision of sentences.

Defence—A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the Governor-General, and there are also some units of the Egyptian Army stationed in the Sudan. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

Education—In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 6 primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakin and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,000 pupils. A secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a training college (also at Gordon College) and technical or trade schools at Khartoum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

Production—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory. The Gedra Irrigation Project (by means of a dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years time with unlimited scope for extension. Cotton area 1920, 59,000 Feddans. Crop 1920-1921 estimated at 23,000 Kantars. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground nuts, dates, hides and skins and gold. The principal grain crops are dura a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn. Estimated yield of dura 1920 472,000 tons. The Cattle Trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years and the number exported is increasing yearly. For some years Egypt has depended very largely on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the river bank rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the *Bahr el Ghazal*. Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait.

Railways, &c.—In 1925 about 1,500 miles of rail ways were open for traffic. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway now runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hilet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and *Bahr el Ghazal* and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,333 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 12 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 22 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1921	1922
Revenue	£4,069,235	£3,880,000
Expenditure	3,900,242	3,880,000
Total Imports	5,206,070	
Total Exports	2,057,230	
Imports to U.K.	2,221,641	
Exports to U.K.	796,293	

Governor General His Excellency Maj Gen Sir L O F Stack, GBE, CMG

Private Sec., A. B. B. Howell MBE

Mul Sec., Major C C Godwin

Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More OBE

Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), C A Willis OBE

Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), W Sterry, OBE

Advocate-General (vacant)

Chief Justice, R. H. Dun

Financial Secretary, Lt Col G E Schuster OBE, MC

Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, OBE

Customs, C H. Armbruster, OBE

Education, J W Crowfoot, CBE

Medical Dept., E S Crispin, MD, CBF

Posts and Telegraphs, Lt Col J P Moir, DSO

Public Works, B. Burnett

Stores and Prisons, Capt H E Dumbell

Surveys Lt.-Col H D Pearson DSO, RE

Veterinary Dept., Lt. Col J J B Tapley, DSO

Lands, Hugh Fraser, OBE

General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt E C Midwinter, CB, CMG, CBE, DSO

Deputy Asst. Adjt Gen., Lt.-Col S M Castle

Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald DSO, MB

Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H P Hewins OBE

Chief Inspector, Repression of Slavery, F J L Atterbury

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

Bahr el Ghazal (Wau), Murala: M J Wheatley

Bev, OBE

Berber (El Damer), T A. Leach

Blue Nile (Wad Medani), A J C Huddleston, OBE

Darfur (El Fasher), P Munro

Dongola (Merode), G E. Iles, OBE

Fung (Sunga), W R G Bond

Halfa (Halfa), J W Sagar

Kassala (Kassala), C P Browne, OBE

Khartoum (Khartoum), E N Corbyn

Kordofan (El Obeid), J D Craig, OBE

Mongalla (Mongalla), V R Woodland

Nuba Mountains (Tolodi), Murala: C S North

cote Bey

Red Sea (Port Sudan), S A Tippetts

Upper Nile (Malakal), K C P Struvé, OBE

White Nile (El Dumein), W Nicholls

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 22,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (26,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, El Damer, Athara, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola,

Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Sinkat, Kassala, Kamlin, Senuar, Singa, Makwar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dumein, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Kosti and Rejaf

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918 the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North east Rhodesia on Nov 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of Ruanda and Urundi are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,107,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory. In 1921 there were 58 Government schools with 71 native teachers and 4,200 pupils. Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary societies are working in the Territory.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1921 were Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain. The chief imports in 1921 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

Estimated Revenue, 1922-23	£1,209,474
Estimated Expenditure, 1922-23	2,009,474

Imports	£1,426,125	£1,386,222
Exports	1,025,443	1,441,584

The chief seaports are Dar es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (200 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb. 1922, and the Central railway (780 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to

Kigoma, completed in Feb. 1924. Dar es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph stations. Three Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1922, 518 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 750,777 tons and 3,578 vessels (dhows) of 74,116 tons entered the various ports from places beyond the territory.

CAPITAL Dar-es-Salaam

Governor and Commander in Chief His

Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt,

K.C.M.G. (and £1,000 Duty Allowance)

Private Sec. and A.D.C. Captain I.A.

Purdey

Chief Secretary John Scott, C.M.G.

Asst. Chief Sec., A.E. Stack, O.B.E.

Chief Justice, Sir W.M. Carter, C.B.E.

Judges, G.G. Alexander, N. Walker

Land Officer, R.C. Allen, C.M.G.

Treasurer, R.W. Taylor, O.B.E.

Attorney General, I.H. Elphinstone

Comptroller of Customs, E. Adams

Principal Medical Officer, J.B. Davey

Inspector Gen., King's African Rifles,

Lt.-Col. J. Harrington, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commissioner of Police, P.F. Browne

Director of Public Works, J.E. Selander

General Manager, Railways, Col. G.A.P.

Maxwell D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.

Director of Agriculture, A.H. Kirby

Postmaster General, W.T. Storm

Conservator of Forests, D.K. Grant

Game Warden, C.F.M. Symington

Custodian of Enemy Property, E. Adams

Auditor, W.E. Knollys

Chief Veterinary Officer, I.J. McCall,

M.O.

Director of Education, S. Rivers Smith,

O.B.E.

TOGOLAND

(Joint Franco-British Administration)

The former German colony of Togoland was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914-18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French), and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal Niger, and lies between $0^{\circ} 15' W$ — $1^{\circ} E$ long. and $6^{\circ} 15' N$ lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent ($1^{\circ} 14' N$ — $1^{\circ} 30' E$ long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Agou (3,125 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,250 feet) in the south-west. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated. Palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (exports, 1919, £850,744). The imports

(valued at £665,222 in 1919) are textiles, metals, hardware and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 220 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Aneho and to Misahöhe and Atakpame.

In 1900 the whole territory was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,840. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of America the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between $10^{\circ} 3' N$ — $10^{\circ} 50' N$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 55' W$ — $61^{\circ} 56' W$ long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (531,145 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry Port of Spain (pop. 61,580) is one of the finest towns in the West Indies with sewerage, electric lighting tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 10,610) about 30 miles south of the capital, Princetown (pop. 4,983) and Arima (pop. 4,210). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea 110 acres in extent containing an apparently inexhaustible supply, in 1922, 139,433 tons (£339,824) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses rum, copra, limes and cocoanuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1922) were cocoa £1,342,331; sugar £1,145,278; petroleum £764,847; and cocoanuts £77,420. Coal is found in Manzanilla and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance boring operations being carried on by 16 different companies. There are 124 miles of rail way open, electric lighting and tramway service and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara, Curaçao, Martinique, St. Thomas, &c. The Government is vested in a Governor an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1920.	1921	1922
Revenue	£1,917,743	£1,867,944	£1,661,607
Expenditure	1,652,597	2,074,927	1,939,215
Public debt	3,207,763	3,205,901	3,432,424
Imports	9,498,166	7,413,682	4,604,680
Exports	9,416,545	5,193,976	4,229,403

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1890, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between $12^{\circ} 9' N$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 43' W$ long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 28 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 220 miles S.E. W. of Barbadoes, is

26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 124 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 22,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies the temperature varies from 82° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop 1,453) and Plymouth (pop 430).

Governor, His Excellency Brig Gen Sir

Samuel H Wilson, KCMG, KBE, £5,500

Private Secretary G D Owen

Colonial Secretary, I A V Best, CMG

CBE £1,350 to 1,500

Assistant Do, H L Knaggs £700 to 750

Attorney General, W C Huxford, KC £1,300

Commandt Local Forces & Insp G of Constabulary, etc., Col G H May D £1,000

Auditor Gen., A G Biden £800 to 900

Chief Justice, Sir A. van W Lucie Smith £1,800

Director of Public Works, Arch G Bell, CMG, MLC £1,400

Solicitor General R H Furness 750

First Puisne Judge, A D Russell, LL D £1,000 to 1,200

Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas £1,000 to 1,200

Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, E F Malngot 800

Collector of Customs, H B Walcott CMG 1,000

Registrar, &c., Supreme Court H P Ganeteaume 750

Conservator of Forests, C S Rogers £500 to 700

Treasurer, J T Hewatson 1,300

Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A H W de Bois 800

Postmaster Gen., E Edginton £800 to 900

Surgeon General, K S Wise 1,000

Director of Lands and Mines, (vacant) £1,000 to 1,200

Director of Education, G Mackay £800 to 1,000

Director of Agriculture, W C Freeman £850 to 1,000

General Manager of Railways, J Powter £1,000 to 1,200

Principal Queen's Royal College, A M Low 700

Superintendent of Prisons, P L A Fraser, MBE 500

Govt Analyst H S Shrewsbury 650

Harbour Master W G Oldershaw 700

Registrar-General, A C Robinson £600 to 650

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop 61,380), transit, 14 days to U.K. 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S and long. 12° 31' W, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

Resident Chaplain, Rev H M Rogers M.A.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides a miles in length, the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE INHABITABLE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ½ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 950 and

1,205 ft above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S and 9° 44' W lies about 250 miles S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1921 was 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Salt is the principal industry of the islands and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance and passes local ordinances subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1920	1921	1922
Revenue	£11,294	£11,733	£12,409
Expenditure	10,780	11,000	11,474
Total imports	59,748	55,937	48,485
Total exports	46,865	3,033	46,660
Commissioner and Judge H E Phillips	£700		

Grand Turk, vul U.S., 13 days

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows.—On the north, the Uganda Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria, on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa), and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 122,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces.—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugweri, Bugisha, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Luikana, and Dabessa (the last named being, at present, under military occupation)

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Oluo, and West Nile

(4) *Western Province* comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in five districts but the work of repopulating these islands has been taken in hand as a result of experiments, and natives and their cattle are being repatriated

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration but the native kings or chiefs whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H H Daudi Chwa grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings") purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos* but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar. In 1922 there were 3,066 criminal cases tried. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December 1922) is given as 3,132,312 composed as follows: Natives, 3,125,522; Asiatics, 5,520; Europeans, 1,269 (including 402 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to £9,575 towards scholarships &c. for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages, there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1922 total exports, £1,275,793 the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The

export trade is mainly in cotton (£877,625), coffee, chillies oil seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1921.	1922
Revenue	£801,347	£820,365
Expenditure (excl loans)	786,375	920,228

In 1922 the poll tax amounted to £346,481 and Customs to £100,056.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTUBEE, the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampila). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf which is about eight days' march from Nimule the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine* which, with the Busoga Railway is controlled by the Uganda Railway deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Pataba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenya at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Inland*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway 62 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala 7½ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1922) 1,187 miles, with 26 telegraph offices.

<i>Governor and Commander in Chief</i> , His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer, KCMG (1922) (and £1,000 duty)	£3,000
<i>Chief Secretary</i> *E B Jarvis, C.M.G.	1,300
<i>Provincial Commrs.</i> , C W G Eden, P W Cooper, O.B.E. A H Watson, J C R Sturrock	£800 to 1,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir Charles James Griffin, KC	1,500
<i>Puisne Judge</i> F Guthrie Smith	1,200
<i>Attorney General</i> , *A Hogg	1,100
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> *J H Reford	1,200
<i>Asst. Chief Secretary</i> , P W Perryman, M.B.E.	£800 to 900
<i>Treasurer</i> *C K Dain	1,000
<i>Dy. of Public Works</i> , G N Loggin, A.M.I.C.E.	£1,100
<i>Director of Surveys and Land Officer</i> , E Richardson	1,100
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , S Simpson	1,100
<i>Director of Transport</i> (vacant)	900
<i>Commr. of Police</i> , Maj E H T Lawrence, O.B.E.	1,000
<i>Geologist</i> E J Wayland	900
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer</i> , E Hutchins	900
<i>Chief Forestry Officer</i> , R. Fyfe	800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe

WEIHAIWEI

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30' N, longitude 122° 10' E. It is situated in the

* Members of Executive Council.

Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land to English miles wide along the entire coast line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 149,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, H. Jowett
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, S. L. Burdett
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, C.B.E., M.B.
Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk (vacant)
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Korcey,
 G. H. Jennings, A. G. Gunn

WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent and St. Lucia with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 126,254. There is one Governor for the three islands but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander in Chief, Sir
 G. B. Haddon Smith, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C. (vacant) 300
Auditor M. J. Flanagan £440 to 550
Staff Officer (vacant)
 Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADEA

(AND THE GRENADINES)

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–11° 50' N lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It is about 95 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1495, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices,

rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timber. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1921.	1920.
Public revenue	£99,932	£103,414
Expenditure	135,559	117,849
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	258,721	265,452
Total exports	279,217	271,392

Colonial Sec. Herbert Ferguson £840
Treasurer, H. W. Sharpe £500 to 600
Chief Justice, G. O. D. Walton 1,100
Attorney General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800
Colonial Surgeon G. W. Paterson 800
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, W. Dist.,
 T. W. S. Garraway, E. Dist., each £500,
 H. Allan Otway, District Commr. of
 Carriacou £350 to 420
Postmaster, C. L. Wilson £350 to 420
Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam
 (and quarters) £385 to 440

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N lat. and 60° 58' W long. at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec. 31 1922) of 53,221. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1922) are sugar, cocoa, coco nuts, copra, hives, lime juice, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufriere (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1922 197 steamers (tonnage 415,611) entered Port Castries.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£99,147	£74,177	£64,865
Expenditure	94,353	102,928	91,012
Public debt	152,580	155,780	151,630
Total imports	528,004	277,507	289,200
Total exports	455,412	228,822	275,479

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt. Col. W. B. Davidson Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £330) £1,200
Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700
Attorney General, (vacant) 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. £320 to 440
Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Suther-
 land Richards, M.C. £600 to 700
Colonial Engineer, (vacant), " " 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon " " 500
Magistrates, H. W. Steele, £440; Capt.
 Ion G. Wakeley, M.C. 300

81. VINCENT,

an island about 55 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 30' N lat and 60° 57' W long, is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 250 sq miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 3,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1921	1922
Public revenue	£53,806	£49,289
Expenditure	56,221	46,851
Total imports	144,543	128,586
Total exports	137,718	109,190

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Robert Walter C.M.G.

Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor and Police Magistrate of 1st District, J. Stanley Rae, £650 to £700.
Attorney General, L. C. Levy, 500.

WRANGEL ISLAND

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was dispatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The island is the resort of polar bears and its highest point is Berry Peak (3,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded his brother in law Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1896 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghu Bay and north as War sheikh, but since the cession of the coast line from Ruwuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890 and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta and Siwa together with the port of Kismayu with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander in Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1912, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £288,000 in 1922) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1922 £273,000). In addition Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadu coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position to retain control of the local traffic of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece goods, the exports are cloves and copra in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1922 was—British 12, Italian 31, Portuguese 4, French 37, Netherlands 14, Norwegian 7, others 13, the total tonnage being 777,357, and 4,772 dhows (93,040 tons) entered the port in 1922.

Trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1922 —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
British India	546,000	453,000
Great Britain	330,000	437,000
France	10,000	228,000
South Africa	7,000	39,000
Netherlands	51,000	36,000
U.S.A.	52,000	122,000
Kenya and Tang.	570,000	570,000

	1920	1921	1922
Imports	£1,825,000	£2,149,000	£1,893,670
Exports	716,000	2,164,000	2,027,690

British High Commissioner Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, C.M.G. (1922) (Governor of Kenya) £500

Sec. to High Commissioner Maj. E. A. I. Dutton 150

British Resident Alfred Claud Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £500) 2,000

Chief Secretary, E. Costley White, O.B.E. 1,200

Judge of H.M. Court, T. S. Tomlinson (and personal allowance £200) 1,300

Treasurer, N. B. Cox 900

Attorney General S. S. Abrahams 900

Director of Agriculture, V. M. Kirkham 800

Director of Education, W. Hendry 800

Comptroller of Customs, D. G. Kirsopp

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles, transit, 20 days.

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	662,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	67,635,426	110,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	27,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	27,086	226,051
Military, &c, abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area Continental United States a 1973 774
a Population in 1911, b 1903 c 1911 d 1918 e 1917

Increase of the People—(Continental U S only)

YEAR OF CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION			INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS
	White	Coloured.	Total		
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,779
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	3,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40.5 per cent of the total population and in 1921 82.2 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915. It included at that time 31.2 per cent of the total population, and in 1921, 65.3 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1921—

CALENDAR YEAR	BIRTHS *		DEATHS *	
	Number	Rate per 1,000.	Number	Rate per 1,000.
1915	776,304	25.1	909,155	13.6
1916	818,983	25.0	1,001,921	14.0
1917	1,353,792	24.7	1,068,932	14.3
1918	1,363,649	24.6	1,471,367	18.1
1919	1,372,438	22.3	1,096,436	12.9
1920	1,508,974	23.7	1,142,558	13.1
1921	1,714,261	24.3	1,022,009	11.6

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION

From 1820 to 1920, 33,630,104 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1921 being 1,197,892, and those from 1918 onward being (1918) 116,618, (1919) 141,132, (1920) 430,001.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES GRANTED		
	Total	To Wife	To Husband	Total.
1905	804,787	45,795	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1921	1,266,418	—	—	126,554

Religion.—The Year-book of the Churches (1921) gives the total Church population of the United States as follows:—Protestant, 77,498,492; Roman Catholic, 18,104,804; Eastern Orthodox, 456,054; Latter-Day Saints, 604,222; Jewish, 1,600,000. The approximate ratio to population are Protestant 77, R.C. 18, other faiths 3.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF U S (CENSUS OF 1900.)

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Armenia	36,668	Finland	149,844	Netherlands	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,667	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	68,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,884
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,581	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,883	Rumania	108,823	West Indies)	78,968
Other	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	(not U S A)	
China	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Yugo Slavia	169,439
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535	Other Countries	158,295
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland	118,659		

SUMMARY Europe, 11,882,053, Asia, 237,950 America, 1,727,057 Other, 73,672 Total, 13,920,698

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° - 49° North and longitude 67° - 124° $30'$ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small, among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah, of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles, to the Atlantic, 488,877, and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads, west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut, and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver), while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY

Early Colonisation—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although Columbus discovered America in the 15th century (Oct 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the 16th century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scots) amongst the nations of Europe. In the 17th century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Anglo-French Wars—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the War of 1754-1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain.

The War of Independence—In spite of the counsels of Chatham, the King persisted in repressive measures. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded between America and Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1783), no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence. "We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

War of 1812—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateaugay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1820, the *Raleigh* (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty, Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of *Texas* and New Mexico, part of *Arizona*, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harpers Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender, and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left *Cuba* the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to *Havana* the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of *Cuba* and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

The Panama Canal—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of *Panama*. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (see 1912 Edition of *WHITAKER'S ALMANACK*). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

The World War—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the World War on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik régime, but these were withdrawn in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows — Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties —

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872, graduated from Amherst College in 1895, practiced law at Northampton, Mass., counsellor, city solicitor, clerk of courts, chairman Republican City Committee, member General Court of Massachusetts, Mayor of Northampton, member Massachusetts Senate, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-18, Governor of Massachusetts 1919-20, elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920, became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923. *Republican*.

THE CABINET

(In order of succession to the Presidency)

2. *Secretary of State*, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York (born 1862), appointed March 4, 1921.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (born 1855), appointed March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts (born 1860), appointed March 5, 1921.
5. *Attorney General*, Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio (born 1860), appointed March 5, 1921.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (born 1858), appointed Feb. 27, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Edwin Denby, of Michigan (born 1870), appointed March 5, 1921.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (born 1860), appointed Feb. 27, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, of Iowa (born 1866), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (born 1874), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (born 1873), appointed March 5, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D C)

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions and to warrants of extradition. He is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

<i>Sec of State</i> , Charles E. Hughes, N Y	\$22 000
<i>Under Secretary</i> , William Phillips Maw	7 500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Leland Harrison, Ill	5 000
<i>Second do</i> , A. A. Adee, D C	4 500
<i>Third do</i> , J. Butler Wright, N Y	4,500
<i>Director of Consular Service</i> , Wilbur Carr, N Y	4 500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Ben G. Davis, Neb	3 000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Charles Cheney Hyde, Ill	5 000
<i>Chief, Division of Western European Affairs</i> , William R. Castle, D C	4 500
<i>Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs</i> , Evan E. Young, Consular Service	
<i>Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs</i> , Francis White (Diplomatic Service)	
<i>Chief, Division of Political and Economic Information</i> , Prentiss B. Gilbert, N Y	4 000
<i>Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs</i> , Matthew E. Hanna, Diplomatic Service	3 500
<i>Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs</i> , John Van A. MacMurray, D C	4,500
<i>Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs</i> , Allen W. Dulles, Diplomatic Service	
<i>Chief, Division of Current Information</i> , Stanley Hawke, N Y	2,500
<i>Chief, Diplomatic Bureau</i> , Worthington E. Stewart, Ohio	2,500
<i>Chief, Consular Bureau</i> , Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio	3,500
<i>Chief, Bureau of Appointments</i> , Miles W. Shand, N Y	3 000
<i>Chief, Division of Publications</i> , Gaillard Hunt, Ia	4,500
<i>Chief, Division of Passport Control</i> , George L. Brist, Iowa	3 000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives</i> , David A. Salmon, Conn	3,500
<i>Chief, Bureau of Accounts</i> , William McNeir, Mich	3 500
<i>Chief Visa Office</i> , J. Preston Doughten, Consular Service	

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(15th Street, Washington, D C)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit, superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping

and rendering public accounts and of making returns, grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury and submits a report annually to Congress on the condition of the public finances and the results of activities under his supervision. He controls the construction, maintenance and operation of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money, the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act. *ex officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 27, 1916 known as the Federal Farm Loan Act. Honorary chairman of the United States section of the Inter American High Commission. Chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission. Chairman of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission. Member of the Board of Trustees Postal Savings System, Member of the Board of Trustees Smithsonian Institution. Member, Federal Narcotics Control Board, Chairman of the Board of Directors, War Finance Corporation.

<i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> , Andrew W. Mellon, Pa	\$22 000
<i>Under Secretary</i> , S. P. Gilbert, jr, N Y	10,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , John Kieley	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , Eliot Wadsworth, Mass	
Garrard B. Winston, Ill	
and McKenzie Moss, Ky	each 5,000
<i>Commissioner of the Public Debt</i> , William S. Broughton, Ill	6,000
<i>Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits</i> , Robert G. Hand, Miss	6 000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Wilmet C. Platt, Ind	4 000
<i>Supervising Architect</i> (vacant)	5,000
<i>Director of the Mint</i> (vacant)	5,000
<i>Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing</i> , Louis A. Hill, Pa	6,000
<i>Register</i> , Harley V. Speelman, Ohio	4,000
<i>Treas of the U S</i> , Frank White, N Dak	8,000
<i>Comptroller of the Currency</i> , Henry M. Dawes, Ill	5,000
<i>Director, Bureau of the Budget</i> , Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Me	10 000
<i>Commissioner of Internal Revenue</i> , David H. Blair, N C	10,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> , Nelson T. Hartson, Wash	5,000
<i>Commandant Coast Guard of the U S</i> , W. E. Reynolds, Cal	5,000
<i>Chief of the Secret Service</i> , W. Herman Moran, D C	4,500
<i>Surgeon General Public Health Service</i> , Hugh S. Cumming, D C	6,000
<i>General Appraisers of Merchandise</i> , Byron S. Walte, Mich	
Israel F. Fischer, N Y	
Eugene G. Hay, Minn.	Wm B. Howell, N Y
Charles P. McNeil, land, N Y	George Stewart Brown, Md
Jerry B. Sullivan, Iowa	William C. Adamson, Ga
and George E. Weller, N Y	each 9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, D. B. Crisinger, Ohio, term expires 1933. **Vice-Governor, Edmund Platt, N Y,** term expires 1928. **A C Miller, Cal,** term expires 1924. **Charles S Hamilton, Mass,** term expires 1926. **George R. James, Tenn,** term expires 1932. **Edward H Cunningham, Ia,** term expires 1933 each \$12,000
The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D C)

The Secretary of War prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress.

Secretary of War, John W Weeks, Mass \$12,000
Private Sec., John W Martyn, Mass 2,500
Asst Secretary, Dwight F Davis, Mo 10,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J C Scofield, Ga 4,000
Chief of Staff Gen John J Pershing, Mo 13,500
Adjutant General, Maj Gen Robert C Davis, Pa 8,000
Inspector General, Maj Gen Eli A Helmick, Kans 8,000
Judge Advocate General, Maj Gen Walter A Bethel Ohio 8,000
Quartermaster General, Maj Gen William H Hart, Dak 8,000
Surgeon General, Maj Gen Merritte W Ireland, Ind 8,000
Chief of Engineers, Maj-Gen Lansing H Beach, Iowa 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Maj Gen Clarence C Williams, Ga 8,000
Chief Signal Officer, Maj Gen George O Squier, Mich 8,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Maj-Gen Frank McIntyre, Ala 8,000
Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj Gen Frank W Coe, Kans 8,000
Chief of Military Bureau, Maj Gen Geo C Rickards, Pa 8,000
Chief of Field Artillery, Maj Gen William J Snow, N J 8,000
Chief of Infantry, Maj Gen Charles S Farnsworth, Pa 8,000
Chief of Cavalry, Maj Gen Willard A Holbrook, Wis 8,000
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Brig Gen Amos A Fries, Ore 6,000
Chief of the Air Service, Maj-Gen. Mason M Patrick, W Va 8,000
Chief of Finance, Brig Gen. Kenzie W Walker, Tex 6,000
Chief of Transportation Service, Brig Gen Albert C Dalton, Ind 6,000
Chief of Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, Col Thomas Q Ashburn, Ohio 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(K Street and Vt Ave., N. W., Washington, D C)

The Attorney-General is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief

executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U S attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U S.

Attorney General, Harry M Daugherty, \$12,000
Private Sec, K. M. Carroll, Ohio 3,500
Special Assistant to Attorney General, Warren F Martin, Pa 6,000
Solicitor General, James M Beck, N Y 10,000
Assistant to Attorney General, Augustus T Seymour, Ohio 9,000
Assistant Attorneys General, Robert H Lovett, Ill Wm D Riter, Utah, Rush L Holland, Colo, Albert Ottinger, N Y, Miss Mabel W Willie biant, Cal John W H Crim, N J each 7,500
Solicitor, State Department, Charles Cheney Hyde, D C 5,000
Solicitor, Post Office Dept (vacant) 5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., John H Edwards, Ind 5,000
Assistant A G, Court of Customs Appeals, Wm L Hopkin, N Y 8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Richard R McMahon, Ia 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Nelson T Hartson, Wash 5,000
Solicitor, Dept of Commerce, Stephen B Davis, N Mex 5,000
Solicitor, Dept of Labour, Theodore G Bisley, Ill 5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, George E. Strong, Kans 4,000
Attorney in charge of Titles, Horace H Smith, Utah 5,000
Director, Division of Investigation, Wm. J Burns, N Y 7,500
Chief Division of Investigation, (vacant) 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, H J McClure, N Y 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, Don C Fees, Neb 2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A Finch, N Y 4,200
Supt of Prisons and Prisoners, Hebel H Votaw, Ohio 4,000
Appointment Clerk, (acting) C B. Sorn boxer, Vt. 2,500

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Postmaster General

Postmaster General, Harry S New, Ind. \$12,000
Private Sec, 2,500
Chief Clerk, Robert S Regar, Pa 4,000
Asst Chief Clerk, Thomas J Howell, Mass 3,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster General, Alice Munnenhoff, Ind 2,000
Special Assistant to Attorney General, Joseph Stewart, Mo 6,000
Purchasing Agent, Thomas L Degnan, Pa 4,000
Chief Clerk, Alfred H Keim, D C 2,000
Chief Insp, Rush D Simmons, W Va 4,000
Chief Clerk, Daniel S Shook, Kans 2,000
Personnel Officer, Andus T Davis, Mo 3,200
Disbursing Clerk, Louis A. Delano, Mass 2,250
Solicitor (vacant) 5,000
Assistant Attorneys, Horace J Donnelly, D C \$4,500, Walter E Kelly, Ohio, \$3,500, Calvin W Hassell, N Y, \$2,750, (one vacancy), \$2,750, Harold F Jones, Mass, \$2,500, Will L Rhoads, Pa 2,000

Bond Examiner, Stewart E Blassingham
Ind
Chairman Board of Inspection Michael
K Campbell, Ill

\$2,500
2,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General
First Asst P M G John H Bartlett A H
Chief Clerk Frank C Staley Okla

\$5 000
2 500

Superintendent Division of Post Office
Service, William R Spittman Kans
Asst Superintendents John R Iullis
Ohio \$3 000 Edward B Cranford D C
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters
Appointments, Lotel N Morgan,
W Va

4,000
2,750

Asst Supts Division of Postmasters Ap
pointments Raymond T Bouton
Mich Simon E Sullivan, Md each
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters
Charles N Dalzell N Y

3,000
2 500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General
Second Assistant P M G, Paul Henderson,
Ill

\$5 000
2 500

Chief Clerk, Earl B Wadsworth Mass
Superintendent Division of Judiciary Ad
justments, William F Triem Ohio

3 000

Asst do, George H Grayson, N C, \$2,250
Albert F Hart W Va

2 000

Superintendent Division of Foreign Mails
Edwin Sands N Y
Asst do Stewart M Weber Pa
General Superintendent Railway Mail
Service, Walter H Riddell Ill

3 000
2,000
4,000

Asst do Chase C Gove Neb
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service Henry
A Shore, N C

3 500
2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General
Third Asst P M G Warren Irving Glover
N J

\$5 000
2,500

Chief Clerk Harvey Lovejoy, Mo
Superintendent Division of Stamps,
Michael I Endness Jr Iowa

2,750

Superintendent Division of Finance Paul
Freeman Ohio

2,250

Director Division of Postal Savings Wil
liam E Hufschutter Pa

4 800
3 000

Asst Director Charles L Gable Ia
Chief Clerk William I S Rollins Md
Clerk-in-charge Administrative Section,
William O Elwood D C

2 000

Superintendent Division of Classification,
William C Wood Kansas

2,750

Superintendent Division of Registered
Mails Clarence H Buckler Md

2,500

Superintendent Division of Money Orders,
Charles L Matthews Oklahoma
Chief Clerk Division of Money Orders,
Miss Juliette Ford, D C

2 750
2,250

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General
Fourth Assistant P M G Harry H
Billaury Del

\$5 000
2 500

Chief Clerk Harvey R Nichol Mich
General Superintendent Division of Rural
Mails George I Wood Md

3,700

Asst Superintendent, Charles L Davison,
Iowa

2 000

Chief Clerk Division of Rural Mails,
Albert G Ruff, D C

2 000

Superintendent Division of Equipment and
Supplies, George Landick, Jr, Ind
Chief Clerk Division of Equipment and
Supplies John W Hailing Pa

3,000
2 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
(18th and B Streets, Washington, D C)

The Secretary of the Navy superintends the construction, manning equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U S Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U S

Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich \$12 000

Assistant Sec Theodore Roosevelt, N Y 5,000

Special Assistant Joseph A Carey, Mich 4 000

Chief Clerk Frank S Curtis 4,000

Chief of Naval Operations Rear Adm

E W Ebeile 10,000

Chief Bureau of Navigation, Rear Adm

A T Long 8,000

Chief of Bureau of Engineering, Rear

Adm J K Robinson 8,000

Chief of Bureau of Med and Surg, Rear

Adm E R Stitt 8,000

Chief of Bureau of Construction and

Repair, Rear Adm J D Buret 8,000

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks,

Rear Adm L W Gregory 8,000

Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,

Rear Adm D Potter 8,000

Chief of Bureau of Ordnance Rear Adm

Claude C Block 8,000

Judge Advocate General, Rear Adm

J L Latimer 8,000

Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt Luke

McNamee 8,000

Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj Gen

John A Lejeune 8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
(18th & F Streets Washington, D C)

The Secretary of the Interior deals with all business relating to the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska including the construction and operation of the Alaska railroad and to education, mines and mining, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys Indians, the reclama- tion of lands and operation of irrigation works the national parks and monuments, also certain eleemosynary institutions in D C, &c

Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work,

Colo \$12,000

First Assistant Secretary, Edward C

Finney Kan 5,000

Assistant Secretary, Francis M Goodwin,

Wash 4,500

Administrative Assistant, Ebert K Bur

lew, Pa 3,600

Special Assistant to the Secretary, William

I Donald Colo 3,600

Executive Assistant Morgan R. Brock,

D C 3,000

Assistant to the Secretary, John H

McNulty Ind 2,750

Solicitor John H Edwards, Ind 5,000

First Assistant Attorney, C Edward

Wright N H 3,000

Members Board of Appeals, Geo. B.

Gardner Ky Wm B Newman, Ala

Alvah W Patterson, Ore each 4,000

Chief Clerk, John Harvey, Tex 4,000

Commissioners —

Land Office, William Spry, Utah 5,000

Asst do George R. Wickham, Cal 3,500

Pensions, Washington Gardner, Mich 5,000

Deputy do, Hays Haymaker Md. 3,500

Education, John J Tigert, Ky 5,000

Indian Affairs Charles H Burke,

S Dak 5,000

Asst do, Edgar B. Meritt, Ark 3,500

<i>Patents, Thomas E Robertson, Md</i>	\$6,000	<i>Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements, A Zappone, D C</i>	\$4,000
<i>Asst. do., Wm A. Kinnam, Mich</i>	5,000	<i>Librarian Claribel E. Barnett, N Y</i>	2,000
<i>Asst. do., Karl Fenning, Ohio</i>	5,000	<i>Publications, L. J. Haynes, Iowa</i>	4,500
<i>Reclamation, David W. Davis, Idaho</i>	7,500		
<i>Asst. do., Morris Blen, Cal</i>	4,800		
<i>Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, Me</i>	6,000		
<i>Director, Bureau of Mines, H. Foster Bain, Cal</i>	6,000		
<i>Assistant do. (in charge of Research), Dorsey A. Lyon, Cal</i>	5,500		
<i>Director, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, Ill</i>	4,500		
<i>Assistant do., Ann B. Cammeier, Wis</i>	2,500		
<i>Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Wm A. White, M D, N Y</i>	7,000		
<i>President, Howard University, J. Stanley Durkee, D. D., D C</i>	4,050		
<i>Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners, George Vaux II, Pa</i>			
<i>Chairman and Chief Engineer, Alaska Railroad, Col. James G. Steese (War Dept)</i>			
<i>Vice Chairman, Major John C. Gotwals (War Dept)</i>			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (The Mall, Washington, D C)			
The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the work of promoting Agriculture in its broadest sense, and exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture			
<i>Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa</i>	\$12,000		
<i>Asst. Secretary, Howard M. Gore, W Va</i>	5,000		
<i>Director of Scientific Work, E. D. Ball, Iowa</i>	5,000		
<i>Director of Regulatory Work, Walter G. Campbell, Ky</i>	5,000		
<i>Director of Extension Work, C. W. Warburton, Iowa</i>	5,000		
<i>Solicitor, R. W. Williams, Fla</i>	5,000		
<i>Administrative Asst. and Budget Officer, W. A. Jump, Md</i>	4,500		
<i>Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, D C</i>	3,500		
<i>Chief Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, Ohio</i>	5,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, John R. Mohler, Pa</i>	5,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, Mich</i>	5,000		
<i>Chief, Forest Service, W. B. Greeley, Calif</i>	5,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, C. A. Biowne, Mass</i>	6,500		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Soils, Milton Whitney, Md</i>	4,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Entomology, L. O. Howard, N Y</i>	5,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, E. W. Nelson, Ariz</i>	4,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Public Roads, T. H. MacDonald, Iowa</i>	6,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Henry C. Taylor, Wis</i>	5,000		
<i>Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, Louise Stanley, Mo</i>	5,000		
<i>Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board, C. L. Marlatt, Kans</i>	5,000		
<i>Chairman, Insecticides, and Fungicide Board, J. E. Haywood, N Y</i>	4,500		
<i>Administration of Packers and Stockyards and Grain Futures Acts, Chester Morrill, Tenn</i>	6,500		
<i>Director, Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, F. G. Cottrell, Calif</i>	6,000		
		<i>Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements, A. Zappone, D C</i>	\$4,000
		<i>Librarian Claribel E. Barnett, N Y</i>	2,000
		<i>Publications, L. J. Haynes, Iowa</i>	4,500
		DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D C)	
		The Secretary of Commerce is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steam boats; and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto; and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufacturing; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1902	
		<i>Sec. of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, Cal</i>	\$12,000
		<i>Private Secretary, Richard S. Emmet, N Y</i>	2,500
		<i>Assistant to Secretary, William R. Snyder, Tenn</i>	2,750
		<i>Asst. Sec. J. Walter Drake, Mich</i>	5,000
		<i>Private Sec. Kenneth C. Macpherson, Ill</i>	2,100
		<i>Ch. Clerk and Supt., E. W. Libbey, D C</i>	3,000
		<i>Distributing Clerk, C. E. Molster, Ohio</i>	3,000
		<i>Ch. of Appointment Div., C. Hastings, Wash.</i>	2,500
		<i>Ch. Div. of Publications, T. B. McKeon, N Y</i>	2,500
		<i>Ch. Div. of Supplies, Walter S. Irwin, Miss</i>	2,100
		<i>Director of the Census, William M. Stewart, Mich</i>	6,000
		<i>Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Julius Klein, Mass</i>	6,000
		<i>Dir. Bureau of Standards, George K. Burgess, Cal</i>	6,000
		<i>Comm. of Fisheries, Henry O. Malley, Wash.</i>	5,000
		<i>Comm. of Lighthouses, G. R. Putnam, Iowa</i>	5,000
		<i>Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, E. Lester Jones, Virginia</i>	
		<i>Comm. of Navigation, David B. Carson, Tenn</i>	4,000
		<i>Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, Penn</i>	5,000
		BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE <i>Commercial Attachés</i>	
		<i>London, England—Walter S. Tower</i>	
		<i>Paris, France—Chester L. Jones</i>	
		<i>Petrograd, Russia—(vacant)</i>	

Peking, China, and Manchuria—Julian H. Arnold.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—(vacant)

Japan—James F. Abbott

Madrid, Spain—Charles H. Cunningham.

Buenos Aires, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay—Edward F. Feely

Rome, Italy—Henry C. MacLean

Norway, Sweden and Denmark—(vacant).

Mexico City—(vacant).

Santiago, Chile—Ralph H. Ackerman.

Berlin, Germany—Charles E. Herring

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(1718 G Street, N W., Washington, D C)

The Secretary of Labour is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the U S., to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment, to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, Pa \$12,000

Asst. Sec., Edward J. Henning, Cal 5,000

and Asst. Sec., Robt. Carl White Ind 5,000

Solicitor, Theodore G. Risley, Ill 5,000

Chief Clerk, Samuel J. Gompers, N Y 3,000

Disbursing Clerk, George W. Love Ill 3,000

Comm. Gen. of Immigration, William W. Husband, Vt 5,000

Comm. of Naturalization, Raymond F. Crist, N Y 4,000

Commr. of Labour Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, Ill 5,000

Chief, Children's Bureau, Grace Abbott, Neb 5,000

Director Gen. U S. Employment Service

Francis I. Jones N J 5,000

Director of Conciliation, Hugh L. Kerwin, Penn 5,000

Dir. Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson, Ill 5,000

Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Robert Watson, Mass 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D C

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs. In 1922 the Indian population of the U S., exclusive of Alaska, was 214,930 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,177, Arizona 43,327, New Mexico 21,569, S Dakota 23,448, California 17,725, Montana 12,648, North Carolina 11,853, Washington 10,920, and Wisconsin 10,498, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorized for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were \$11,377,655. In addition to this the sum of \$22,700,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1922, amounted to \$727,745,327, of which \$198,065,171 was tribal, and \$529,680,156 individual.

Members, George Vaux, Jr., Pa (Chairman)

Warren C. Moorehead, Mass, Samuel A.

Elliot, Mass., Frank Knox, N H., Daniel

Smiley, N Y., Hugh L. Scott, N J., Clement

S. Ucker, Ga. Flora Warren Seymour, Ill., Walter George Smith, Pa., Malcolm McDowell, Ill. (Secretary)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D C

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for more than 60 per cent of the 500,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service

President, William C. Deeming Wyo \$5,000

Commissioners George R. Wales, Vt., each 5,000

Helen H. Gardener, Va 3,500

Chief Examiner, Herbert A. Filer, Md 3,500

Secretary, John T. Doyle, N Y 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D C

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1900, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks within the D C. An expenditure not exceeding \$30,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve with out remuneration

Chairman, Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich

Vice Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, N Y

Members James E. Fraser, N Y Henry Bacon,

N Y Louis Ayres, N Y H. Siddons

Mowbray, Conn. Milton B. Medary, Jr., Pa.

Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Cassemmer

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Washington, D C

By Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority

Chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

Secretary, Charles S. Sloane

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Commissioner, David W. Davis, Interior Dept.

Building, 16th and F, N W., Washington, D C

Employees Washington Office, 77, Field 3,000 to

5,000. Expenditure per year about \$10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organized as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty five primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, and three Indian projects (324,000 acres) are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under

private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built about 14,400 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 125,500 canal structures), involving the excavation of 216,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 15,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (340 feet high) Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (366 feet high), New Mexico on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 103 tunnels 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad 3280 miles of telephone line 30 power plants and 1,150 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1923, was \$135,000,000.

Over 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to water was furnished in 1922 to 1,227,900 acres and of this area 1,169,100 acres were harvested in 1922, producing crops worth over \$50,000,000 or an average of about \$43 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth \$33,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms and at recent openings such soldiers have taken practically all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept of the Interior, Washington, D C.

The Bureau issues the 'Reclamation Record' an illustrated monthly publication containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects with numerous photographs and maps, plans specifications cost data and results of original experimental investigations and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington D C

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about \$10,000,000. There are about 4,000 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of

\$7,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U S Government. The office has the largest battery of type setting machines in the world, including 100 linotype machines, 100 monotype key boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,000,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1923. The 165 presses of the office are credited with 121,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 180,000,000 on money order forms and 1,181,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 11,353,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes and manufactured its own printing and writing, inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

<i>Public Printer</i> , George H. Carter, Iowa	\$6,000
<i>Deputy Public Printer</i> , John Greese, Mass	4,500
<i>Production Manager</i> , Elwood S. Moorhead, Pa	3,600
<i>Foreman of Printing</i> , Henry W. Weber, Ind	3,000
<i>Foreman of Binding</i> , Martin R. Speelman, Mo	3,000
<i>Foreman of Presswork</i> , Bert E. Bair, Mich	3,000
<i>Foreman of Platemaking</i> , Edward G. Whall, Mass	3,000
<i>Supt. of Accounts</i> , James K. Wallace, Ohio	3,600
<i>Supt. of Buildings</i> , Walter R. Metz, N Y	3,600
<i>Supt. of Documents</i> , Alton F. Tisdell, Ohio	3,600
<i>Supt. of Planning</i> , William A. Mitchell, N O	3,000
<i>Purchasing Agent</i> , Ernest E. Emerson, Md	3,600
<i>Storekeeper</i> , William H. Kervin, N Y	3,600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Henry H. Wright, N Y	2,750
<i>Secretary</i> , Mary A. Tate, Tenn	2,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, Washington, D C

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by rail road and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

<i>Chairman</i> , Balthasar H. Meyer	\$12,000
<i>Commissioners</i> , Charles C. McChord, Henry C. Hall, Clyde B. Atchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frederick I. Cox, Frank McManamy	each 12,000
<i>Secretary</i> , George B. McGinty, Ga	7,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Alfred Holmead, D C	
<i>Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent</i> , T. Leo Haden	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D C

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1855,

purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire 1891, and replenished in 1891-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$100,000) (2) by deposits under the copyright law, (3) by gifts and exchanges, (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world. It comprises 3,089,841 volumes (gain in 1922-23, 88,932). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$6,347,000 and first occupied in 1897) is 430,255 square feet, or nearly 10 acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east interior court, contain about 103 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,400,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress the appropriation in 1923 being \$928,790.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. \$7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen B. Boyd 2,500
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum 1,800

U S MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.
Superintendent, Brig Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U.S. Army

U S NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Maryland

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.
Superintendent, Rear Adm. Henry B. Wilson, U.S. Navy

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years and each Senator has one vote and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 2 for 22,877. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.
President (pro tempore), Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, Mass.

\$22,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court*, at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, Conn., born 1857, apptd. 1921, \$15,000
Associate Justices (each \$14,500)

Name	Born	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
George Sutherland, Utah	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, Minn.	1866	1922
Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1865	1923

Supreme Court Officers

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, D.C. \$6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R. Stansbury, Md., C. Elmore Cropley, D.C.
Marshal, Frank K. Green, D.C. 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Colo. 8,500

DEFENCE

The President is Commander in Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts must not exceed 280,000 except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it, the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726, however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts to 125,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan. 1, 1923, to 22,000. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on September 30, 1923, included 11,520 commissioned officers, 1,024 warrant officers and approximately 116,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War	Troops Engaged
War of Independence, 1775-1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,000
War with France, 1798-1800	4,500
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	2,300
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,774
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,722

Name of War	Troops Engaged
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1832-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	107,631
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1865	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1903	140,038
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	6,913
World War, 1917-1918	4,060,000

U S WAR PENSIONS

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments.
	Invalids	Widows &c	Total	
1900	754,510	241,019	995,529	\$ 138,462,130
1908	340,318	306,582	646,905	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,725,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$6,606,356,622, of which \$6,224,106,631 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1923 including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to \$2,663,626.

World War Pensions

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917 are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U S Veterans Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters (See "Ordinary Expenditures under Finance," 1921).

THE NAVY OF THE U S

No new construction has been authorized for the U S Navy since 1918. The three year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction —

	1916	1917	1918	Totals
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel Ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	1	—	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Colorado* was completed during 1923. These ships carry eight 16-in guns (with secondary batteries of 5.1 in. and eight 3-in anti aircraft guns), and are 624 ft long, 97 ft wide, and displace 32,000 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of

28,900 h p. This leaves the *West Virginia* as the only remaining battleship under construction, as the other seven battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorized in the 3 year programme, the following remain not ordered — 12 destroyers, fleet submarines and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. On July 1, 1922, the following vessels were under construction — 9 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 34 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Under the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers; the remaining 2 battle cruisers are being converted into aircraft carriers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923 — 3 light cruisers, 13 submarines. Since July 1, 1923, 1 battleship, 1 light cruiser and 4 submarines have been completed. The following vessels therefore now remain under construction — 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 6 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 17 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Information as to characteristics, costs &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships Data Book*.

EDUCATION

State School Systems, 1919-1920

In 1919-20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,578,316 (10,774,511 boys and 10,803,805 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035; the average length of school term was 161.9 days and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121.2 days. In 1919-20, 679,533 teachers (356,666 men and 322,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$371. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 272,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$2,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand was \$1,155,506,640. Of this amount, \$26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$758,896,521 from local tax or appropriation, \$2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and \$233,820,222 from all other sources State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$1,036,125,229. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating \$36,752,316, salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, \$590,119,316 text-books and other instruction supplies, \$42,425,820 instruction in evening schools, \$3,276,593 miscellaneous current expenses, \$220,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, \$125,709,229, maintenance of school plant \$30,432,039, auxiliary agencies, \$26,387,302, fixed charges, \$9,283,712, and interest on indebtedness \$22,221,821), and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, \$123,542,822.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919-20

Of the 670 universities, colleges and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 300,068 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,537 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled in chemical engineering 5,743 in civil engineering, 8,859 in electrical engineering 9,469 in mechanical engineering 11,789 and in mining engineering 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919-20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women), altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women). 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates. Law schools, 20,992 students and 2,273 graduates. Schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 806 graduates. Schools of dentistry 8,809 students and 865 graduates. Schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates and schools of veterinary medicine 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919-20

In 1919-20, 371 teachers colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions, 45 are teachers colleges (schools granting a degree after four years work beyond high school), 33 are city normal schools, 95 are county normal schools, and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (89,149 men and 73,647 women). Of this total enrollment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connection with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrollment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 90,446. The total receipts for normal schools were \$31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919-20

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located is 321,619 beds and the average daily number of patients is 252,822. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than \$400. In the first year 54 per cent of the schools pay under \$100 and 41 per cent pay from \$100 to \$199. In the second year 35 per cent of the schools pay under \$100, and 56 per cent pay from \$100 to \$199. In the third year of the course 29 per cent pay under \$100 and 60 per cent pay from \$100 to \$199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent of the schools pay \$400 or more, in the second year of the course 79 per cent of the schools pay \$400 or over, in the third year of the course 81 per cent of the schools pay \$400 or more.

More than 85 per cent of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent offer a two-year or two and one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane more than 70 per cent of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent require a full high school course and 10 per cent require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919-20

In 1919-20 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,654 (34,396 men and 63,258 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,300 pupils were enrolled in the second year 498,796 in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils including post graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools 241,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported

by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,822 high schools that reported a four year curriculum. In these four year high schools there are 80,804 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition in 402 three year senior high schools, there are 3,621 teachers and 63,630 pupils (27,802 boys and 35,828 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919-20

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919-20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978 and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,668 men and 9,278 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co educational. Altogether, about one tenth of the schools had military drill in 1920 enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls. In 1926 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7.1. The average number of students to a school was 88.0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12.3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36.1 per cent. of the total number in the second year 26.8 per cent., in the third year 20.5 per cent. and in the fourth year, 16.6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45.7 per cent. were boys and 54.3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys. 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools 1919-1920

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types (a) those which are non denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis (b) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,166 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 135,022 (139,551 men and 95,471 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 244,662 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 221,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping

course 106,822 students were enrolled, steno graphic, 126,055, combined courses, 53,430, tele graphic (wire), 2,804, (wireless), 2,384, accountancy, 11,889, secretarial, 23,073, and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand, 35 per cent. of the shorthand students or 81,618 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub Normal Children, 1917-18

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble minded children. 43 schools of this type reported in 1918, 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 121 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425 in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,124. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,253 boys and 17,615 girls) in private institutions, 982 (467 boys and 515 girls), in public day school classes of city schools, 18,123 (11,927 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (CHARGEABLE AGAINST) ORDINARY RECEIPTS

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year	Receipts	Expenditures
	\$	\$
1920	6,604,565,380	6,482,090,191
1921	5,644,032,061	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,080
1924 (est.)	3,638,000,000	3,668,000,000

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1922 and 1923.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts	1922	1923
	\$	\$
Customs	356,443,327	561,928,867
Internal Revenue		
Income & Profits Tax	1,068,128,193	1,678,607,428
Miscellaneous	1,145,125,064	945,865,333
Miscell Receipts		
Foreign Debts, princ	48,673,555	31,656,908
" " Int.	26,548,513	201,322,448
Railroad Securities		99,297,228
All others	26,079,128	45,361,372
Trust Funds	42,112,438	26,882,870
Surplus Property	113,606,800	91,706,388
Panama Canal tolls	11,747,022	17,271,825
Other miscellaneous	270,628,922	308,242,925
Total	4,209,104,151	4,007,135,481

EXPENDITURES, 1922 AND 1923 (On basis of daily Treasury statements)			PUBLIC DEBT		
			The total interest bearing Debt of the U. S. from 1916-1922 was as follows		
EXPENDITURES	1922	1923	June 30	Interest bearing debt	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury)
General Expenditures—	\$	\$			
Legislative	17 088 113	14 165 244			
Executive proper	218 600	349 380			
State Dept.	9,666 572	15 463 276			
Treasury Dept.	209 104,991	145 016 860	1916	\$971 562 590	\$22 900 869
War Dept.	454,730 718	392 733 635	1917	2 712,549 477	24 742,702
Dept. of Justice	17,888 825	23,521 486	1918	11 085,882 436	189 743,277
Post Office Dept.	3 284 127	146,942	1919	25 234 496 274	619,215 569
Navy Dept.	476 775 194	333,201 362	1920	24,061 095 361	1 020,251 622
Interior Dept.	331,814 028	354 623 059	1921	23 737 352 080	999,144 731
Dept. of Agriculture	122 695 844	128 745 677	1922	22 711 035 587	991,000,759
Dept. of Commerce	21 688 015	21 783 509	1923	22 007,590 754	1,055,923,650
Dept. of Labour	6 227,472	7 241 467			
Veterans Bureau*	376,749,664	461,719 434			
Other Independent Offices and Commissions	43,871 656	28 712 285	The Public Debt on June 30, 1923, was as follows —		
District of Columbia	23 731,563	24 053 705	Bonds —		
Total	2,135,635,475	1 951,477 322	2 per cent (1930)		\$599 724,050
Deduct unclassified items	2232 089	1 436 387	4 per cent (1925)		118 489 900
Total	2,135,867,564	1,950 040 935	2 per cent Canal (1916-36)		48,954,180
Interest on Debt	991 000,759	1 055 923,690	2 per cent do (1918-38)		25 947,400
Refunds—			3 per cent do (1916)		49 800 000
Customs	37,124,087	28,736 712	3 per cent Conversion (1946 47)		28 894,500
Internal Revenue	45 702 273	125 279,043	2½ per cent Postal (1st to 24th)		11,860 200
Postal deficiency	64 346 235	32,526,915	1st Liberty Loan (1932 47)		1 951 764,200
Panama Canal	3,025,421	4,316 961	and do (1927 42)		3,199,036,800
Special Operations—			3rd do (1928)		3 407 787,250
Railroads	1139 469 451	100,612 067	4th do (1933 38)		6 328,565,650
War Finance Corp.	94,428 001	1109 436,238	4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947-52)		763 954,300
Shipping Board	87 025,732	57 023 838	Notes		4,104 195,150
Alien property	1,225,644	11,365 555	Certificates		1,031,418,500
Grain Corporation	22,000 000		Saving Certificates		337,198,674
Sugar Equalization	15,279,637		Total Interest bearing Debt		22,007,590,754
Purchase of Obligations of Foreign Governments	717,834		Matured debt on which interest has ceased		98 172,160
Loans to Railroads—		13,526,587	Debt bearing no interest		243 924,844
Investment of Trust Funds—			Total Gross Debt		22,349 687,758
Government Life Insurance Fund	24 599 341	26,672,162	Matured Interest		176,085,461
Civil Service Retirement	9,223,139	8 991 417	Less Cash in Treasury		22 525 773 219
D C Teachers do	230 955	190,518	Net Debt of U S A		369,886,816
Total Ordinary Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3 372,607,900	3,294,627,529			
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	422,694 600	402,850,491			
Other Public Debt Expenditures (Redemption and Retirements)	3,795,302,500	3,697,478,020			
Total Expenditures	6,608,531,897	7 560,947 689			
	10,403,834,397	11,258,425,709			

* During the fiscal year 1923 to date, allotments for veterans relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of \$3,204 222 to the War Department in the amount of \$2,889 222 and to the Navy Department in the amount of \$2 622 302. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1922 to the Treasury Department were \$26 350 668 66 to the War Department \$4 866 393 40 and to the Navy Department \$2 227 724. Expenditures under these allotments however appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans Bureau. In the fiscal year 1922, payments on account of veterans relief made prior to August 21 1922 by the War Risk Insurance Bureau are included under Treasury Department while similar payments made prior to that date by the Federal Board for Vocational Education are included under other independent offices and commissions.

6 Add excess of credits.
Note—The analysis of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 is on the same basis as the Budget with necessary adjustments to cover receipts credited to appropriations, including particularly proceeds of railroad securities. The analysis for the fiscal year 1922 is on the Budget basis without adjustment. The figures given for operations in special accounts are net figures and make allowance for receipts and deposits credited to the account concerned.

**OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY INTEREST
ACCURED AND UNPAID THEREON UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST INTEREST PERIOD PRIOR
TO AUGUST 24, 1923, AND INTEREST HERETOFORE PAID**

Country	Principal amount of Obligations	Interest accrued and unpaid as of the last interest paying dates	Total Indebtedness	Interest heretofore paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Armenia	11,959,917	2 303,279	14,263,196	—
Austria	24,055,709	3,608,356	27,664,065	—
Belgium	377,029,570	68,753,165	445,782,735	15,086,313
Cuba	—	—	—	2,287,252
Czechoslovakia	91,879 671	17 543,673	109,423,344	304,178
Estonia	13 999 146	2,789,583	16 788,729	—
Finland	9 000 000	—	9,000,000	444,325
France	3 340,606 377	576,719,598	3 917 325,975	190,671,548
Great Britain	4,630 500 000	—	4,630,500,000	425,700,271
Greece	15,000 000	1,125 000	16,125,000	1,150,153
Hungary	1,685 836	303 450	1,989,286	—
Italy	1 647,997 050	325 882,084	1 973,879,134	57,598 823
Latvia	5 132,287	900,191	6,032,478	126,266
Liberia	26 000	4,169	30,169	861
Lithuania	4,981 628	996,326	5 977,954	—
Nicaragua	175,590	—	175,590	—
Poland	155 930,956	25 908,360	181,839,316	1,811,948
Rumania	36,128 495	7 090,384	43 218,879	263 314
Russia	192,601 297	44 640,757	237 242 054	7,726,068
Serbia	51 103 488	9 889,104	60 992,592	636,059
Total	\$20 609 793 018	\$1,088 457,478	\$21,698,250,496	\$704,716,400

Notes — Agreements have been concluded for the funding of the obligations of Great Britain and Finland into long time Bonds in the amounts of \$4 600 000 000 and \$9 000 000 respectively. The funded Bonds of Great Britain have been delivered to the Treasury. The remaining \$30 500 000 due from Great Britain represents balance due on obligations regarded as having been given for Pittman Silver advances which is to be paid in the spring of 1924.

Cuba has paid its indebtedness in full.
No interest due on Nicaraguan notes until maturity as is also the case with certain Belgian obligations aggregating \$2 287,252.

Payment of principal and interest on obligation of Austria extended for 20 years from June 1, 1923.

UNITED STATES MONEY

On Sept 1, 1923, the Stock of Money amounted to \$8,707,407,229 made up as follows —

Gold Coin and Bullion	\$4,109 052,543
Gold Certificates	*826 369,469
Standard Silver Dollars	495 464,404
Silver Certificates	*408 876,947
Treasury Notes of 1890	*1,455 623
Subsidiary Silver	269 510 124
United States Notes	346 681,016
Federal Reserve Notes	2,698 808 330
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	18 046 000
National Bank Notes	768,944,812

Total (Sept 1, 1923)	\$8,707 407,229
Total (Sept 1, 1922)	\$8,393,549,241
Total (April 1, 1917)	\$5,312 109 272
Total (July 1, 1914)	\$3,732,228,871
Total (Jan 1, 1879)	\$1,007,084,483

Of the total Gold Coin and Bullion on Sept 1, 1923, the United States Treasury held \$2,424,847,762, the Federal Banks and Agents held \$286,862,849, and \$397,341 912 (or \$3 50 per capita) was in circulation. Of the total money \$3,885,544,249 was held in the Treasury,

* Not included in the total as the money held in trust against them is included under Gold Coin and Bullion

\$1 220,678,208 by the Federal Reserve Banks and Agents, and \$4,777,906,811 (or \$42 85 per capita) was in circulation. Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption. Silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption. United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of \$52,979 025 63 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890 which are also secured, dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars, held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent. Including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasury, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Federal reserve bank notes and National bank notes are secured by United Government obligations, and a 5 per cent fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the Treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money.

Agriculture—The total land surface, excluding inland possessions and Alaska, is 1,993,255,366 acres, of which in 1920 955,837,715 were farms (502,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 1,445,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was \$1,425,623,614, as compared with \$8,944,230,307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at \$1,755,364,894, live stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at \$6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at \$402,135,447.

minerals, \$3,234,340 (gold, \$1,793,380; silver, \$1,440,960). The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1922 was estimated at \$68,500,000 (pig iron, \$60,144,858; copper, \$1,774,443; gold, \$449,006; and silver, \$55,318,850), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$3,662,500 000 (bituminous coal, \$1,294,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$773,700.125; petroleum, \$900,200 000). In 1922 the production of oil was 552,197,000 barrels, as against 474,183,000 barrels in 1921, clay products (1922), \$730,397,754 stone, \$118,500,000 natural gas, \$196,000,000 cement, \$208,464,028 and mineral paints (lead and zinc pigments), \$22,205,400. The exports of bituminous coal sent to Europe in 1922 amounted to 4,024,472 tons (of 2,240 lb.) while 11,961,405 tons went to Canada.

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

ments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1921 numbered 126,567, the value of their products being \$42,623,288,832, as compared with a value in 1919 of \$35,428,078,773. The figures for 1921 do not include data for 3,000 establishments with products valued at \$136,226,075, each establishment reporting products under \$5,000 in value, but such data were included in 1919. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, tobacco slaughtering and meat packing, sugar refining) Chicago (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing clothing), Philadelphia (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining) Boston (printing and publishing sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice cream, foundry and machine shop products, boots and shoes), Pitts burg (iron and steel, slaughtering and meat packing), Detroit (automobiles, automobile supplies) and Detroit (printing and publishing) St. Louis (slaughtering and meat packing boots and shoes, tobacco) Cleveland (automobiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies), Baltimore (clothing, steel and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, fertilizers) Cincinnati (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing printing and publishing), Buffalo (flour mill and grist mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing) Minneapolis (flour mill and grist mill products automobiles printing and publishing) San Francisco (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice).

Crop		Acreage 1923		Production		Country Prices Sept 1
		Total	Per cent of 1922	Average yield per acre	1922 indications September 1	
Corn	bushels	103,112,000	100 7	29 8	3,075 786 000	\$0 866
Winter wheat	do	39,750,000	94 4	14 3	568 386 000	
Spring wheat	do	18,593,000	94 9	11 9	220,841,000	
All wheat	do	58,253,000	94 5	13 5	789,227 000	887
Oats	do	40,768,000	101 1	32 2	1,311,687,000	373
Barley	do	7,980,000	108 0	25 0	199 337,000	507
Rye	do	5,234,000	84 3	12 4	64 774,000	562
Buckwheat	do	177,000	97 3	17 5	13,505,000	985
Potatoes	do	3,892,000	89 9	101 1	389,674,000	1 190
Sweet potatoes	do	1,007,000	90 2	92 9	93 527 000	1 337
Flaxseed	do	2,285,000	122 7	8 5	19,407,000	2 048
Rice	do	883 000	83 7	36 9	32,617,000	
Tobacco	pounds	1,762,000	102 1	880 1	1,559,716,000	
Hay, tame	tons	60,253,000	98 4	1 36	81,871,000	12 71
Hay, wild	do	15,778,000	99 6	1 02	16,137,000	68 97
All hay	do	76,031,000	98 7	1 29	98 008,000	12 68
Cotton	bales	38,287,000	112 6	6134 8	19,788,000	221
Clover seed	bushels	767 000	68 1	1 7	1,292,000	21 046
Apples, total crop	do				189 787,000	1 114
Apples, com l crop	barrels				33,390,000	
Granberries	do	25,000	100 0	23 4	585,000	
Peaches	bushels				45 381,000	21 712
Pears	do				14,561,000	21 683
Peanuts	pounds	925,000	93 8	708 1	652 034,000	21 067
Beans, dry	bushels	1 225,000	120 3	11 9	14,995,000	23 29
Grain sorghums	do	5,541,000	109 8	18 3	101,333,000	21 022
Sugar beets	tons	732,000	138 1	8 22	6,532,000	
Broom corn	do	508,000	197 7	2295 1	74,800	2194 82
Sorghum, for syrup	gallons	402,000	89 7	82 5	33,177,000	
Hops	pounds	15,700	67 1	1,072 1	15,952,000	

7 Pounds

Automobile Industry—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1921 was \$1,671,386 076, of parts and accessories, \$408 016,532, and of tyres and tubes \$446,075 960. The number of cars produced was 1,406 257, of lorries, 206 688 while 27,884 034 tyres were also manufactured in 1921. The automobile factories gave employment to 248 027 persons who received \$406 421,414 in 1921. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1921 in the U S A was 10 465 995. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882 546 699 gallons and that consumed to 4,256 428 005 gallons. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to \$316 720 000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1921 was 30 776.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past six fiscal years ending June 30

Statistics for the year ended June 30	Number of applications for help	Number of persons applied for	Number of applicants for places	Number referred to employment	Number actually employed
1917	1189 491	418 810	423 649	363 189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993 798	3 381 392	112 139	1 890,593
1919		10,701,447	5,166 447	646 353	2 267,813
1920		3 165 559	2,589 145	458,809	2 018,258
1921		1 900 740	2,444 723	672 096	1 406 909
1922		1 810 490	1 874 785	734 503	1 458 746

EXTERNAL TRADE

Year	Imports of Merchandise			Year	Exports of Merchandise		
	Free	Dutiable	Total		Domestic	Re-exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1914	1 127,502,399	766 422,958	1 893 925 357	1914	2,329 684 025	34 895 123	2,364,579,148
1915	1 033 526 675	640 643 065	1 674 169 740	1915	2,716 178 465	52 410 875	2 768 589,340
1916	1 492 647 350	705 236 160	2 197 883 510	1916	4 272 177 579	61 305 306	4 333 482 885
1917	1 848 840 520	810 514 662	2 659 355 182	1917	6 227 164 050	62 884 344	6 290 048 394
1918	2 118 599 372	827 056 031	2 945 655 403	1918	5 838 652,057	81 050 314	5 919 702,371
1919	2 230 222 808	865 497 260	3 095 720,068	1919	7 081 461 938	150 820 748	7 232 282,686
1920	3 405 233 003	1 833 119 111	5,238 352 114	1920	7 949 309 106	159 679 557	8 108,988 663
1921	1 127 440 504	1 127 018 822	2 254 459,326	1921	6 385 883 676	130 675 357	6 516 559,033
1922	1 068 883 618	1 009 190 390	2,078,074 008	1922	3 600 909 272	77 221 114	3 778,130 386
1923	1 163 221 200	1 121 029 944	2 284 251 144	1923	3,886 54 506	71 521 187	3 957 077,693

* Fiscal year ended June 30

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1922-23

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Europe—			South America—		
United Kingdom	436 985 907	823 398 503	Argentina	121 501 256	109 384,460
<i>England & Wales</i>	373 312 434	760 926 140	Brazil	127 677 253	46,543,229
<i>Scotland</i>	36 524 844	43 898 393	Chile	92,997 757	27 821,635
<i>Ireland</i>	27 110 629	18 573 970	Colombia	40 102 911	23 794 645
Austria	2 548 249	1 764,037	Peru	15 964 184	16 178 826
Belgium	62 355 692	103 665 066	Uruguay	26 724 028	13,483,761
Czechoslovakia	12 270,910	1 292 652	Venezuela	13 898,909	10,277,240
Denmark	6 567 091	37 394,108			
Finland	9,359 772	10,904,100	Asia—		
France	151 752,920	269 045,174	British India	121,668 786	27 943,964
Germany	122 885 762	293 131,640	Straits Settlements	129,356,405	6,782,111
Greece	19 838 969	12 704 619	Hong Kong	20,216,496	19,057,923
Italy	83 025 887	173 422 000	China	169 619,408	96,851,728
Netherlands	78 040 840	113 606,647	Japan	372 507,823	212,975,967
Norway	18,437 870	32 049,323	Netherlands Ind	48,575,781	9,976,430
Poland	3 119 835	12,550,965	Philippines	74 787 900	44,054,419
Portugal	4 332 844	8 477 187	Turkey	7,867,686	719,060
Russia	965 280	10 355 948			
Spain	32 816 121	62 096,015	Australasia—		
Sweden	38 821 107	35 996 750	Australia	54 727 517	96,320,785
Switzerland	24 870 445	5 026,237	New Zealand	15,367,149	23,798,208
Turkey	10 799 575	6,236,768			
North America—			Africa—		
Canada	411 254 192	658,204,375	Brit W Africa.	12,897,266	7 628,092
Newfoundland	2,261,305	7,284,512	Brit S. Africa	15,203,259	25 599,022
West Indies	402,639,667	215,816,914	Egypt	46,530,422	6,524,256
Central States	27 560,312	50,431,827			
Cuba	372,885,908	163,514,748			

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1922-23.

Continent	Imports from	Exports to
	\$	\$
Europe	1,161,746,625	2,035,306,452
Asia	996,485,063	436,900,667
Africa	91,765,814	58,815,351
North America	987,978,621	1,045,606,524
South America	70,842,764	258,684,390
Australasia	72,440,257	121,764,539
The World	\$3,781,259,144	\$3,957,077,933

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Articles	1922 *	1923 *
	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufactured	596,378,864	658,982,855
Iron and Steel manufs	181,377,620	199,848,561
Machinery and Vehicles	345,862,847	422,607,563
Grains & preparations	591,299,059	451,341,734
Copper and manufs	101,602,596	113,379,128
Mineral Oils	320,614,947	344,750,432
Wood and manufs.	88,975,074	119,772,940
Animals and products except wool and hair	429,863,360	440,884,324
Coal	100,116,264	138,215,110
Cotton, manufactures of	122,935,340	145,360,208
Tobacco and manufs	180,832,737	171,019,644
Fruits and Nuts	66,628,812	72,665,236
Oil Cake and Meal	22,770,683	22,718,707
Vegetable Oil	13,445,912	12,734,429
Naval Stores	15,215,291	22,922,174
Chemicals	50,422,549	54,189,202

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles	1922 *	1923 *
	\$	\$
Coffee	148,502,658	181,639,414
Sugar, Cane	200,774,011	365,100,576
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, crude	88,639,362	171,995,254
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	78,899,320	140,391,767
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	39,900,719	45,897,331
Wool, unmanufactured	45,648,860	162,094,897
Silk, unmanufactured	307,282,883	413,567,373
Cotton, manufactures of	88,196,434	93,376,020
Wood, and manufs	78,129,357	116,350,417
Tin in Bars Blocks &c	28,979,660	53,399,980
Fruits and Nuts	80,431,116	70,552,779
Diamonds and other precious Stones	47,232,364	81,837,126
Tobacco, and manufs	53,248,912	78,452,672
Art Works	22,341,098	27,058,682
Copper, and manufs	45,017,868	39,573,057
Silk, manufactures of	40,337,844	39,552,608
Iron and Steel manufs.	15,755,143	39,101,367
Furs, and manufs	54,666,830	87,277,220
Oil Seeds	37,488,607	67,325,846
Cotton unmanufactured	43,957,891	60,699,913
Cocoa, crude	17,248,879	34,547,284
Jute and manufs	50,661,555	83,702,652
Kia & Hemp & manufs	45,487,281	48,394,432
Paper base stock	55,738,666	67,482,013
Mineral Oil	85,801,407	75,583,699
Vegetable Oils, expressed, and, Fats	55,028,245	64,478,617
Grains and preparations	26,276,522	26,362,663

* Fiscal years ending June 30

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U K			Imports from U K				Excess of exports to U K.
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent. free	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	53,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33 67	382,801,917
1903	516,986,416	7,276,265	524,262,681	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30 91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,421,275	537,270,500	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34 45	371,555,231
1905	518,105,368	5,291,454	523,396,822	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35 10	347,584,904
1906	578,023,505	5,066,612	583,090,117	77,073,161	122,926,276	200,000,437	32 70	383,089,680
1907	602,122,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36 91	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34 47	390,308,047
1909	509,676,377	4,950,788	514,627,165	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35 51	306,014,407
1910	495,077,726	9,475,145	504,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43 00	233,523,099
1911	507,813,119	8,800,925	516,614,044	122,726,434	138,565,672	261,292,106	46 97	255,321,938
1912	558,964,822	5,407,354	564,372,176	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50 24	291,431,466
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	547,000,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58 47	294,531,674
1914	545,060,138	3,511,261	548,571,399	161,488,024	122,173,220	283,661,244	54 99	264,910,155
1915	901,933,649	9,832,305	911,765,954	142,627,565	113,664,120	256,291,685	55 66	655,474,269
1916	1,520,930,516	5,754,455	1,526,684,971	181,674,328	126,768,228	308,442,556	55 90	1,218,242,415
1917	1,041,125,774	5,646,904	1,046,772,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55 48	739,097,823
1918	1,989,812,492	6,050,806	1,995,863,298	79,948,478	110,133,978	190,082,456	42 06	1,805,780,841
1919	2,135,874,322	3,375,452	2,139,249,774			157,107,578		1,982,142,196
1920	1,125,783,213	25,332,415	1,151,115,628			525,400,493		625,715,135
1921	1,260,913,562	29,472,255	1,290,385,817			327,786,474		962,609,343
1922	1,830,665,933	13,212,202	1,843,878,135			270,353,653		1,573,524,482
1923	1,813,654,121	9,744,362	1,823,398,483			436,985,907		1,386,412,576

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS OF THE U S

Data pertaining to Class I, II and III Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries — 1922

Capital Stock actually outstanding	\$8,889,920,728
Funded Debt actually outstanding	11,357,766,232
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	20,247,686,960
Dividends declared	456,482,092
Interest accrued	577,373,586
Total dividends and interest	1,033,855,678
Railway operating revenues	5,622,668,331
Railway operating expenses	4,668,997,935
Number of passengers carried	
earning revenue	1,061,130,762
Number of tons carried earning revenue	1,768,397,731
Number of passenger train cars in service	56,843
Number of freight train cars in service	2,393,914
Number of cars in company service	106,636
Total cars in service	2,557,393

Year	Miles Operated	Year	Miles Operated
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,921	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,922	1920	265,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,444

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been included

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U S

Outflow of Streams	Number of Streams	Miles Navigable
Atlantic Ocean	143	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	205	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS—On Dec 31, 1922, the total length of public roads was 2,930,000 miles, approximately 415,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1922 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately \$900,000,000.

SHIPPING—On June 30, 1923, the mercantile marine of the U S consisted of 816 sailing vessels of 1,029,049 gross tons, 2,826 steam vessels of 12,322,247 gross tons a total of 3,644 vessels of 13,351,296 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1923, sailing and steam vessels of 66,888,096 tons entered at the various ports of the U S. of this total 30,702,396 tons were American and 36,185,700 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 66,601,435, of which 30,591,002 tons were American and 36,010,433 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—On July 1, 1923, there were 51,612 post-offices in the U S dealing (in 1922) with 22,578,894,140 "pieces of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, etc.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U S Government.

WEIGHTS MEASURES, AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 429. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 cents. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1922 will be found on p 426

LARGEST CITIES OF U S

CENSUS OF 1920 AND 1920

City	Population	
	1920	1920
WASHINGTON, D C	331,069	437,571
New York N Y	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,264,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago Ill	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia Pa	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit Mich	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St Louis Mo	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md	558,485	733,826
Pittsburgh, Pa	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles Cal	319,198	576,673
Buffalo N Y	423,715	506,775
San Francisco Cal	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee Wis	373,857	457,147
Newark N J	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans La	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis Minn	301,408	380,582
Kansas City Mo	248,411	324,410
Seattle, Wash	37,914	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind	233,650	314,194
Jersey City N J	267,779	282,102
Rochester N Y	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col	213,381	256,491
Toledo Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence R I	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville Ky	223,928	234,891
St Paul, Minn	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb	124,090	191,601
Worcester, Mass	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala	132,085	178,806
Syracuse, N Y	137,249	171,727
Richmond Va	127,628	171,667
New Haven Conn	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	76,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn	96,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa	129,867	137,763
Grand Rapids, Mich	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N J	125,600	135,975
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass	88,965	129,264
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass	96,652	121,217

LARGEST CITIES OF U S —continued

City	Population	
	1910	1920
Fall River, Mass	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N J	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	94,777	118,110
Camden N J	94,532	116,309
Norfolk Va	67,452	115,777
Albany N Y	100,353	113,344
Lowell Mass	106,994	112,759
Wilmington Del	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass	104,339	109,694
Reading, Pa	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,212	106,484
Spokane, Wash	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,777
Yonkers, N Y	79,803	100,777

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U S

EMBASSY.

Connecticut Avenue Washington, D C
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Auckland Geddes, GCMG, KCB (1920) £7,700
Couns of Embassy, H G Chilton, CMG 1st Secs, Hon J F A Cecil, Hon H W Brooks
2nd Sec, G H Thompson
3rd Sec A H Hamilton Gordon
Naval Attaché, Capt F L Tottenham, CBE RN
Asst Naval Attaché, Engineer Comdr H A Brown, RN
Military Attaché, Col C E C G Charlton CMG, DSO
Air Attaché, Group Captain M G Christie, CMG, DSO, MC
Commercial Counsellor, J J Broderick
Commercial Secretary, Capt E C Buxton
Archivist, G D Baker
Sec to Ambassador, H V Tennant

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Consul, H A Ford
 " V Cons,
 " Pro Consul, Ira C Hopkins
 Newport News—V Cons, R C Thompson
 Norfolk, Va.—Consul James Guthrie
 Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons. A F Wilmer
 Boston, Mass.—Cons Gen E F Gray
 " Vice Cons, Arthur H Marlow
 James A. Brannen
 Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut Col J B
 Keating
 Providence, R.I.—V Cons, H J Dubois
 Chicago, Ill.—Consul General, Herbert A.
 Richards
 " Vice-Cons, John G Lomax, M C
 H C Sillery Vale
 Detroit—Consul, H G Meredith
 Duluth—Vice Consul, Colin Thomson
 Minneapolis—Vice Cons
 Omaha—Vice-Cons. M A. Hall

STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population White and Coloured
ORIGINAL 13 STATES			
		Sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N H)		9,341	443,088
Massachusetts (Mass)		8,866	3,654,356
Rhode Island (R I)		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn)		4,965	1,380,633
New York (N Y)		49,804	20,388,227
New Jersey (N J)		8,324	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa)		45,126	8,780,017
Delaware (Del)		1,370	223,002
Maryland (Md)		12,327	1,449,666
Virginia (Va)		44,627	3,309,187
North Carolina (N C)		52,426	5,599,122
South Carolina (S C)		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga)		59,865	2,995,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt)	1791	9,554	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn)	1796	42,222	2,337,889
Maine (Me)	1820	33,400	766,012
Texas (Tex)	1845	265,896	4,768,222
West Virginia (W Va)	1863	24,170	1,463,700
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,179,394
Louisiana (La)	1812	48,566	1,799,595
Indiana (Ind)	1816	36,254	2,930,399
Mississippi (Miss)	1817	46,865	1,790,636
Illinois (Ill)	1818	56,662	6,488,280
Alabama (Ala)	1819	51,998	2,346,174
Missouri (Mo)	1820	69,423	3,404,025
Arkansas (Ark)	1836	53,335	1,752,202
Michigan (Mich)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla)	1845	58,566	2,604,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,022
Wisconsin (Wis)	1848	56,066	2,632,025
California (Cal)	1850	228,207	1,426,861
Minnesota (Min)	1858	84,684	2,387,122
Oregon (Oreg)	1859	96,699	763,399
Kansas (Kan)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr)	1867	77,520	2,266,772
Colorado (Colo)	1876	103,948	532,622
North Dakota (N Dak)	1889	70,837	648,877
South Dakota (S Dak)	1889	77,615	626,542
Montana (Mont)	1889	146,997	142,828
Washington (Wash)	1889	69,127	1,355,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	442,396
Oklahoma (Okla)	1907	70,057	2,028,287
New Mexico (N Mex)	1912	122,632	360,350
Arizona (Ariz)	1912	112,956	334,168
TERRITORIES			
Hawaii	1898	6,440	255,912
Alaska.	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D C)	1791	70	437,571
Total		3,026,789	120,760,620

• Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1920 the total was 91,072,266.

† Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory

Galveston, Tex.—Cons, J Douglas Scott
 Vice-Cons, S W Barnes
 El Paso, Tex., Vice Cons, Osborne W
 Borrett
 Laredo, Tex.—V C, Thomas O Connor
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Vice Cons, W
 Crossland
 Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons, W M Roys
 Los Angeles (Cal)—Consul, G A Fisher
 Manila—Cons Gen., T J Harrington
 " Vice Cons, E H de Bunsen (acting)
 " Pro-Cons, Clive Kingcome
 Cebu—Vice Consul, G McPherson
 Iloilo—Vice Cons, Harold Walford (actg)
 Zamboanga—Vice Consul, W J Adam
 (acting)
 New Orleans, La.—Consul General
 " Vice Cons, A H W King
 " W E Belton
 " Pro-Consul, W P T Nurse
 Birmingham (Ala)—V C Cyrus P Orr
 Jacksonville, Fla.—Cons, W Muoklow
 Key West Fla.—V C, Wm J H Taylor
 Miami, Fla.—V Cons, Lt Col F H
 Jenkins, OBE, MC
 Mobile Ala.—V Cons, T M Ross
 Pensacola, Fla.—V Cons, W D Howe
 Tampa, Fla.—Vice Cons, Peter Taylor
 New York N.Y.—Consul General Sir
 Henry Gloster Armstrong, KBE
 " Consuls, F Watson, OBE, L E
 Bernays
 " Vice Cons, J Bowering, L A H.
 Parish, F E Evans (acting),
 H E Beard (acting), J S
 Goodreds (acting), John C
 Curtis (acting)
 " Pro Consuls, Walter F James and
 R. B. Yorke
 Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W H J Cole
 Hartford (Conn.)—Vice Consul, W L
 Urquhart
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Consul Gen, W H M
 Sinclair
 " Vice Cons, J M Vibert
 " E W Wilson
 " Theodore H Fox (temp)
 " Pro-Cons, Samuel R Manley
 Cleveland—Vice Consul, Maj H F
 Chisholm
 Pittsburg—Consul C E E Childers
 Portland, Oregon—Cons, J E Bell
 " Vice Cons, (vacant)
 Astoria, Oregon—Vice Cons, E M Cherry
 Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly
 Skagway (Alas)—V Cons, G Herman
 Miller
 Tacoma, Washington—V Cons, J F Lyon
 Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, A H
 Noble
 " Vice Cons, T G I Waymouth
 Arecibo—Vice Consul, W H A Denton
 Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—Vice-
 Consul, Antonio Roig
 Mayaguez—V Cons, T Boothby, jr
 Ponce—Vice Consul, Fernando M Toro
 St. Louis, Mo.—Cons, G E P Hertel
 " Vice-Cons, W K Small,
 M.B.E.
 " Pro-Cons, C Greenhouse
 Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, H Crebbin
 Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, R. T
 Davidson
 St. Thomas, St. Croix—Cons, C.B. Stewart.
 Pro-Cons,

Frederiksted—V Cons, R. L. Merwin
 San Francisco, Cal.—Consul General,
 Gerald Campbell, CMG
 " Vice Consuls, C H Cane,
 Donald C C Grant
 " Pro-Consul, T E K Cormac,
 OBE
 Douglas, Ariz, Vice Consul, Alexander
 Baird
 San Diego Cal.—V Cons, J A. Heap
 Savannah, Ga.—Cons., W M Gurney
 Vice Cons,
 Brunswick, Ga.—V C, A M Ross
 Charleston, S.C.—V Cons James, C
 Roach, Commr S H Ray,
 R.N (temp)
 Darien—Vice Consul, R. Manson
 Wilmington (N C), Vice Consul, W P
 Sprunt
 BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New
 York City
 U S REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH
 EMPIRE
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 in London, His Excellency Hon F R.
 Kellogg \$17,500
 Office of Embassy 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1
 Counsellors, Post Wheeler Frederick A.
 Sterling 4,000
 1st Secretaries, Frederic R. Dolbeare,
 Herbert S Gould 3,625
 2nd Secretary Percy A Blair 2,500
 Special Attaché Boylston A Beal
 Commercial Attaché, Walter S Tower
 Asst do, Alexander V Dye
 Naval Attaché, Capt. Chas L Hussey, USN
 Assistants to Naval Attaché, Commr F J
 Cleary, USN Commr John H Towers,
 USN, Lieut Commr Thaddeus A. Thomson,
 USN
 Military Attaché Maj O N Solbert, USA
 Assistants to Military Attaché, Capt Douglas H
 Gillette, USA, Maj Howard C Davidson,
 USA, Maj Stewart O Elting, USA
 Special Disbursing Officer, Neal D Borum
 Despatch Agent, R Newton Crane, 6 Grosvenor
 Gardens, S W 1
 Office of the Consulate General, 28 Cavendish Sq,
 W 1
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 England—
 Birmingham—Consul, John F Jewell \$5,000
 Bradford—Consul, Wallace J Young 4,500
 Bristol—Consul, Robertson Honey 3,500
 Hull—Consul, John H Grout 4,000
 Leeds—Consul, Percival Gassett 3,500
 Liverpool—Consul General, Horace Lee
 Washington 8,000
 London (Consular Office, 28 Cavendish
 Square W 1)—Consul General,
 Robert P Skinner 12,000
 " Consuls, Maurice C Pierce
 (\$3,500) Elliot B. Coulter,
 Robert B Macatee (\$3,000),
 Leslie E Reed (\$4,000) 3,000
 " Vice-Consuls, Howard Donovan
 (\$2,750), Charles L. de Vault,
 Russell H Rhodes, John F
 Claffey, Ollis B. Ferguson,
 William C Young, Frank H
 Larned, Daniel Miller each 2,500
 Manchester—Consul, Ross E. Holaday 5,000

<i>Newcastle-on Tyne—Consul, (vacant)</i>	\$3,000
<i>Nottingham—Consul, Samuel L Lee</i>	5,000
<i>Plymouth—Consul, Ralph C Bnsner</i>	4,500
<i>Sheffield—Consul, W J Grace</i>	3,500
<i>Southampton—Consul, John M Savage</i>	4,000
<i>Stoke-on Trent—Consul, William F Doty</i>	3,500
Wales —	
<i>Cai ddf—Consul, Edgar C Soule</i>	3 000
<i>Swansea—Consul, A B Cooke</i>	3,500
Scotland —	
<i>Dundee—Consul, Henry A Johnson</i>	3 000
<i>Dunfermline—Consul, H D Van Sant</i>	3,000
<i>Edinburgh—Consul, Hunter Sharp</i>	5 000
<i>Glasgow—Consul, G E Chamberlin</i>	5,000
Ireland —	
<i>Belfast—Consul, Henry P Starrett</i>	5,000
<i>Dublin—Consul, Charles M Hathaway</i>	4 500
<i>Queenstown—John A Gannon</i>	5,000
„ Vice Consul, John S Rich- ardson, Jr	
Channel Islands —	
<i>Jersey—Agent, A E Ereaut</i>	
Europe —	
<i>Gibraltar—Consul, R L Sprague</i>	3,500
<i>Malta—Consul, Mason Mitchell</i>	4,000
Asia —	
<i>Aden—Consul, Raymond Davis</i>	3,000
<i>Bombay—Consul, Wilbur Kellingel</i>	4,500
<i>Calcutta—Consul General A W Weddell</i>	6,000
<i>Colombo—Consul, M M Vance</i>	3,000
<i>Hong Kong—Cons. Gen, W H Gale</i>	6 000
<i>Karachi—Consul A M Warren</i>	4,000
<i>Madras—Consul, Hooker A Doolittle</i>	3,000
<i>Penang—Consul, T W Chilton</i>	3 000
<i>Rangoon—Consul, James P Moffit</i>	3 500
<i>Singapore—Cons Gen, E L Harris</i>	5 500
„ Vice Consul, H S Miller	2,500
Africa —	
<i>Cape Town—Consuls, C J Pisar £3,500, John E. Minter</i>	3,000
<i>Durban—Consul, Lewis V Boyle</i>	3,000
<i>Johannesburg—Consul Geo K Donald</i>	4,000
<i>Nairobi—Consul, W L Jenkins</i>	4,000
<i>Port Elizabeth—Consul, Monnett B Davis</i>	3,000
„ „ Vice Consul, Richard R Callahan	
North America —	
Canada—	
<i>Calgary—Consul S C Reat</i>	3,500
<i>Campbellton, N B—Consul, G C Wood ward</i>	3,000
<i>Charlottetown, P E I —</i>	3,000

<i>Cornwall, Ont.—Cons Thos D Edwards</i>	\$2,500
<i>Fernie, B C—Cons, N F Brand</i>	2,500
<i>Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont — Consul, D G Dwyre</i>	3 500
<i>Halifax, N S—C Gen, E N Gunsaulus</i>	6 000
<i>Hamilton Ont—Consul, J de Oliveira</i>	4,500
<i>Kingston Ont—Consul, F S S Johnson</i>	3 000
<i>London, Ont—Consul, C R Taggart</i>	3,500
<i>Moncton, N B—Consul, B M Rasmussen</i>	4,000
<i>Montreal—Cons Gen, Albert Halstead</i>	8,000
„ Consul H Merle Cochran	3,000
„ Vice Consul W J Jackson	2,750
<i>Niagara Falls—Consul James B Milner</i>	3 000
<i>Ottawa—Consul General, J G Foster</i>	8 000
„ Vice Consul, Glison G Blake, Jr	2,500
<i>Prescott—Consul, Frank C Denison</i>	2 500
<i>Prince Rupert, B C—Cons, E A Wake field</i>	3 500
<i>Quebec—Consul, E H Dennison</i>	5,000
<i>Regina, Sask—Vice Consul, E Eugene Herbert</i>	
<i>Rumere du Loup, Quebec—Vice Consul, A B Giroux</i>	2,500
<i>St John, N B—Consul, H B Culver</i>	5,000
<i>St John's, Newfoundland—Consul, Jas. S Benedict</i>	3,000
<i>St Stephen, N B—Consul, Alonzo B Garrett</i>	2 500
<i>Sarnia—Consul, Henry Diederich</i>	3 000
<i>Saulte Ste Marie—Consul, Drew Linard</i>	3 000
<i>Sherbrooke, Que—Consul, E L Adams</i>	4 000
<i>Sydney N S—Consul C M Freeman</i>	4 500
<i>Toronto—Consul Chester W Martin</i>	5 000
<i>Vancouver, B C—Consul General, F M Ryder</i>	5 500
<i>Victoria, B C—Consul, R B Mosher</i>	4 500
<i>Windsor Ont—Consul, A A Winslow</i>	5 500
<i>Winnipeg—Cons Gen, J I Brittain</i>	5 500
<i>Yarmouth, N S—Cons, John N McCunn</i>	4,500
West Indies —	
<i>Bahabos—Consul, J J O Watson</i>	4 000
<i>Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons, W P Kent</i>	5,000
<i>Kingston—Consul Charles L Latham</i>	4,000
<i>Nassau—Consul L A Lathrop</i>	3,500
<i>Trinidad—Consul, Henry D Baker</i>	3,500
South America —	
<i>Belize—Consul, W W Early</i>	3,000
<i>Georgetown—Consul, Gaston Smith</i>	3 500
Oceania —	
<i>Adelaide—Consul, H Balch</i>	4,500
<i>Melbourne—Cons Gen, Thos Sammons</i>	8 000
<i>Newcastle—Consul Romeyn Wormuth</i>	3,000
<i>Sydney—Consul, E M Lawton</i>	5,000
<i>Wellington—Consul General, (vacant)</i>	6,000
„ Vice—Consuls, John E. Moran, Joel C Hudson	each 2,500

Dependencies of the U S A

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40'—21° 10' N lat and 126° 40'—126° 34' E long, and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 125,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3730 other islands having a combined area of 24,572 square miles. At the Census of 1928 the population was ascertained to be 20,324,320, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign born residents about

three quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one half are from the United States (6,921 in 1921)

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored

to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1902, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army consisted of 204 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,020 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts), consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine Constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept. 1902, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1902 the income of the Philippine Government was \$34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness \$34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1901 amounted to \$7,058,502.64. The University had an enrolment of 4,718 students and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, coconut oil, sugar and tobacco. The imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1902 the trade was valued at \$95,582,298 for exports, and at \$80,197,645 for imports. 56 per cent of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent of the exports being taken by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1902 being valued at \$25,013,310. Manila hemp \$19,540,915, coconut oil \$15,734,186 and leaf tobacco \$2,273,127.

Towns — (Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon population (Dec. 31, 1902) 283,612. The next largest towns are Cebu (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808) there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N lat and 144° 39' E long, at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1903, of 16,224, of whom 14,911 are classed as native, 811 of the naval station, and 502 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island. CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

Governor, Capt. H. B. Price, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 30'–25° 30' N lat and 65° 30'–70° 15' W long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809

at the census of 1900. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 2,400 miles distant from New York, and 98 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills, fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1902, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1900. Other towns being Ponce (42,922), Mayaguez (19,124), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses. The Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large) and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

Governor Horace M. Towner

TUVALU AMERICAN SAMOA

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900) the first named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 172° W long being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Annuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1900.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pafo. Pafo, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000. Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

Governor Captain E. S. Kellogg, U.S.N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Midway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

The *Aleutian Islands* or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N lat and 172° E.–165° W long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuluk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1907 of 25,052. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,121. *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

population of 14,000, the capital being Christian (old or Basini), St. John (so sq miles) has a population of 600, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1904, France 1,370,000. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wire less installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.

Governor of the Virgin Islands, Capt Philip Williams, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 30, 1881. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1823, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893 when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for \$50,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the cession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on

February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1903 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1923, were \$458,992,097. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1923, amounted to \$75,063,503. During the past two years they have averaged approximately \$14,353,015 a year, or about \$1,196,084 a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43.84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 25 feet above sea level varies from 25 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 25 feet above sea level and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea level. Ships are lifted from the sea level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 120 feet, least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 18,600,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 130,000,000 yards. The total excavation from the canal prism is about 165,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal, with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the canal for him. The Governor

of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves slaughter houses, cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy.

Health conditions are excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatun Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shooting and tarpon fishing are excellent. The U S Government operates hotels at Colon and Ancon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 3,967, with a cargo tonnage of 19,597,875 tons, of 2,240 pounds. The total of commercial ships passing through the canal in the first seven years of its operation, from August 15, 1914, to June 30,

1923, was 19,808, of 74,671,519 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 80,916,282 tons of cargo.

From New York to Various Ports

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,996 (a)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (a)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (a)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney	9,511	13,560	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (c)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,636 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(a) Via San Francisco (b) Via Strait of Magellan 4,461 (c) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Ports

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Colon	4,720 (a)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (b)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,359 (d)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (c)	12,036	12,040
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (d)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (e)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (f)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (e)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

(a) Via Jamaica (b) Via New York (c) Via Tahiti (d) Via Wellington (e) Via San Francisco (f) Via Honolulu (g) Liverpool to Valparaiso via Strait of Magellan 830.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD ON AVON

OVER 200,000 visitors from all climes and countries, yearly visit Stratford-on-Avon. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564) at Stratford-on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation (Restored in 1857). Managed by 26 Trustees (16 ex-officio). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clifton Bridge built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clifton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall—Built A.D. 1266. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Craft—Unaltered old timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House—Built 1566 by Alderman Thomas Rogers whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI School—Founded by Thomas Jollyfe priest in Henry VI reign incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek and matchless English."

The Shakespeare Memorial—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises library, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and annotations including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. Gallery of pictures (including unique Droeshout portrait). Museum of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). Lecture rooms. Lower affording views of 20 miles. Gardens, and Varney (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). Theatre (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597, retired to it about 1620, died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall—Erected 1633, rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits Gainsborough portrait of Garrick, four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

Foreign Countries.

759

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H M Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below —

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank	Salary	Representation Allowance.	House Rent Allowance.
<i>Diplomatic Service</i>	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200-1,500	300-1,100	300-700
1st Secretaries	800-1,000	250-700	200-700
2nd Secretaries	300-600	150-550	150-400
3rd Secretaries			
<i>Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services</i>			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs. Grade I.	1,200-1,500	300	250
Insp. Gen. of Consulates		400	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs. Grade II.	800-1,000	250	200
Consuls	600-800	100	100-200
Commercial Secs. Grade III.	300-600	100-150	100-200
Vice Consuls			

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA

Empress, Walzeru Zaudittu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), born 1876 elected Sept. 27th, 1896.

Heir, H. H. Ras Tafari Makonnen, GCMG (Cousin of the Empress), born 1891.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth, iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot, the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish, in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake, the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of govern-

ment is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire Dawa and Harar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*. In the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital *via* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigre), Gondar, Debra Markos, Salyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Gore, Dembecha, Ijube, Jimma, and Harar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober. modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U K (1921) £54,207
Exports to U K (1921) 4,800

FLAG Green, red, yellow

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C F W Russell (1920) £2,150

Oriental Secretary, Ph P C Zaphiro, C M G

Secretary to Minister, E W Thomas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G H Bullock.

Jibuti—Vice Consul, Glen Billing.

Harar—Consul, C H F Plowman.

N W Ethiopia (Dangla)—Consul, A D Home.

Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj A T

Miles, D S O

Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H

Walker, O B E

S W Ethiopia (Maga)—Consul, Arnold W

Hodson, C M G

Addis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *via* Harar, letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden, train from Djibouti takes 3 days, caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (see p 634)

ALBANIA

(Shkiperia.)

Regents, Refik Toptani, Sotir Peci, Djafer Ypi, G Tchoba.

President of the Council of Ministers (Dec. 4, 1922), Ahmed Zogu.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pandell Evanghelli

Minister in London, H E Mehmed Konitza, 8 Onslow Gardens, S W 7

Consul General, Capt. H. Lyon Thomson, 34, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kosovo and Yanina,) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic, total area about 20,000 sq. miles, total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents representative of the various religious bodies the executive being entrusted to a Council of Ministers responsible to the elected diet. Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000) other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000), Elbasan (pop. 13,000), Berat (pop. 8,500), Korytza (pop. 18,000), Durazzo (pop. 5,000), and Valona (pop. 7,000). *British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General Harry Charles Augustus Eyres (1922), Durazzo (And. local allowance, £600), £1,200.*
Durazzo—1st Consul, Robert Parr (acting).

ANDORRA

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500, it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a Judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,500,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

The organisation of the Native States of Arabia is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Imam of Yemen) being subsidised under certain conditions (control of foreign relations by British advisers and maintenance of internal peace by native rulers). The various Arab States are shown below—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Husseln Ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sheriff of Mecca (hereditary keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenby the armies of the King of the Hejaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward through the districts E. of the Jordan to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (see below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N. and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radlwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijn, Yambo Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind" and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khawar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina (Al Medina, "The City")* 200 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 25 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham", placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Jeddah, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother of pearl, coffee and carpets.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejaz is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el Aziz es Saud, K.C.I.E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative

of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arab," and extends across the oases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejaz to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hasa), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hasa. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pilgrims trans Arabian caravan route from El Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Anaisa in the central province of Qasim (Nedj). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrain Bay (El Hasa).

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al Jabr as Subah, *U.K.E.*
Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop 50,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.
Political Agent, Major J. C. More D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, born 1886, *etc.* 1913.

Oman (area 82,000 sq miles estimated pop 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea from El Katar to Ras Sa'ir. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with and subsidised by the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Oman proper. The efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916-17 to £408,045, and in 1917-18 to £323,915, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent
R. E. L. Wingate *per mensem* Rs 2,250

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab or Rashid.
Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia, extending across the oases from Hejaz on the west to Kuwait on the east, with Nejd as a southern neighbour. Its boundaries are indeterminate, and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about 200,000. The capital is Hall between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Bahma) with a population of about 12,000.

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR

Imam, Ali ben Muhammad, succeeded March 22, 1923.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hall Point to Loheia. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Amr and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of Mocha has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dharmar, an ancient seat of learning and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadrami, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x. 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibam (Kabr Salih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the Sultan of Shahr and Mokalla, K.C.M.G., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long standing feud between the Kathiri and the Kati (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1920 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Emir of Mokalla permits access to the

port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina)

President (1922-28), Dr Marcelo T de Alvear, assumed office, Oct 12 1922 \$96,000
Vice Pres (1922-28) Dr Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr José Nicolás Matienzo
Foreign Affairs Dr Angel Gallardo
Finance Dr Rafael Herrera Vegas
Justice and Public Instruction Dr Celestino Maico
Agriculture Dr Tomás A. Le Breton
War Col Agustín P. Justo
Navy, Adm M. Domecq García
Public Works, Dr Eufrosio S. Loza.

Minister in London, Señor Dr J. Evaristo Uriburu, 26 Park Lane, W 1

First Secretary and Counsellor of Legation (and *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*), Señor Don Paulino Llanabí Campbell

First Secretary and Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Luis Domínguez

Second Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens

Naval Attaché, Capt. Diego G. García

Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Manuel Ruiz

Financial Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Domínguez

Consul General, Dr Sergio García Uriburu, 7 Gower Street, W C 1

Asst. Consul, Don Horacio Fernández Beschteldt.

There is a Consulate General at Dublin, and there are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow, and Vice Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the impenetrable Cordillera, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries, on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Paraná River formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic and is navigable throughout its course, the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the

Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 8,668,526 in 1921. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1920 the immigrants numbered 155,322 and the emigrants 104,711, a net influx of 50,611. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1820 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1828 the independence of Argentina was complete although not acknowledged by Spain until 1842. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 22 members and of a House of Deputies of 150 members. Members of Congress receive \$9,000 per annum.

Production—Of the total area about one third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. The yield of the harvest of 1921-22 was 4,600,000 tons of wheat, 920,000 tons of linseed, and 478,600 tons of oats, there were in 1920 27,322,126 cattle, 45,323,419 sheep, 9,566,455 horses, 600,000 mules, 4,670,130 goats, and 3,227,346 pigs. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1921 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (82,122,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased.

Communications—There were (1922) 21,925 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine centres, and an air mail service between Buenos Aires and Monte Video, Uruguay. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca. The number of steam and sailing merchant vessels from overseas ports which entered Argentine ports in 1922 was 1,308 of a total tonnage of 4,381,000.

Defence—The Navy consists of a super Dreadnought battleship, a river monitor, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

gunboats, 7 destroyers, and a first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahía Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000 on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. Secondary Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lycæums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also Special Government Schools—1 naval, 2 military, 2 mining, and 2 agricultural. There are National Universities at Córdoba and Buenos Aires and Provincial Universities at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

	1902	1903
Revenue	£48,800,000	£37,600,000
Expenditure	53,800,000	58,500,000
Internal debt* (July 31, 1902) paper	\$698,235,344	
External debt (July 31, 1902) paper	\$561,537,346	
Floating debt (June 30, 1902) paper	\$628,836,663	

	1902	1903
Total Imports	£170,820,000	£155,301,000
Total Exports	201,360,000	132,936,000
Exports to U.K.	128,046,279	68,260,656
Imports from U.K.	43,841,651	27,622,024

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1902) 1,721,500. Other large towns are Rosario (270,000), Córdoba (160,000) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS. Blue and White (War Flag 3 horizontal bands blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION

(324, Reconquista, Buenos Aires)
British Minister, Sir Basil Francis Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1902) £5,600
and Secretary, J. H. Leche, C.B.E.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engt. Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Asst. Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
V. Cons. and Translator (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), C. F. A. Bistow
Archivist, Edward Lamb

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Buenos Aires—Consul General, H. W. Wilson, C.B.E.
" Vice Consul, L. Pearle Cross R. J. Knox
" H. E. Slaymaker
Bahía Blanca—Vice Consul, George H. Walsh
" Pro-Consul, Harold McRobbie
Comodoro Kawadara—V. Cons., M. M. Venter
Gallagos—Cons. Agent, Duncan M. Aitchison
La Plata—Vice Consul, S. H. Puleston
" Pro Consul, W. Puleston
Mendoza—Vice Consul, A. T. Bruce Taylor
Port Maitry—Vice Consul, C. T. Alt
San Julian—Vice Consul, Robert Patterson
Santa Cruz—Vice Consul, L. A. Harris
Tucuman—V. Cons., Maj. R. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird
" Vice-Consul, A. S. Nolan
Paraná—Vice Consul, William Y. Mackinnon
Santa Fé—V. Cons., R. H. Smiles
Villa Constitución—V. Cons., F. W. Darch.

* There is also a debt of some £500,000,000 consisting of short-term loans, &c.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires
 Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA. See Russia

AUSTRIA

(Österreich)

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Hainisch
Federal Chancellor Monsignore Dr. Ignaz Seipel
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Grunberger
Vice Chancellor and Interior, Dr. Felix Frankl
Education, Dr. Emil Schneider
Finance, Dr. Victor Kienböck
Justice, Dr. Leopold Waber
Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger
Social Welfare, Richard Schmitz
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schöff
War, Karl Vaugoin

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square S.W. 1
Counsellor, Adolph Kunz
Attaché, Walter Bräunl
for Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'–26° E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Bukovina, Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the 'Dual Monarchy,' and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the Treaty of St. Germain (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N., the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S., Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov. 1, 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary). The Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted, a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the Christian Socialists over the Social Democrats, the Pan-Germans coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922), to a Christian Socialist Pan-German

Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich and, on the other side, for a close alliance with Hungary.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German speaking people was Roman Catholic.

Finance—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one fifteen thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24 sh.). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four fifths of a loan of 500,000,000 gold crowns (about £55,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated nearly one half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £6,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The remainder of the big loan will, it is expected, be sufficient to cover the diminishing deficit until the end of 1924. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec., 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus nearly 50,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of June 1923. The issue of uncovered bank notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown has been stabilised at about Crs 300,000 = £1. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following apportionment of the pre War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested—

To	Austrian Debt	Hungarian Debt
Austria	36 5	15
Czecho-Slovakia	41 5	16 6
France		0 7
Hungary		45 6
Italy	4 7	
Poland	13 5	
Rumania	1 5	21 5
Serbia ..	2 3	14 1
Total	100 0	100 0

Industries—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley,

oats, rye, maize and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt. There are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woolens, cottons, steel, wood work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914 but the new Republic is landlocked.

Defence—During the War of 1914-18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Total Imports	£66,344,000
Total Exports	£43,950,000
Imports from U K	£1,450,000
Exports to U K	£1,582,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop (1920) 1,841,326, other large towns are Grätz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

FLAG Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Legation, 3 Metternichgasse, Vienna.

British Minister, Hon. Aretas Akers.

Douglas, C M G (1921) £4,400

1st Secretary, Edward A. Keeling

2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote

Honorary Attaché, T. Cottrell Dormer

Commercial Secretary (and Grade), O. S. Phill

potts, O B E.

Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill

Archivist and Pro Consul, G. B. Taylor

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Vice Consul J. D. C. Wilton

Pro Consul, George B. M. Spence

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London

AZERBAIJAN See Russia.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, born 8 April, 1875.

succeeded his uncle, Leopold II, 17 Dec., 1909.

mar Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of

Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir

Apparent, (a) Charles Theodore, b 20 Oct,

1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, b 4 Aug,

1906.

Heir Apparent, H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of

Brabant, born 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Theunis.

Justice, M. Masson (Liberal).

Foreign Affairs, M. Jaspar (Catholic)

Economic Affairs, M. Van de Vyvere (Catholic).

National Defence, M. Forthomme (Liberal).

Railways, M. Neujean (Liberal)

Science and Art, M. Nollet (Liberal).

Industry and Labour, M. Moyersoen (Catholic).

Agriculture and Public Works, Baron Ruzette

(Catholic).

Colonies, M. Franck (Liberal)

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 23 Belgrave Square, S.W. *Chancery*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1 (Victoria 1795)
Counsellor, M. Poi Le Tellier
1st Secretary, Prince Réginald de Croy
2nd Sec., Baron Jules Guillaume
Military Attaché, Lt Col Maton, C.B.
Ast. do., Maj H. Nerinx Comdt Hemeleers
Air attaché, Lieut Chevalier Willy Coppen, D.S.O. M.C.

Chancellor M. F. G. Lockem
Consul Gen. M. E. Pollet 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1
Consul Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.F.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1900) of 12,322 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries (Netherlands)" from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities burning Louvain (with its library), Iermonde, and other places and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms and private persons. On Friday Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide Antwerp was re-occupied by the victorious Belgian army and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 20,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders Limburg and Brabant including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Meuse (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 66°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120

senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April 1919 the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1920 elections on a "one man one vote basis for Senate and Chamber (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers, widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted).

This Parliament anomalous and unconstitutional elected was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1920), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION—Agriculture and forestry are important industries the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar beet. Under Annex IV of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914-1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgy (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant) glass, textiles (Verviers) lace (Brussels Mechlin Bruges, &c.) flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries &c.

DEFENCE—In 1914 the Army on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaign. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. Belgium has no Navy.

EDUCATION—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State, those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. A Flemish University was opened at Ghent in 1923, after considerable opposition.

	1922
Revenue	France 2,573,178,913
Expenditure	3,468,143,961
Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	37,790,665,862
Imports (1921)	402,057,000
Exports (1921)	485,993,000
Imports from U.K. (1922)	£24,831,350
Exports to U.K. (1922)	£3,657,000

The imports in 1921 were manufactured articles (£725,367,000 francs), raw materials (4,003,102,000), foodstuffs and beverages (3,182,293,000), and live animals (137,673,000), the exports were raw materials (3,153,803,000 francs), manufactured articles (3,008,709,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (932,825,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were 4,649 kilometres of railway, almost the whole length destroyed during the War having been repaired or relaid. In 1919 there were 15,160 miles of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,221 miles (1919), and there are 6,277 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1920) of 293 vessels (335,201 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1920, 7,698 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 20,822,341). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries from the mouth to Antwerp and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river. The capital, BRUSSELS had a population in 1921 of 775,039 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (204,224), Ghent (254,920) which has large cotton and flax spinning mills and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous and Liège (166,117) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 222 miles from London, transit 8 hrs.

FLAG 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,500

Counsellor, C. J. F. K. Wingfield.

1st Sec., Hon. T. A. Spring Rice M.V.O.

2nd Secretary, Adrian Holman, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, Capt. C. A. F. Wingfield

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade) (8, Rue

Beillard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge

Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken,

D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. H. W. Needham, C.M.G.

D.S.O.

Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Antwerp—Consul Gen., M. C. Guiney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

" Vice Cons., V. V. Cusden, A. E. Yapp,

H. C. Miller (*acting*), Capt. A. G. Clayton

Barker (*acting*), W. V. C. Manning (*acting*)

Pro Consul, Alfred Carls

Brussels—Vice Consuls, M. A. B. Denton

Thompson, Capt. S. L. Robertson (*actg.*)

Pro Consul, F. Hanchard

Ghent—Vice Consul, H. B. Bancroft Livingston.

Pro-Consul, Edgar Ide

Luxemburg—Consul, Robert le Gallais

Ostend—Vice Consul, E. R. Temple

" Pro-Consul, Alfred H. Golder

Liège—Consul, J. Pyke.

" Pro Consul, J. Mullany

Charleroi—Vice Consul, S. Brooke Booth

" Pro Consul, James Milliken

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels—*President*, A. P. F. Hayman
Secretary, E. F. Satchell

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Governor General, His Excellency Maurice Lippens, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1920) was 6,672 of whom 3,588 were Belgians, 818 were British, 239 Americans, 268 Italians, 557 Portuguese, 87 Swedes, 53 Russians, 153 French, 123 Dutch, 75 Swiss, 308 Greeks, 22 Luxemburgers, 21 Danes, 14 Norwegians, and 11 Spaniards.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (92 miles), where the European steamers discharge and re-charge their cargo, but between that place and Leopoldville on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles. The falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metrie gauge line from Stanleyville to Pontherville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1926, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles), Boma with Tshela (85 miles), Stanleyville with Pontherville (79 miles), Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles), Kindu with Kongolo (210 miles), Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles), and Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), a total length of 2,160 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Malumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile.

and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts, oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever increasing trade in palm-oil and palm kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common. Coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the melters at the Lubumbashi produced about 23,000 tons of copper in 1919. A rich tin belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold bearing districts of North eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond bearing gravels are worked in the south. The total imports during the year 1919 were valued at 85,682,000 francs the exports (204,146,254 francs in 1919) are mostly palm kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldville Kinshasa). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 1,000 natives), Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives), Stanleyville (200 whites, 8,000 natives), Coquilhatville.

Revenue (1921)	£2,700,425
Expenditure (1921)	3,304,422
Debt (1919)	14,000,000
Imports (1920)	9,507,390
Exports (1920)	12,609,820
Imports from U.K. (1920)	1,006,487
Exports to U.K. (1920)	724,755

By the Anglo-Belgian Agreement of July 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (see "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. Ruanda and Urundi formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niassa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, C. K. Ledger

Kasaï District—Vice Consul,

Elisabethville—V. Con., J. F. MacGregor

Leopoldville—Vice Consul (closed)

Stanleyville—Vice Cons., Edward H. Tritton.

BEUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 635).

BOKHARA See Russia.

BOLIVIA

(República Boliviana)

President (1921-25), Bautista Saavedra.

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Román Paz.

Interior and Justice, Dr. Francisco Iraizoz.

Finance, Dr. Carlos Zalles.

War and Colonization, Dr. Juan M. Sainz.

Development, Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. A. Flores.

Education and Agriculture, Dr. Gabino Villa Nueva.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Albert Gutiérrez, 24 Holland Park, W. 11.

Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Mamerto Uriolagolia.

Consul General, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 20° and 23° S and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles* with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice Royalty of *Alto-Peru* and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolívar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata) and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked only for tin but gold, partly dug and partly washed is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, the tin output is after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, India rubber, cacao potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth lead ores, wolfram wool, cocoa, hides, and antimony the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,175 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days). Branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosí. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guasqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (729 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos. Bolivia is without a sea coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija,

* The country has not been completely surveyed and the area is officially estimated at 597,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 700,000 square miles.

Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Actual revenue (1922)	Bs 22,530,000
Interior debt (Dec 1922)	12,676,145
Floating debt (Dec 1922)	8,288,512
External debt (Dec 1922)	88,377,519
Exports (1922)	66,919,445
Imports (1922)	70,853,152
Imports from U.K. (1922)	9,068,766
Exports to U.K. (1922)	26,086,022

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs 12 50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 114,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosí (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General William E. O'Reilly (1919). £2,500.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Cochabamba—Vice Consul, Quintus D. Pictor. Concepcion de Velasco—Vice Consul, C. G. McEwen.

La Paz—Vice Consul, Douglas G. Rydings.

Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.

Potosí—Vice Consul, John Davidson.

Santa Cruz—Vice Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit via Buenos Aires 28 (via New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL

(Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President (1922-26) Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes assumed office Nov. 15, 1922. Vice President Dr. Estacio Coimbra.

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Felix Pacheco.

Justice & Interior, Dr. Joao Luis Alves.

Communications & Public Works, Senhor Dr. Francisco 44.

Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.

Finance, Dr. Sampaio Vidal.

War, General Getulio de Carvalho.

Navy, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Dr. Domício da Gama.

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W. 1st Secretary, Senhor L. A. Gurgel do Amaral.

Secretaries of Embassy, A. Camillo Filho, Hector Lyra.

Naval Attaché, Commr. Americo de Araujo Pimentel.

Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza (a negro).

Consul General in London, Augusto Sarmiento.

Pereira Brandão (Overbury House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 4).

Consul-General in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela, on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, on the south by Uruguay, and on the east by the Atlantic

Ocean and extends between lat. 5° 10' N and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 73° 15' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,300 from west to east, with a coast line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low lying forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are Serra do Mar in São Paulo, the Serra do Mantiqueira (Itatiaia, 9,000), and the Serra do Espinhaço (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south east of Minas Geraes, the Serra do Paranapanema, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the Serra dos Aymores which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes, and the Serra da Guariacaba, Branca and Araripe, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the Rio Branco, Rio Negro, and Japurá, its southern tributaries are the Jurua, Purus, Madeira and Tapajós, while the Içá meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The Tocantins and Araguaia flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The Paranaíba flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The São Francisco rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The Paraguy, rising in the south west of Mato Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the Parana, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay on the Iguaçu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic Falls of the Iguaçu and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of Paulo Afonso.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1522 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a Republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal Republic under the name of Estados Unidos do Brasil. The President and Vice President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write, they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 222 members, members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the

following order—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being 34,770,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *hera maté*, rubber and tobacco. The rubber comes from the more northern provinces especially the valley of the Amazon and is shipped from Pará and Manaus. Coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize beans, and *hera maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £300,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908-1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified (1) animals and their products, £5,398,209, (2) minerals and their products, £1,000,076, (3) vegetables and their products, £62,119,205.

In 1922 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under

Exports to		Exports to	
Europe—		America—	
France	£7,573,000	U.S.A.	£26,457,000
U.K.	6,812,000	Uruguay	2,447,000
Italy	3,744,000	Argentina	4,694,000
Belgium	1,736,000		
		All countries	£68,577,620

DEFENCE—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 3 scouts, torpedo boats and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy. There were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manaus (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS—In December 1921, there were 28,226 kilometres of railway open, and 2,273 under construction. Length of telegraph wires, 79,771 kilometres. In 1921 steam and sailing vessels of 23,123,266 tons (of which 5,852,595 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manaus, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Macao, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	1919	1920
Revenue	£37,730,400	£41,155,489
Expenditure	40,817,887	40,686,813
External Debt (Dec 31, 1920)		117,571,596
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1920)		67,144,050
Floating Debt (Dec 31, 1920)		90,351,700

	1921	1922
Total Imports	£60,468,156	£48,641,000
Total Exports	58,586,898	68,577,620
Imports from U.K.	12,337,327	12,545,000
Exports to U.K.	4,073,912	6,812,000

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,557,873. Other large centres are São Paulo, 579,033. Bahia 283,422. Recife, 238,843. Belem, 236,402. Porto Alegre, 179,263. Niteroy, 86,238. Fortaleza, 78,536. Manaus, 75,704. Macao 74,166.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow
BRITISH EMBASSY
British Ambassador Rt. Hon. Sir John
Anthony Cecil Lilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
(1922) £7,000

Counsellor of Embassy W. A. Stewart.
3rd Sec. Henry Dolbinson.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade) Ernest Hambloch.
Naval Attaché (Capt. G. A. Wells), R.N.
Asst. do, Engineer Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist 1 J. F. Kenny.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Rio de Janeiro—Consul Gen., Eriol MacDonnell, C.M.G.

1 Consul, S. S. Gibbs. H. T. V. Mills (acting).

" Pro Consul N. C. Robinson.

" Bello Horizonte—Consul, Dr. E. Britto.

Monito Velho—V. Cons. Dr. John Spear.

Victoria—Vice Consul, A. Emslie (acting).

Bahia—Consul F. J. Patron.

" Vice Consul (vacant).

Araguari—Vice Consul Thales Ferraz.

Ilheus—Vice Consul Col. F. R. Hull.

Pará—Consul A. B. Wilson (acting).

" Pro Consul, A. P. de Franca.

Manoas—Vice Consul Alex. Macfarlane.

Maranhão—Vice Consul, C. V. Reade.

Porto Velho—Vice Consul W. J. Knox Little.

" Pro Consul, Charles H. Howe.

Pernambuco—Consul A. E. R. Browne.

" Pro Consul, M. J. da Costa Carvalho.

Alagoas—Vice Consul, K. C. Macray.

Ceará—Vice Consul Dr. William Studart.

Maceio—Vice Consul Kenneth C. Macray.

Pernambuco—Vice Consul, Robert V. Kerr.

Parauhy—Vice Consul, C. E. Clissold.

Rio Grande do Norte—Vice Consul, Russell.

Bilton.

Ponto Alegre—Consul Dr. I. C. Dillon O.B.E.

Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Vivian Wigg.

São Paulo—Consul Arthur Abbott.

" Vice Consul, Cyril Lynch.

" Pro Consul R. W. Moigan.

Curitiba—Vice Consul, H. C. Withers.

Santa Catarina (Florianopolis)—Vice Consul,

J. Williamson (acting).

Santos—Vice Consul W. H. S. Bernard.

" Pro Consul H. McCordell.

São Francisco—V. Con. R. O. N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL,

Rua Visconde de Inhaúma, 21. Rio de Janeiro.

Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco (and Pará).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 25 de

Novembro 26, São Paulo (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre).

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant, transit,

27 days.

BULGARIA (Bulgaria)

Tsar, Boris III, born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (Sept. 30, 1923)

Prime Minister & Education (*ad interim*), M Tsankoff

Foreign Affairs, M Kalfoff

War, General Vulkoff

Interior, General Rousseff

Finance, M Todoroff

Commerce & Labour, M Bobochevski

Railways, M Dimo Kazassoff

Agriculture, M Molioff

Justice, (vacant)

Public Works, M Stoencheff

Minister in London M D Stancioff, 51 Queen's Gate, S W 7

1st Sec of Legation, M Petroff Tchomakoff

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece on the east by the Black Sea and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 40,000 square miles, with a population (1922) of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,000 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 18, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly* which ceded the S Dobrud to Rumania and E and W Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 leva, and others 10 leva, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco, the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial

wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 550,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casual ties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good, the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS—There were 1,245 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction, 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1914 there were 2,515 post offices and 438 telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas, and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11 755 vessels (3 132,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,505 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

	1922-23.	leva	£
Budget revenue	4,033,120,000	=	5,931,058
Budget expenditure	3,970,670,997	=	5,836,279
Public debt (Jan 1, 1923)	17,027,524,003		

	1919	1921
Total Imports	£3,860,000	£6,491,398
Total Exports	2,809,000	4,927,618

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 m's from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 m's from Lom Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna Constantinople railway with a population (1920) of 154,431, other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (38,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jambol (19,922), Hascovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,422).

FLAG Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Hon W A F Erskine, M V O (1922) £3,500

2nd Secretary, B H Barbet M C.

3rd Secretary, C B P Peake, M C.

Archivist and Pro-Consul, T H Todd.

Naval Attaché, Comm. R. T. Down, D S O, R N.

Military Attaché, Col A. W F Baird, O B.

O M G, D S O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Sofia—Vice Consul, L H Hurst.

Bourgas—Vice Consul, A C Kendall.

Philippopolis—Vice Consul (vacant).

Rustchuk—Vice Consul (vacant).

Varna—Vice Consul, B J Gilliat-Smith.

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1920-1925), Arturo Alessandri, assumed office Dec. 21, 1920 \$60,000

MINISTRY (July 26, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Don Domingo Amunátegui Solar.

* To this must be added leva 144,500,000 for execution of Peace Treaty.

† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £200,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly Nov 1919.

Foreign Affairs Don Emilio Bello Codesido
Justice and Public Instruction, Don A. Roldán
Finance, Don Guillermo Subercaseaux
War and Marine, Gen. Don Luis Altamirano
Railways, Industry and Public Works, Don Francisco Marjones

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustín Edwards
Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1
1st Secretary, Don Manuel Salinas
Advisers, Don Luis Waddington, Don Alejandro Alvaréz.

Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan
Secs., Don Jorge Silva, Don Santiago de Ossa
and Sec., Don Sergio Montt.

Nav. Attaché, Com. Don Edgardo von Schroeders
Military Attaché, Major Don Juan Negrete
Attaches, Don J. Bittencourt, Don C. Monk
 Don A. R. Edwards

Consul, Vicente Echeverría L. 94 Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.

A State of South America of Spanish origin lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles with an average breadth, north of 42°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 13 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 280,798 square miles.

The population (June, 1923) was 3,843,951. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions: (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants, (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Kuegians, and Changos, (c) mixed Spanish Indians and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10,000 French. In 1922, the births numbered 190,797 (39.4 per 1000), marriages, 25,392 (6.6 per 1000) and deaths, 126,205 (30.4 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipo* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1833. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 128 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879–1884 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to arbitration.

PRODUCTION &c—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper and potatoes are grown extensively. The vine and all European fruit trees flourish. The exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1919) 2,162,140 cattle, 400,190 sheep, 450,000 horses, 290,000 goats and 292,432 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper ore and iron ore. The production of copper in 1922 was 128,596 metric tons or 17 per cent. of the world production. The ransless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Achinal in Atacama and Caracoles in Antofagasta. The native copper and silver and the south iron and coal (1,046,378 metric tons of coal were mined in 1922 and 202,351 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1922 the production of nitrate was 1,035,000 metric tons, sales for 1923 are expected to amount to over 2,000,000 metric tons. There are smelting works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Official statistics are—No. of industrial establishments 8,148, employing 81,991 persons, wage bill \$1,035,564, capital invested \$55,718,840, industrial production \$1,035,564,048, consumption of raw materials \$1,640,177,402 (including fuel) wealth created \$395,386,646 of which 40 per cent. went in salaries and wages, and 60 per cent. in expenses and profits.

COMMUNICATIONS—There were (1921) about 5,600 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922 a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more lines Andine lines. In 1922 there were 30,174 kilometres of telegraph, 986 post offices, and 79,305 kilometres of telephone some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1922) 102 steamers (66,790 tons) and 26 sailing vessels (9,252 tons). In 1922, 3,019 vessels (9,512,903 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 14,000 coasting vessels (6,609,365 tons), legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE—All able bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,962. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 2 battleships, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,646, all males.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 77 per cent of the children attended the 3,064 schools in 1923. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1922	1923
Revenue (Actual)	\$144,565,263	\$368,166,450
Expenditure	140,823,300	377,172,635
External Debt (Dec 31, 1922)	Gold £34,739,995	Paper £34,739,995
Internal Debt	\$154,714,000	\$250,841,641
Conversion Funds (Dec 31, 1922) —		
In England	gold \$3,502,780	
In Treasury	\$3,218,999	
Total	\$114,721,780	
(Gold \$ = 18 6d)		

	1921	1922
Imports	gold \$281,302,506	\$237,181,578
Exports	433,758,620	338,587,032
Imports from U K	£102,771,205	\$57,019,585
Exports to U K	67,544,549	39,350,178

Average Exchange for 1922, \$35 currency = £1 sterling surcharge on gold, 190 per cent.

Amount to be remitted during 1923 for service of Foreign Debt, £4,127,721.

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1920), 498,031; other large towns are — Valparaiso (191,000), Concepcion (86,144), Talca (39,312), Iquique (44,890), Chillan (39,000), Antofagasta (56,000), and Temuco (25,000).

FLAG a horizontal bands, white red in top quarter a white star on blue square next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Arthur Cunliffe Graut Duff (1922) £4,000

Second Secretary, C H Bateman M C

Commercial Secretary (and Grade), Walter F Vaughan Scott

Naval Attaché, Capt G Wells R N

Asst Naval Attaché, Engineer Commander H A Brown, R N

Military Attaché, Col G R V Kinsman, C M G, D S O

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Santiago—Vice Consul Thomas C Sargent.

Antofagasta—Consul, J B Browne

" Vice Consul

Arica—Vice Consul Bertram S Fry

Caldera—Vice Consul D J Mackenzie

Caleta Buena—Vice Consul, T W Pye

Caleta Caloso—Vice Consul, A E Danks

Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff

Copiapó—Cons. Agent, G R Pearson

Iquique—Vice Consul, J C Hardie (acting).

Junín—Vice Consul, D S Henderson

Mejillones—Vice Cons. Lawrence J M Hawke

Pisagua—Vice Consul, J B Howden

Tacna—Vice Consul, C M Elliot

Taltal—Vice Consul, John Turpie

Tocopilla—Vice Consul, C W Nicholls

Valparaiso—Consul Gen.,

" Vice Consul F G Coultas

Pro-Consul, Herbert J Mundy

Chiloe—Consular Agent Albert E Trim.

Pro-Consul, N Gilchrist.

Concepcion—Consul, Edward Cooper

Cochimbo—Cons. Agent, A V Goudie

Pro-Consul, A. Chellev

Coronel—Consul, Edward Cooper

Puerto Montt—Cons. Agent, A. E Trim.

Punta Arenas—Vice Consul, F B Wildman

Talca—Cons. Agent, C A Stringfellow

Talcahuano—Vice Consul, C S Coke

Temuco—Cons. Agent,

Valdivia & Corral—Cons. Agent, Henry Allen

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles via Panama, and 12,000 via the Strait transit 34 to 39 days

via Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA

(Chung Hua Min Kuo)

President of the Chinese Republic, Tsao Kun, assumed office Oct 10, 1923

CABINET MINISTERS —

Foreign Affairs, Dr Vi K Wellington Koo

Interior, Kao Ling lei

Finance, Chang Hu

Naval, Adm Li Jing Hsin

Justice, Ch'eng K'o

Communications, Wu Yu lin

Agriculture and Commerce, Yuan Ni Kuan

Education, Huang Fu

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed).

49 Portland Place W 1

Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires (with rank of Min. Plen.), Chao Hsin Chu

Counsellor Sir John M Leavy Brown, C M G

and Secretary, Wei Wen Ping

3rd Secretaries, T L Sun, J Hsu

Attaches K V Dzung, Y C Tsao, K S Fu

Consul General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S W 1

	AREA AND POPULATION	Population
Territory	Square miles	
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000

Total 4,287,000 421,000,000
China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles and its population, according to Chinese estimates for 1923 (exclusive of Mongolia, Tibet and special areas), exceeds 442,800,000.

China became a Republic on Feb 12, 1912, with a President and Vice President and an Executive Ministry and a Legislature of a Senate (Tsai Yi Yuan) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (Chung Yi Yuan) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (Tuchun) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by Taoyuns or Intendants and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Khabta, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. Mongolia has since developed into an

Independent self governing republic and is in alliance with the Soviet Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking as the result of these operations ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence, but the principle of extra territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners, and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of \$25,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept. 1902), (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct. 1903), and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct. 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Changsha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria, and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsia

mintuu, Tung-chiang tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa ku men in Fengtien Province, Chang ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunchun and Jansing in the Kirin Province, and Tsitahar, Hailar, Aihun and Manchuli in the Heilungkiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913 a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih kai in May 1916. The Vice President, Li Yuan hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih kai régime were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June 1917, after which Parliament was again dissolved and government carried on by the Cabinet and President Feng Kuo Chang. Li Yuan hung having resigned, the Anfu party was crushed by the Chihli party and Chang Tso lin combined in the war of 1920, and in that year a revolt in South China culminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence. This has since (1921) dissolved into a sort of loose federation, Tsuehuan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow, and Hunan all not owing allegiance to the central Government. The old M.P.'s, after the second dissolution of Parliament in 1917 to the number of about 150, met at Canton and elected Sun Yat Sen as President of China. The election of Hsu Shih Chang in 1922 by the "Yuchun's" Parliament was held by them to be illegal. There were thus two "Presidents" in a divided China, one in Canton and one in Peking. The recent war of May, 1922, has helped to make prospects of reunification brighter by the defeat of Chang Tso lin by Wu Pei fu on the one hand, and the expulsion of Sun Yat Sen by the latter's ally, Ch'eu Chuang ming, on the other. Li Yuan hung has resumed the Presidential duty, and summoned the members of the old Parliament to meet in Peking to discuss and settle the long-deferred question of the Consti-

tution During 1923 the situation changed again, Li Yuan hung being expelled from Peking as the result of a *coup d'état* by the Northern Military Party, Sun Yat Sen also expelled Chen Chung ming and re established himself at Canton On Oct 10, Tsao Kun, one of the successful generals, was declared President of the Chinese Republic, and the situation appeared to be stabilised under a firm and energetic ruler

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1921 British 9,298, Japanese, 144,434 Russian, 68,250, American, 8,230 Portuguese, 3,493 German 1,255 French, 1,453 the total being 240,769. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1,237 Russian 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French

DEFENCE—The army is undergoing reorganisation The total strength of all forces in August 1923, just after the Rebellion of that year was estimated at 500,000 but no authenticated statistics are obtainable An Air Force is being organised the assistance of a British officer (Group Capt. F V Holt, C M G, D S O) having been obtained until June 1922. The Navy consists of a protected cruisers built in 1921 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300-3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons) 11 gunboats (750-550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons)

EDUCATION—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education In 1922-23 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines published at regular periods, in Peking Shanghai Pientsin, and the other large centres in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers

COMMERCE—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows in *Hankuan taels* (in 1921 the *Hankuan tael*=3s 11½d)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1918	554,893,082	485,883,031	1,040,776,113
1919	614,647,365	599,268,939	1,213,916,304
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited

*External Trade, 1921
Hankuan Taels*

Country	Imports from.	Exports to
Japan	210,359,237	172,110,728
Hong Kong	231,138,080	152,875,077
U S A	175,789,652	89,541,816
Great Britain (1920)	131,719,952	45,804,536
(1921)	150,000,000	31,000,000
France	9,639,138	23,945,151
Straits Settlements	8,031,246	19,461,388
Germany	13,348,856	6,773,917

COMMUNICATIONS—*Railways*—About 7,000 miles were open in Jan 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the

coasting trade and on the Yangtze In 1922 the total tonnage of the 22,000 vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 114,500,000. Of these ships 38,855 (42,200,000 tons) were British, 139,000 (31,800,000 tons) Chinese, and 25,200 (31,600,000 tons) Japanese, 5,500 (4,400,000 tons) U S A In June, 1922, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high power wireless installations

CUSTOMS AND POSTS—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector General* By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue and two Chinese Administrators General were appointed But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector General* In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations The Chinese Post Office formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1921 to the Ministry of Communications and a Foreign Co Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes The number of Chinese post offices is 10,470 (1920) 401,000,000 postal packets and 4,200,000 parcels were handled in 1920

BUDGET (July 1921 June 1920)

Ordinary Revenue	Taels 400,838,001
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,785
Total	480,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	Taels 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681
Total	495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan, 1920)

Wai Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do	48,000,000
Railway Loans do	40,000,000
General Loans do	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do	30,000,000
Short term Loans do	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10s 2d per head of the population

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11s) per head of the Chinese population

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 212,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (Pop. approx.) a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with

the Russian system Indigo, opium cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borders. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self governing Republic in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area 750,000 square miles pop 3,000,000) borders on British India, see p.

CHINESE TURKISTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Jungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC Peking. Population (1921) 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 720,950; Hankow, 300,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 500,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Liensin, 828,000; Tientsin, 310,000; Wanhsien, 750,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG. Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir J. W. R. Macleay.

K. C. M. G. (1922) £5000
Counsellor of Embassy, E. Leichmann (acting)
and Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M. C.

3rd " A. D. F. Gascogne
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell, Eric Alliden, C. B. E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C. M. G.
Chinese Secretary, E. Leichmann (acting)
Asst. Chinese Sec., H. F. Rideaux Brune (actg.)
Commercial Sec. (Peking), H. J. Brett
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. Colvin, C. B. E., R. N.
Military do., Lieut. Col. H. B. H. Orpen
Palmer, C. M. G., D. S. O.
Physician, Lieut. Col. G. Douglas Gray, O. B. E., M. D.

Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D. D.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, A. E. Eastes
Canton—Consul Gen., Sir James W. Jamieson, K. C. M. G.

" Vice Consul, J. W. O. Davidson (acting)
" Pro Consul, F. A. Wallis

Changsha—Consul, E. G. Jamieson (acting)

Chefoo—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke

Chengtu—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C. M. G.

Chingkiang—Vice Consul (vacant)

Chungking—Consul, P. Grant Jones (acting).

Foochow—Consul, W. J. O'Connell

" Pro Consul, C. R. Lee

Hangchow—Consul, G. A. Coombe

Hankow—Cons. Gen., H. Goffe, C. M. G.

" Vice Cons., G. S. Moss, M. B. E.

" Pro-Consul, K. W. Tribe.

Harbin—Consul H. Porter

" Pro Consul, S. I. Burdett

Ichang—Consul J. B. Affleck (acting).

Kashgar—Consul General, Lieut. Col. P. T. Etherton, I. A.

" Vice Consul, H. I. Harding

Kuikang—Consul G. A. Combe

Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul H. Bristow

Mukden—Consul General, F. E. Wilkinson, C. M. G.

Nanking—Consul, I. I. Pratt

Neuchuang—Consul H. Phillips, O. B. E.

Ningpo—Vice Consul, V. I. Savage

Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, John McGregor

Peking—Consul A. G. Major

Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir

Skinner Turner

" Consul General S. Barton, C. M. G.

" Asst. Judge Peter Grain

" Consul, C. F. Garstin

" Vice Consuls, S. Wyatt Smith, A. D.

" Blackburn, W. Stark Toller

" Crown Advocate H. P. Wilkinson

" Legat. Clerk G. W. King

" Chief Clerk David R. Cooke

" Archivist, A. B. Lang

" Asst. Clerk Reginald F. le Mcsuerier

" Usher, W. A. Sims

Soochow—Consul, H. F. King

Tengyueh—Consul O. R. Coates

Tientsin—Consul General, W. P. Ker, C. M. G.

" Vice Consul, W. Russell Prown

" Pro Consul, A. A. I. Luson

Tsinan fu—Consul Gen., R. Giles, C. M. G.

Tsingtau—Consul, W. P. W. Turner

Wuchow—Pro Consul, J. M. Groves

Yunnan fu—Consul General, H. E. Sly, C. M. G.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT

Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow,

Harbin, Mukden, Neuchuang, Peking, Shanghai,

Soochow, and Tientsin.

Peking distant 12,770 miles, transit, 39 days

(or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days)

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia)

President (1922-1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina

assumed office Aug. 7, 1922

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jorge Velez

Finance, Dr. Aristóbulo Archila

Treasury, Dr. Gabriel Posada Villa.

War, Dr. Alfonso Jaramillo

Instruction, Dr. Arroyo Diaz

Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Antonio Paredes

Interior, Dr. José Ulyses Osorio

Public Works, Dr. Aquilino Villegas

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis

Cuervo Marquez, 10 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.

Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Jesus M. Yeres

Consul General, Señor Don Joaquín Orrantía, 7

Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W. C. 1.

Consul in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme

north west of South America, having a coast-

line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat.

and 68° to 75° W. long., with an estimated area

of 461,606 square miles and a population esti-

mated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one half

are whites and half castes. The country is

intersected by three great ranges of the Andes,

known as the Western, Central, and Eastern

Cordilleras, the second contains the highest

peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table lands cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patía, Cauca, Magdalena, Cauquetá and Putumayo. The Patía flows through the famous *Mimma Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guataita) is spanned by the Bumihaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge* of natural stone. On the Funza is the *Great Fall* of Tequendama 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1829 Simon Bolivar (born 1783 died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1828 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic and other dye woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains and bananas and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, the navy has been nearly abolished. Rail roads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920 with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1920-21	1923
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$7,058,530	\$21,900,800
Expenditure (est)	34,792,525	21,500,000
Foreign debt (June 1, 1922)		3,763,530
Internal debt		15,481,322
	1920	1921
Total imports	£18,845,054	\$33,068,317
Total exports	14,074,349	63,042,132
Imports from U.K. (1920)	6,248,625	£1,410,504
Exports to U.K. (1920)	2,668,661	2,850,177

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population about 130,000, other large centres are Medellín (80,000), Barranquilla (65,000), Cartagena (52,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General, W. Seeds (1923) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt G. Wells, R.N.
Asst. dnt. Eng. Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist F. V. Jelpke

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bogotá—Vice Consul (C. A. Lee)
Cali—Vice Consul, Valentine Burrows
Honda—Consular Agent, E. I. Hughes
Medellín—Vice Consul C. M. Davidson
Pasto—Vice Consul Alfred Hodges
Barranquilla—Consul George Pycroft
Buenaventura—Consul Agent G. McCabe
Pro Consul, Valentine Burrows
Cartagena—Vice Consul, W. J. B. Butterfield (acting)
Santa Marta—Vice Consul F. G. Maidment
 Distant 600 miles transit, to Bogotá, 48 days

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica)

President, Julio Acosta, assumed office May 8, 1920.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Obregón (ad interim)

Treasurer, Tomas Soley Gnell

Interior (ad interim), Aquiles Acosta

Education, Miguel Obregón

Works, Narciso Blanco

Public Safety, Aquiles Acosta

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square E.C. 3

The Republic of Costa Rica the most southern State of Central America extending across the isthmus between 8° 27' and 12° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long. contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1922) of 485,113.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1922) are coffee (£1,373,892), bananas (£1,000,419), sugar, gold and silver bullion, cacao, hardwoods, vegetables, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1922 61 per cent from United States, 14 from United Kingdom, 4 per cent from Germany, 6 from Central America, and 7 from Hispano America).

The chief ports are Limón on the Atlantic coast through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1922, 602 foreign vessels (848,775 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1922. In 1922 there were 209 post offices, dealing with 5,529,084 packets, and 147 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,120 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1921.	1922.
Public income	£1,051,722	£998,998
Public expenditure	1,045,041	911,594
Foreign debt	1,549,866	1,516,460
Internal debt	Frs 33,056,500	Frs 32,672,500
Total imports	£2 371,423	£2,109,048
Total exports	2,040,021	1,716,840
Imports from U. K.	2,541,545	2,926,533
Exports to U. K.	562,487	240,962
Average exchange, 1922, 379 58½	£=18 99½	

CAPITAL, San José pop (1922) 40,347 (with suburbs, 54,129) Heredia, 12,573 Limón 11,123 Alajuela 12,376 Cartago, 12,599 Puntarenas, 4,992 Ilheria 2,685

FLAG Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others)

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Major C. Balthwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, 9 v)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox

“ Vice Consul, Alex. Murray

Port Limón—Consul, Frederick Gordon

San José is 5,687 miles from London, transit direct 18 days 11½ New York, 20 days

CUBA

(República de Cuba)

President of the Republic (1921-5) Dr. Alfredo Zayas (assumed office May 20, 1922)

Vice President, Señor Francisco Carrillo

Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. M. de Céspedes

Justice, Erasmo Reguero

Finance (ad int.), Dr. C. M. de Céspedes

Public Works, Amelio Sandoval

Interior, Rafael Iturbe

Sanitation, Dr. Enrique Portó

Public Instruction, Dr. E. Gonzales Manet

Agriculture, Gen. Betancourt

War and Marine, Brigadier Armando Montes

Minister in London, General Carlos García Vela

K. B. E., 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N. W. 1

1st Secretary, Dr. R. Rodríguez Altunaga

2nd Secretary (and Chargé d'Affaires ad int.) Dr. P. Rodríguez Capote

Chancellor, Señor Domingo Govantes

Consul, Dr. Rafael Ceivino, 45 Kingsway, W. C. 2

The island of Cuba (the largest of the “West India Islands”) lies between 74° and 88° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat. with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1830-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evoked by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party

of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U. S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U. S. troops from Jan. 1, 1899 to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U. S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President and a legislature of two houses. The island was however again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U. S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1921-2 4,047,236 tons, 1922-3 3,602,056 tons), the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line, there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	\$57,205,224	\$68,500,000
Expenditure		61,672,169
External Debt (Sept. 1923)		94,759,500
Internal Debt (do)		37,000,000
		1919-20
Imports		£434,188,630
Exports		\$55,136,341
Imports from U. K. (1922)		\$9,102,135
Exports to U. K. (1922)		37,964,250

Note.—Both U. S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U. S. There is no Cuban paper currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,506), other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camaguey (41,500), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1922 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG Five horizontal bands blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, G. D. N. Haggard, O. B. E. (1921)

Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (see U. S. A.) £2,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Havana—Vice Consul, D. St. Clair Gainer

Santiago—Consul, E. F. V. Brice

Pro Consul, George MacCormack.

Aniñilla—Vice Consul, W. L. Macdonald.

Camaguey—Vice Consul, Francis Matthews.

Cienfuegos—Vice Consul, J. Greentree.

Nuevitas—Vice Consul, F. L. Patton.

Puerto Padre—Vice Consul, J. A. Tennock.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Czechoslovak Republic.)

President, Professor T G Masaryk, born 1850, assumed office, Nov 14, 1918, re-elected May 27, 1920

MINISTRY (Oct 8, 1922).

Premier, Antonín Švehla
Foreign Affairs, Dr Eduard Beneš
Education, Rudolf Bechyne
Finance, B Becka
National Defence, František Udrzal
Interior, Jan Malypetr
Justice, Dr Josef Dolanský
Posts, Alois Tucný
Agriculture, Dr Milan Hodza
Social Welfare, Gustav Habrman
Food, Dr Emil Franke
Public Works, Antonín Šrba
Commerce, Ladislav Novák
Railways, Václav Stránský
Unification, Dr J Markovic
Health, Dr Jan Srámek
Slovakia, Dr Josef Kalley

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr Vojtěch Mastný, 9 Grosvenor Place S W 1

Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S W 1

Counsellor, Jan Broz

Secretary, Dr Max Lobkovic

Attaché, Dr Jan Šimák

Commercial Attaché, L K Neumann

Military Attaché, Col Sylvestr Bláha

Secretaries on Special Mission, Dr Jaroslav Cisar

Rev T B Kaspar

Consul, Dr František Pavlašek

Part of the Austro Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct 18, 1918 as the Czecho Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czecho Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S, the German and Polish Republics on the N, the German Republic on the W, and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt Vereckza)—a total area of about 54,877 sq miles, with a population (Census of 1921) as under—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,966,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601

Total 13,588,830
 Moravia and Silesia, and at 3,605,371 for Slovakia and Ruthenia, of whom 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,000,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians and 250,000 Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 20, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1920 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists 22, Clericals 22 and

Progressives 6 being in the minority of the 260 members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self supporting. Thirty three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working class population are hard working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and after the first two and a half years of its existence it is no exaggeration to state that Czecho Slovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czecho Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, via the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget) —

Ordinary	*Kc 17,900,953,348
Extraordinary	851,437,512

18,752,390,860

Expenditure (Budget) 1923 —

Ordinary	13,605,075,905
Extraordinary	5,772,804,734

19,377,880,639

Debt (Dec 31, 1922) —

Internal Debts	*Kc 15,082,274,523
Currency Debts	6,975,302,124
External Debts	4,813,265,976
Peace Treaty Debts	15,000,000,000
Total Imports (1922)	*Kc 22,433,223,319
Total Exports (1922)	27,311,565,527
Imports from U K (1922)	1,341,397,557
Exports to U K (1922)	1,104,016,535

* The National Currency is the Czecho-Slovak Crown or Koruna (Kč), replacing the former Austrian crown, and worth about 1/2 (Oct 1923)

CAPITAL Prague (Prahá), on the Moldau (Vltava), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657, other large towns are Brunn (Brno) in Moravia (pop 221,758), Pilsen (Plzeň), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop 88,419), Pressburg (Bratislava), where the Danube forms the S boundary of the Republic (pop 93,189), and Kaschan (Košice) in Eastern Slovakia (pop 52,898).

FLAG White, blue, red

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General, Sir George Clerk, K C M G, O B (1919) £4,500

1st Secretary, M D Peterson

3rd Sec, J D Greenway

Commercial Sec (1st grade), E C D Rawlins

Mil Attaché, Lt Col J M Blair, C M G, D S O

Archivist W P Dawkins, M B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Prague—*Vice Consul* J W Taylor

" Pio-Consul F A E M Lonergan

Bratislava—*Consul*, R T Smallbones, M B E

" Vice Consul, A E Dowden.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czecho-Slovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Bavaria, Great Britain, Hungary, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria, Austria, Rumania and Württemberg. The Commission controls the navigation of the Danube from Ulm (Württemberg) to Braila (Rumania), obtaining funds for improvements and administrative expenses from shipping dues from Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube) the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856 after the Crimean War the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal) this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters Orsova).

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila Turmu Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates) in Rumania Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in Bulgaria Belgrade, the capital of *Yugo Slavia* Buda Pest the capital of *Hungary* Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in *Czecho-Slovakia* Vienna, the capital, and Linz and Passau, in *Austria*, Ratisbon (Regensburg), in *Bavaria*, and Ulm, in *Württemberg*.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION
British Delegation, Adm Sir E Troubridge, K C M G, O B, M V O (*Delegate*), R T Smallbones, M B E, H B M Consul, Bratislava (*Asst Delegate*), Robert Thompson (*Secretary*)

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION

British Delegation, Col J G Baldwin, C M G, *Minister Plenipotentiary*

DANZIG

(*Freie Stadt Danzig*)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 580 sq miles, with a population estimated at 356,700) was declared to be a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations. The Free City was constituted Nov 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. The principal exports are timber, sugar and eggs, and the imports herrings, coal, textiles, machinery, fats and foodstuffs. The former shipbuilding industry shows signs of revival. The tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 1,423,129 tons and of those cleared 1,428,820 tons. *Danzig*—*High Commissioner of League of Nations* Lt Col Mervyn Sorley Macdonnell, O B E (March 1923).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Danzig—*Consul*, B H Fry

" Vice Consul, D W Keane (*acting*)

DENMARK

(*Kongeriget Danmark*)

King Christian X, born Sept 26, 1870, suc May 14 1912 married April 26, 1898 Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons

Heir Apparent H R H Prince Frederik (Crown Prince) b March 21, 1899

CABINET (May 4, 1920)

Premier and Minister of Finance M Niels Neergaard

Foreign Affairs, C M T Cold

Agriculture, Th Madsen Mygdal

Interior and Commerce ad int, D O C Kragh.

Defence, M S Brønsen

Worship, I C Christensen

Education and Worship, Jac Appel

Justice S V Rytter

Traffic, M Slesbeget

Without Portfolio, M Kl Bernsten

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen in London, Count Preben F Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 1.

Legation, 29 Pont Street S W 1.

1st Sec, M V U Maltbe Bruun

2nd Sec, M Oscar O Oxholm

Attaché, Baron P J Bertouch Lehn

Naval Attaché, Comm C Evers.

Press Attaché M C E Aagaard

Chancellor, M Carl Jacobsen

Hon Legation Sec, M Forben Bille

Consul Gen in London, M Ch M Rothböll, 8,

Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E C 3.

Vice Consul, Poul Scheel

Consul General—*Leith*, G Davidson

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastle on Tyne

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c, the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N lat and 8° 5'—12° 40' E long, with an area of 25,024 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 2,282,000, an increase of 222,000 since 1900 (184,500 being due to the

inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woolens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1928, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 367,600 ha. sugar and other beets, and 767,500 ha. hay crop. In July, 1928, the live stock numbered 544,900 horses, 2,123,400 cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 620,800 swine. The crops in 1928 included 4,120,400 qrs of oats, 3,364,400 of barley, 1,507,500 rye, 2,003,000 mixed corn and 766,000 qrs of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn meal and oil cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 399 steamers, with a tonnage of 341,825. There are (1927) 2,645 miles of railway and 5,437 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1928-29 amounting to Kr 85,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr 69,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 27 torpedo boats (built and building), 20 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1928-29, Kr 33,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	Kr 417,940,819	Kr 407,700,000
Expenditure	506,767,221	486,500,000
	1920	1921
Public debt	Kr 924,423,514	Kr 1,064,230,212
Imports	£174,551,000	£200,835,000
Exports	£7,497,000	76,835,000
Imports from U.K.	24,983,923	10,046,380
Export to U.K.	32,166,965	42,366,727

CAPITAL Copenhagen (1921), 551,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256, Aalborg 71,613, Odense 49,659, Horsens 27,588 and Randers 26,495.

FLAG Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, The Rt Hon Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (1921) £4,500
Legation, Bredgade, 58, Copenhagen.
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr
2nd Secretary, Arthur V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Sec., R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, E. Erakine.
" Vice-Consul, Capt. Thos. T. Somerville.
Aalborg—Vice Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.

Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice Consul, H. C. L. Hommand.
Elmøre—Vice Consul, Albert Wright.
Feborg—Vice Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice Consul, C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn—Vice Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kastrip—Vice Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsør—Vice Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—Vice Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrill.
Odense—Vice Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Svendborg—Vice Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice Consul, Søren M. Zacho.
Varde (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROE, or SHEEP ISLANDS (515 sq m, pop. 1926, 19,000). GREENLAND (ice free portion about 50,000 sq m, total area about 830,000 sq m, population, 1921, 13,460), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as \$25,000,000.)

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles, transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana)

Provisional President (until Dec. 31, 1923), Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos.
Interior and Police, War and Marine, Manuel Jesus Troncoso de la Concha.
Foreign Affairs, Angel M. Morales.
Finance and Commerce, Agustín Acevedo.
Justice and Public Instruction, C. Armando Rodríguez.
Public Works and Communications, Octavio Acevedo.
Agriculture and Immigration, Pedro A. Pérez.

Consul General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.

Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Vice Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed, but on Oct. 22, 1922 a provisional Dominican government was installed, to be followed by a constitutionally elected government after Dec. 31, 1923, when the U.S. military forces of occupation will evacuate the island. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Re-

public and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton wax honey, logwood, turtle shell, hides and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad and telegraphic (3 wire less stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. Since Jan 1, 1922, about 280 miles of first class roads have been constructed and opened. In May, 1922 a highway was opened across the island, from Santo Domingo to Monte Cristi and an extensive road making programme is now being actively pursued.

Of the import trade in 1922, 72 per cent. came from U S and 7 per cent from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by the insufficiency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports which are on the south coast, the ships of the R.M.S.P. Co. calling at the northern ports only.

	1921 (U S \$)	1922 (U S \$)
Revenue	\$3,085,517	\$3,164,122
Expenditure	1,798,401	12,353,686
Imports	24,585,727	14,317,497
Exports	20,743,448	15,231,355
Debt (Dec 31)	12,000,000	14,800,803
Imports from U K	645,069	976,327
Exports to U K	334,165	2,085,055

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus. Population (1921) 38,000 other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG Red and blue, with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Charge d'Affaires, Darrell Wilson

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santo Domingo—Consul, Darrell Wilson

" Vice Consul, H. H. Gosling

Sanchez—Vice Consul Major S. A. Court

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer

La Romana—Consular Agent, D. A. Wetherall

Puerto Plata—Vice Consul, G. Whitfield Smith

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit, 21 to 25 days

ECUADOR

(República del Ecuador)

President (1920-1924), José Luis Tamarit, as assumed office Sept 1, 1920.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. N. Clemente Ponce

Interior, Señor Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz

Finance, Señor Dr. Alfonso B. Larrea

Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez

War and Marine, Señor Octavio G. Icaza

Minister in London, Señor Don Gonzalo Zalumbide

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Guillermo

H. Wright, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow, and Cardiff

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat 1° 38' N to 6° 5' S, and between 60° 20' and 81° W long (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq miles.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000 mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,700 ft.), Illiniza (17,405 ft.), Carlinhuarazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.) Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,600 ft.) and Sincholaigua (16,305 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron and copper, emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. The chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The Galapagos (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish

	1922
Revenue	£1,867,391
Expenditure	2,379,553
External Debt (Dec 31)	3,758,848
Internal Debt (Dec 31)	3,257,293

Imports 1921 2,348,618

Exports 3,305,890

Imports from U K 693,897

Exports to U K 109,590

CAPITAL Quito. Population 80,000, Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920 about 100,000), other centres are Cuenca, 30,000, and Riobamba, 22,000.

FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Lord Herbert Hervey (see Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Quito—Consul General and Charge d'Affaires,

R. C. Michell

" Vice Consul, Alfonso Teran

Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham

" Vice Consul, Wm. S. Urquhart

" Pro-Consul, John D. Rennte

Bahia de Caraquez—Cons Agent, Pierre Discompe.

Cuenca, Vies Consul, E. Malo

Quito, 6,950 miles, transit, 30 days.

EGYPT

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I, GCB (Ahmad Fuad) born March 26 1868, succeeded his brother as Sultan, October 9, 1917 proclaimed King of Egypt, March 16, 1922 married, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri Pasha

Crown Prince, H R H Prince Faruk, son of the King, born Feb 21 1920.

Ministry (March 15, 1923)

*Premier and Interior Yehia Ibrahim Pasha
Foreign Affairs Mohammed Tewfik Rifaat Pasha
Communications, Mahmoud Shukri Pasha
Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar Pasha
Public Works, Hafez Hassan Pasha
War, Ahmed Ali Pasha
Finance, Ahmed Hechmat Pasha
Agriculture, Pawzi Gorgy el Mutel Bey
War and Marine, El Karik Mahmud Azmy Pasha
Public Instruction, Ahmed Zaki Abul Seoud Pasha*

*Financial Adviser R S Patterson CBE
Financial Under Secretary, Abdel Hamid Moustafa Pasha.*

*Foreign Under Sec, Hassan Anis Pasha
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sadek Wahba Pasha*

Egyptian Minister in London, Abdel Aziz Ezzat Pasha.

*Counselors, Mahmud Fahmy Hussein
1st Sec., Mahmoud Sabit Bey
2nd Sec., Mohamed Kamel Moursy Bey
3rd Sec., Abdel Rahman Fikry Effendi*
Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N lat and 24° 30' E long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east N of Sollum (long 25° E), inland in a south westerly direction for some distance and then turns S along a meridian line approximately in long 24° E until it meets the parallel of 22° N lat, which forms the N boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E long) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,781 sq miles, with a population (1917) of 12,718,255.

The Nile Valley—The river Nile runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighborhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Bana, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped forma-

tion of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 600 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet.

The Libyan Desert—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from E to N W are known as Kharga, Bahariya, Farafra, Bahariya and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx* 182 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt—In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains mostly of the igneous and metamorphic rocks, extends north westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N to S) *Gebels* (Mounts) Gharib 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5,450 feet, Sheyib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Farafra 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendi 6,271 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaus of sandstones and lime stones, dissected by wadis (dry water courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

The Sinai Peninsula—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Ti. In some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea level. South of El Ti the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as *Gebels* (Mounts) Katherine, 8,680 feet, Um Shomer, 8,530 feet, Eth Ithet, 8,030 feet, are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the wadis, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 234,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Christians

townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,803 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berberin), of whom about one seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,981 other Europeans, and 1,466 Persians.

Religions—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes or bodyguard. From 1798-1801 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their forced evacuation of the country Mohammed Ali, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son Ibrahim (1848), whose nephew Abbas II ruled from 1854-1859. During the reign of Said (1854-1869), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor, Ismail (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1869) the title of *Khedive*, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vah*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son Tawfik (1879-1902) to succeed him. By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879 two Comptrollers General were appointed for the reorganization of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Bignonière the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arabi Pasha). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser

was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884 Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son Abbas II, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914. Hussein Kamil Pasha being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922 Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom.

Local Government—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudaryas*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamur*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudur* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence—Service in the Egyptian Army is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot, but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £250, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 984 officers and 20,997 men in 1922.

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The Egyptian Police (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 206 officers (71 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,325 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,152 men. There are also 60,899 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupil at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1921-2 there were 122 Elementary Schools (*Maktabe*) under Government supervision, with 21,270 pupils and 2,241 *Maktabe* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 68,664 pupils; there were also 22,886 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4 years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 509 foreign

institutions with 50,916 pupils. There are Colleges of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,022,000 persons employed, representing only 30.5 per cent. of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,023,013 *faddans* by 1,887,202 native owners and as to 551,487 *faddans* by 7165 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile as the flood decreases the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands which are for the most part in Lower Egypt cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops.

Cotton.—In 1922 there were 1,800,000 *faddans* under cotton, the crop being estimated at 4,353,000 kantars, against 1,291,889 *faddans* and 3,450,000 kantars in 1921. In 1922 the cotton exports were 6,479,372 kantars, valued at £239,714,845, of which Great Britain took 2,906,515 kantars (£27,874,228), U.S.A. 1,494,562 kantars (£29,059,488) and France 731,916 kantars (£24,504,893).

Live Stock.—In 1922 the cattle numbered 524,823, buffaloes 616,487, horses 34,952, mules 20,829, donkeys 612,726, and pigs 18,453.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploitation and development, but of late years

considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing and tanning.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollüm, thus joining Iripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1922, was 1,590 miles. 27,342,000 passengers and 4,055,000 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1921-2, the net receipts being £21,359,346. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 222 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 828 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fui and the south of the Sudan. There are many well known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft. The principal are those of Sollüm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Ior, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez, the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,468 vessels (2,776,123 tons) entered and 1,445 vessels (2,759,496 tons) cleared in 1921. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1921 to 626 vessels entered and 633 cleared, the remainder being dealt with *via* Suez.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1922 2,909 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 72,340,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 22,022,000. There were on March 31, 1922, 88,895 miles of telegraph.

and telephone lines, with 109,111 miles of wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax collector).

	1922-23	1923-24
Revenue	£35,766,138	£34,905,000
Expenditure	28,247,171	34,355,000
Total Imports	£55,507,984	£43,333,938
Total Exports	42,483,956	48,716,418
Imports from U K	16,937,839	14,731,622
Exports to U K	17,045,830	23,035,915

Debt—The *Caisse de la Dette* a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1921 and 1922—

Debt	1921	1922
Guaranteed Debt 3 per cent.	5,972,000	5,661,800
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unfunded Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,740	55,971,960
Total	92,971,740	92,761,540

The Cost of the Debt (in the Budget for 1922-23) is exclusive of £664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899 which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643 and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el Khalili the Hamzawi and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 450,000) founded B.C. 323 by Alexander the Great was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (see p. 90). It now contains two royal palaces Ras el Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,102) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.
FLAG Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to the points), each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
High Commissioner (Mandub es Sami) His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.O.B., G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) £12,000.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.
1st Secretary, A. J. Clark Kerr
2nd Secretaries, A. F. H. Wiggin, C. M. Patrick, P. S. Scrivener
Hon. Attaché, R. R. Glen
Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock
Oriental Secretary, R. A. Furness (acting).
Egyptian Govt. Official (seconded) H. H. Gardiner, M.O.
Liaison Officer, Major O. M. Tweedy
Archivist, A. F. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS
Alexandria—Consul Gen., A. D. Alban, O.B.E.
" Vice Consul, C. H. Summerhayes (acting)
" Pro Consuls, V. J. H. Laferla, P. Cassar
Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, M.D.
Cairo—Consul, H. J. Rabino, O.B.E.
" Vice Consul, I. C. Rapp
" Pro Consul, Gabriel Farwagi
" Medical Adviser, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.
Port Said—Consul, William Hough
" Vice Consuls, D. J. Footman, S. D. Stowe (acting)

Suez—Vice Consul G. E. A. C. Monck Mason
Jagazig—Consular Agent,

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT
(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said)
Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard Platt (also Judge of H. B. M. Prize Court, Alexandria and of Courts for Germans, Austrians and Czechs Slovaks)
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT,
6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,200 miles from London, transit via Trieste, 5 days via Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTHONIA

(Eesti Vabariik)

President, Premier, Constantine Paets
Foreign Affairs, F. Akel

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7
1st Secretary and Consul, R. A. Mülerson
and Sec. E. Kirstar

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and Somet Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dagö, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with Somet Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,250,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, its oats, barley and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1923) 624 miles of broad gauge and 2,400 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Riigikogu*) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being Regent of the Republic

Esthonian Marks

	1922.	1923.
Ordinary Revenue	4,680,000,000	5,682,000,000
Extraordinary do	870,000,000	364,000,000
Ordinary Expenditure	4,635,000,000	5,348,000,000
Extraordinary do	1,168,000,000	1,406,000,000
Internal Debt (Jan 1, 1923)	2,517,000,000	
External Debt do	6,432,000,000	
Total imports (1922)	£3,236,796	
Total exports (1922)	1,657,713	

CAPITAL, *Reval* (Tallinn), pop 1922, 125,000) an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Petrograd, other towns are *Dorpat* (50,000), the seat of the University, *Narva* (35,000), the chief manufacturing centre, and *Pärnu* (25,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C M G, M V O (1922) £
and Secretary, F Leigh Smith
Naval Attaché, Capt W de M Egerton D S O, R N

Military Attaché, Maj R B Goodden, O B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Reval—Consul (with personal rank of Consul General), H Montgomery Grove

" *Vice Consul*, W J Sullivan (acting),

S C J Steers (acting)

Pärnu—Vice Consul, J Dicks

FINLAND

(*Suomen Tasavalta*.)

President, Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, born 1865, assumed office July 25, 1919 Marks 600,000
Premier, K. Kallio
Foreign Affairs, Dr J H Vennola

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, a Moreton Gardens, S W 5
1st Sec, M Hugo Valvanne
and *Sec*, M Kaarlo Ruuskanen
Consul General, Capt L Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W C 2

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, and is now an independent Republic. The area is 125,588 square miles, with a population (1922) of 3,402,522 of whom about 3,000,000 are Finns, 300,000 Swedes, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at *Helsingfors*, with 2,770 students, of whom 737 are women, in addition to the Polytechnic and the (reopened) Swedish University at *Åbo*. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export, dairy produce is also exported. There are (1922) 2,788 miles of railroad, and a merchant fleet of 4,621 vessels (mostly small), of which 636 are steamers. Railway connexion with Sweden was completed in 1922.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

The *Åland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809, and was incorporated in the government district of Finland. The total area of the archipelago is about 220 square miles, with a population of about 17,000 of whom about two-thirds inhabit *Åland* (the largest island).

£ Marks.

Revenue (1923)	2,465,280,300
Expenditure (1923)	2,633,555,140
Debt (Dec 31, 1922)	1,277,900,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports	3,585,673,078	3,953,087,853
Exports	3,389,441,537	4,461,084,815
Imports from U K	708,970,958	852,186,903
Exports to U K	1,106,464,380	1,615,121,737

CAPITAL, *Helsingfors* Population (1922) 200,000 other towns are *Åbo* (60,000), *Tampere* (48,000), *Viborg* (32,000), *Vasa* (24,000), and *Uleåborg* (22,000)

FLAG white with blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister Ernest A Rennie, M V O (1921) and Secretary, D MacKillop £3,250.

Naval Attaché, Capt W de M Egerton, D S O, R N

Chaplain, Rev Frank North, O B E (hon.)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland), C H Mackie
—*Vice Cons*, G E Hilton (tempy).

Åbo—Vice Cons, W J B Wilson

Ejornerborg—Vice Cons, C Rosenlew

Brahestad—Vice Consul, Alvar Wilén

Gamlä Karleby—Vice Cons, W Smedlund

Hango—Vice Cons, U V C Cairenius.

Kotka—Vice Cons, H G Godfrey

Kristinestad—Vice Cons, A W Starck

Kuopio—Vice Cons, L Hallman

Lovisa—Vice Cons, A Gårding

Tammerfors—Vice Cons, W Cooke

Pavastehus—Vice Cons, A G Skogsten.

Uleåborg—Vice Cons, B F Hagg.

Viborg—Vice Cons, V Laapas.

Vasa (Nicolaustad)—Vice Cons, K Kurten

Fiume

(Free City of Fiume.)

Military Governor, Gen Gaetano Giardino

By the *Treaty of Rapallo*, the Free City of Fiume was recognized by Italy and by Yugoslavia, but until the Treaty is carried out in its entirety the city is occupied by Italian military forces and the Military Governor exercises legislative and executive power. The area is about 8 square miles with a population of 50,000 of whom about 10,000 inhabit the surrounding country, and 40,000 the city itself.
British Consul, Fiume—Alan Napier

1 *Finnish Mark*—The mark is the same nominal value as the *franco*; the average exchange Jan.-Sept. 1922 was about 100 = £1 sterling.

FRANCE

(République Française)

President of the Republic (1920-1927), Alexandre Millerand, born 1859, assumed office Sept 23 1920 " £1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M Raymond Poincaré

Minister of Justice, M Maurice Loirat

Minister of War and Pensions, M André Maginot

Minister of the Interior, M Maurice Maunoury

Minister of Finance, M Ch de Lasteyrie

Minister of Marine, M Raiberti

Minister of Commerce and Industry, M Dior
Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs, M Le Troquet

Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M Bérard

Minister of the Colonies, M Albert Sarraut

Minister of Labour, M Albert Peyronnet

Minister of Liberated Regions, M Charles Reibel

Minister of Agriculture, M Henry Chéron

Minister of Hygiene, M Paul Strauss

Ambassador in London, Monsieur le Comte de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House Hyde Park
Counsellor, M de Montille [S W 1]

1st Secs, M Roger Cambon, M Adrien Thierry
3rd Secretaries, Comte Jean de Bourguignon de Saint Martin, M Jean Vergé

Attaché, M F Knobel

Military Attaché, Gen Vicomte de la Panouse
KCMG, CB, CVO

Asst do Lt Col Hagalde, CMG, DSO
Capt Coulon

Naval Attaché, Capt de Frégate, Comte de Ruffi de Pontavén Gevaudan, DSO

Asst do, Capt J H Aubert

Air Attaché, Capt Sabé

Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgoutet

Financial Attaché, M Pouyanne

Counsil General (attached to the Embassy), M J Knecht

Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe

Consulate General, 51 Bedford Square W C 1

Counsil General, M Lucien Louis Bonzon

Consul at Liverpool, M Goiran

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N lat., and from 7° 45' E to 4° 45' W long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles divided into 87 departments including the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles, that regained by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 112,895 square miles with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1922 there were 759,846 births, 383,220 marriages, 27,684 divorces, and 669,257 deaths. In 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,573 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,121 Spaniards, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1792), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the Hundred Days of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov 22, 1852. On Sept 4, 1870 the Emperor Napoleon III (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the Senate of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years one third being renewable every 3 years) and the Chamber of Deputies of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 15,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound and are very productive the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and 1922 is shown in the following table—

Crop	Production	
	1913	1922
Wheat	Quintals 86,919,050	Quintals 88,034,290
Rye	12,714,750	11,276,110
Barley	10,437,600	8,348,850
Oats	51,826,010	35,428,950
Potatoes	125,899,652	83,096,550
		Quintals 83,000,000

The extent of land completely devastated by artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares, comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct 10, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (69,250,000 hectolitres of wine were produced in 1922), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Cider making is also an important industry, and the production in 1921 amounted to 422,986,573 gallons. The live stock (1921) included 13,343,440 cattle, 9,599,560 sheep, and 5,166,080 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the Treaty of Versailles, the coalfields of the Saar Basin are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a plebiscite whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self governing community. The coalfields about on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (20,000), on the River Saar. In 1921 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 25,000,000 in 1921, to which must be added over 3,500,000 tons from the Moselle basin and 9,500,000 tons from the Sarre. Payments already made for the reconstruction of war damage of all kinds amount to 98,000,000,000 francs, and it is estimated that another 100,000,000,000 francs will

be necessary to complete the cost of compensation and reconstruction. Under Annex V of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to war causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals watches jewellery, cabinet work, carving pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The National Army of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 633,733 all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised and 9,727,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The French Navy was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships, and 58 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clavière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Marshal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir*.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction, (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration, (c) Consultative Committee (advisory), (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregational institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i) *Primary*. *Secular comp and free*. Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants, (b) lower primary, (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed (ii.) *Secondary*. State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7 yrs. course, either (a) purely classical, (b) purely modern, (c) Latin and sciences, or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. *Servants' school* and the *Sorbonne Association* well known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions

being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of 4,214 miles with 3,263 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *concessés* and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December 1921 was 27,683 miles; the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c. being £126,299,380 (£1 = 50 fr.). In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured. In 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured and in 1920, 142 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured. The length of telegraph wires is 128,129 miles, and of telephone lines 99,514 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1920 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 28,790,390 tons, of which 7,426,723 tons were French while the total clearings amounted to 16,947,025 tons, of which 5,291,395 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, castor oil, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (France)

Revenue —	1922	1923.
Ordinary	19,831,334,912	18,060,459,387
Extraordinary	3,550,000,000	1,225,000,000
Total	23,381,334,912	19,285,459,387
(*) Special	10,559,825,000	10,148,000,000
Expenditure —		
Ordinary	23,334,128,894	21,903,234,209
Extraordinary	1,353,830,054	1,276,442,076
Total	24,687,958,948	23,179,676,285
(*) Special	10,558,534,377	10,000,000,000
French Debt (Aug. 31, 1922).		
Internal Funded	francs 150,828,000,000	
Internal Floating	93,634,000,000	
External Funded	45,473,000,000	
External Floating	37,679,000,000	
Total	326,604,000,000	

* Special Revenue is that recoverable under the Peace Treaties.

French Foreign Trade (1922).

Imports —		France
Food and Drink		5 800,000,000
Raw Materials		14,048,000,000
Manufactures		4,052,000,000
Total		23,900,000,000
Exports —		
Food and Drink		1,922,000,000
Raw Materials		5,444,000,000
Manufactures		13 277,000,000
Total		20,643,000,000

Percentage of Imports and Exports, 1922

Country	Exports to	Imports from
U K	18 7	14 2
Algeria	8 3	4 1
Argentina	1 5	3 3
Belgium	18 4	7 2
Germany	8 5	5 4
Italy	3 6	3 4
Morocco	2 7	0 3
Spain	2 5	1 5
Switzerland	4 9	2 3
Tunis	1 2	0 8
U.S.A.	9 6	16 1

Alsace Lorraine — High Commissioner M Mirhan (1920). Alsace Lorraine formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10 1871), after the Franco Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine tobacco hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles, the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns Strassburg (pop 166,767), Mulhausen and Metz.

Algeria — The three departments of Algeria—Algeria, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France under a Governor General assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36' W to 6° 16' E longitude 30° 6' N to an undetermined S limit, about 30° N, covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles with a population (1921) of 5,806,090 of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1922 was estimated at francs 707,047,499, and the expenditure at francs 707,326,774. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1920 to francs 934,715,000 (total exports fr 1,355,372,000), and the imports from France to fr 1,291,005,000 (total imports fr 3,072,707,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins fruits zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (372,019 metric tons in 1921), cork wood, esparto grass manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U K were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1919 there were 2,228 miles of railroad open for traffic, and in 1921 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,067, of a net tonnage of 7,625,122 tons. The principal

town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort. Other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemcen. Governor General, M. Théodore Steeg.

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472, there are 82,127 houses and 1,249,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 586,341, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123,712, Roubaix 113,265, Nancy 113,226 and Loulou 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000 and 30 others exceed 50,000. FLAG The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St Honoré.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Most Hon Marquess of Crewe P.C., K.G. (1922) £16,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec, O. G. Sargent
" H. Knatchbull Hugessen, C.M.G.
" R. S. Hudson
and Secretary V. F. W. Cavendish Bentinck
Hon Attaché Capt A. Paget Capt G. J. Sandys H. M. G. Jebbe
Commercial Counselor, J. R. Cahill
Commercial Sec, A. H. S. Yeames
Naval Attaché Comm E. B. C. Dicken D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché Maj Gen Hon Sir C. J. Sackville West K.B.E., C.M.G.
Asst do Lt Col Lord Douglas Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Squadron Leader J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E.
Secretary to H.M. Ambassador (temporary), Hon G. Chichester
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson M.B.E.
" (Assistant), E. J. Moignard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Paris—Cons Gen, H. G. A. Mackie, O.B.E.
" Vice Consul, C. F. W. Andrews, H. W. Reid Brown (actg)
" Pro Consul, Horace J. Dorey, John W. M. Gray R. H. Wyborn
Reims—Vice Consul, G. H. Olliver
Algeria—Cons Gen, Basil S. Cave, C.B.
" Vice Consul, W. H. Gallienne, B. G. Chamberlain
" Pro Consul, H. A. B. Fry
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.C., J. Madden.
Bône—Vice Con, G. C. Bowker
Bougie—Vice Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse
Oran—Vice Consul, T. N. L. Barber
" Pro Consul, Gordon H. Reynolds.
Philippeville—V. Cons, Major A. J. D. Simey.
" Pro Consul,
Antananarivo—Consul, P. Helyar
" Vice Consul, J. Helm Smith.
Majunga—V. Cons, J. F. Spence.
Tamatawe—Vice Consul, C. Bang.

Bordeaux—Consul, F Gordon Rule
 " Vice-Consul Albert E. W. Murphy
Arcachon—Vice Consul (vacant)
 " Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap
Bayonne—Vice Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice Cons Capt R. Paget
La Pallice—Vice Consul, F. Link
Limoges—Vice Consul G. S. Boddy (acting)
Pau & Tarbes—Vice Cons, H. T. H. Hewetson
 " Pro Consul, A. C. Thompson
Pauillac—Vice Cons, Maurice Adde
Sables d'Olonne—Cons Agt, F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—V. C, G. W. Huggins
 " Pro-Consul, H. H. Wilkie
Brest—Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D. S. O.
 " Pro Consul, A. Mignon
Cayenne—Vice-Consul, Rev W. L. Klissack, M. A.
Nickerie—Vice Consul, C. Spence
Congo—Consul C. K. Ledger
Libreville—V. C, A. Leonard Smith, M. O.
Dakar—Cons. Gen., R. C. F. Maugham
 " Vice Cons M. H. C. Kelham
 " Pro Consul,
 " Lomé—Vice Consul, Herbet H. Edis
 " Vice Consul Frank Dobson (actg)
Duala—Consular Agent, Vincent Feale.
Porto Novo—Pro Consul B. Gibbs
 " Consular Agent, A. F. Sykes (actg)
Harre—Consul R. H. Gerald Shepherd
 " V. Cons, John P. Beecher (temp)
 " Pro Cons, Harry Bullock
Caen—Vice Consul, Alex G. B. Bax
 " Pro-Consul, Adrien Duclos
Cherbourg—V. C, Capt C. D. Beresford, M. B. E.
Lille—Consul, J. R. Murray, M. B. E.
 " Pro Consul, W. Lees
Amiens—Vice Consul William Sutcliffe
 " Pro Consul, Eli Sutcliffe
Boulogne—V. Consul, H. S. Bradbrook
 " Pro-Consul, A. Meuslet
Calais—Vice Cons, A. M. Simpson
Croix—Vice Consul, A. Faulkner
 " Pro-Cons, J. Gemmell N. H. Crothers
Dunkirk—Vice Consul, Stanley H. Gudgeon
 " Pro Consul, H. W. J. Whiting
Lyon—C. Gen. Francis E. Drummond Hay, M. V. O.
 " Pro Consul E. G. King
Grenoble—Vice Consul Alfred J. Swannell
Marseilles—Consul General Spencer S. Dickson
 " Vice Cons J. J. Drummond (acting) A. C.
 " Routh (actg) F. N. Cook (acting)
 " Pro-Consul, H. C. Miller
Agaccio—Cons, Maj W. Follett Routley
 " Pro Consul,
Bastia—Vice Consul, A. Bezert
Cette—Vice Consul Norman B. R. Brown
Hyeres—Vice Consul Jesse Hook
 " Pro Consul, L. J. Pascoetto
Toulon—Vice Consul, Brig Gen L. D. Fraser
 O. B., O. M. G.
 " Pro Consul Capt E. T. Acland
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadeloupe—Vice Consul, J. E. Devaux.
Nantes—Consul, H. C. V. Bosanquet.
 " Pro-Consul, Frank P. Bush
Lorient—Cons Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Malo—V. Cons. Sir George Curtis, K. C. S. I.
 " Pro Consul, Thomas Sankey
St. Nazaire—V. Cons, S. A. McIntosh
New Caledonia—Cons, T. Johnston (actg).
 " Vice-Consul, T. Johnston
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O. B. E.
 " Vice-Consul, Chas. Benda (actg).
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.

Menton—V. Cons, John C. Churchman.
 " Pro-Consul, F. Dona.
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O. B. E.
 " Vice Consul, Col H. P. Meares, O. B. E.
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, (Capt H. G. Tranchell, I. A.
 " Pro Consul, G. Samuel Pillai
Réunion—Consul, John T. Platt
 " Vice Consul, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle
 " Vice Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill
Dreppé—Vice Cons, P. U. Allen
 " Pro Consul, Brig Gen Philip J. Miles, O. B., O. M. G.
Treport and Eu—Cons Agent, G. Hignen
Saigon—Consul General, F. G. Gorton
 " Vice Consul, Alexander Denholm
Haiphong—V. Cons J. J. A. Giquieux.
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul,
Strasbourg—Cons Gen, Sir J. O. Wardrop, K. B. E., O. M. G.
 " Vice Consul, J. K. V. Dible
Tahiti—Consul, W. J. Williams (acting).
 " Vice Consul, Isaac Walker
Tunisi—Cons Gen., J. M. MacLeod (actg).
 " V. Cons., R. Schenker
Bizerta—Cons, Major W. H. Fox
 " V. Consul, P. Haccoum (actg).
Gabes—Cons Agent Edouard Cini
Gerba & Zaras Cons Agent F. Kurrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons Agent G. Violante
Monastir Cons Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice Consul, Silvio Leonardi
Susa and Karrouan—Vice Cons, Harry Engerer
 " Pro Consul Jules Engerer
Tahiti—Vice Consul, J. Walker

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, 1Xème President John Laurier
 There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice
 Paris is distant from London 267 miles transit, 7 to 8 hours

FRENCH COLONIES

Colony &c	Area.	Population.
Indo China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,000	43,550,000
America	33,000	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,000	66,650,000

In ASIA—French India includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast Chanderannagore, on the Hooghly Karikal, in the Cauvery delta, Yanam, in the Godavery delta and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 267,700 square miles with an estimated population of 18,000,000. French Indo China comprises the possession of Cochin China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang Chow Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 3,007,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 26,600,000.

In ASIA MINOR—The French mandatory sphere of Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 833–4).

In AFRICA—Algeria (see above) is an integral part of France. Morocco (see p. 809–10) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bay of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *accaded 1920*) has been a French protectorate since 1881.

It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas. In which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates, the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000. Other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Suse (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (18,000) and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 2,509,732 square miles, and a population of 21,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq miles, pop. 2,250,500), capital St. Louis. *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,300. *French Guinea* (98,600 sq miles, pop. 1,737,350). *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq miles, pop. 1,216,300) and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq miles, pop. 978,500), adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq miles, pop. 800,000). While the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,100 sq miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq miles, pop. 3,253,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber. The chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000, other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andoveranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

IN AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies Martinique and Guadeloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,300 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

IN AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,300 sq miles, pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,200. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY

(Deutsches Reich)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, born, Feb. 4, 1870, assumed office, Feb. 12, 1919.

MINISTRY

Chancellor Dr. Stiegemann
Vice Chancellor and Minister for Reconstruction
Dr. Robert Schmidt
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann
Interior, (vacant)
Labour, Dr. Brauns
Justice, (vacant)
Finance, Dr. Luther
Food, (vacant)
Communications, Herr Oeser
Defence, Dr. Gessler
Posts, Dr. Hoeffe
Industry, Herr Koeth
Ministry for Occupied Territory, Dr. Fuchs

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Stamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 21A Bedford Place, W.C. 1.

The area of Germany is approximately 172,270 square miles, with a population on Oct. 8, 1919 of 59,568,284, of whom 28,498,801 were males and 31,359,393 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1920 numbered 1,651,593 and deaths 985,235, births being 27 per 1,000 of population, deaths 15.9 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910—Protestants 38,117,501, Roman Catholics 19,326,396, Jews 538,912, others 478,132. There are 43 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemberg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France, parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly formed Republic of Poland, North Schleswig to Denmark, and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace Treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq miles in Africa, 95,470 sq miles in the Pacific, and 2,923 sq miles in Asia—a total of 1,234,399 sq miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles.

therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France German East Africa to Great Britain, German S W Africa to the Union of South Africa, the German Pacific possessions N of the Equator to Japan and those S of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov 9, 1918 the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov 11, 1918 Germany was granted an armistice and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb 11, 1919 the first President of the German *Versammlung* was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichs wirtschaftsrat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—Germany, up to the commencement of the War was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907 32.6 per cent of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent by industry and mining 11.5 per cent by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,622,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec 1, 1921) included 3,683,252 horses, 16,820,584 cattle and 18,779,223 pigs. Germany supported about nine tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000 and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,232,084 of lignite and 28,607,003 of iron ore, potash, rock salt, lead ore gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum Epsom salts, boracic tin ore, quicksilver ore, antimony ore, cobalt ore nickel ore arsenic ore, manganese ore bismuth ore uranium ore, wolfram ore pyrites vitriolic ore, and alum ore are also worked. Crefeld Elberfeld Barmen Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By law of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All German Syndicates governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, industry has flourished almost uninterruptedly since 1919. Unemployment has been very slight, and in Sept 1922 touched the lowest figure recorded. Production of all industrial goods has recovered, but in most cases remains below that of 1913. Bankruptcies have almost disappeared. In 1913 bankruptcies totalled 9760, in the first half of 1923, 123. Currency reform or stabilisation is expected to cause a decline in industrial activity.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force Jan 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, chait women, over seers foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work. Old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities reduced working class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employees and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, and a Bill providing a Federal Labour Exchange Organization, are before the Reichstag. The income limits within which social insurance is compulsory are being constantly changed owing to the currency depreciation. In late 1923 many social insurance organisations were reported to be in financial difficulties.

DEFENCE—By Article 156 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Military Forces, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty the German Naval Forces must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov 10 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval Air Forces, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS—The total length of the Railroads at end of 1919 was 55,920 kilometres, of which all except 3,623 kilometres belong to the

Republic. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (July 1, 1921) was 90,350. Length of *Telegraph Lines* (1920) 223,300 kilo metres (length of wires 2,325,600 kilometres). telegrams handed in, 74,726,000 post offices, 36,497 telegraph offices 47,485 wireless stations, 156,1 telephone call stations 40,146 letters delivered, 4,550,000 cash on delivery orders 9,822 million marks money orders 15,055 million marks, telegrams despatched 74,726,000 telegrams received, 75,524,000. The number of employees in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 444,453. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1921 the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea going steamers of 17½ register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 4,400 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register) number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1921 sank to 419,000 tons but there has since been a rapid recovery due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919 134,535 tons, 1920 241,085 tons 1921 509,064 tons 1922 575,264 tons. On December 31, 1922, shipping had increased to 2,175,959 tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe Bremen on the Weser, Stettin on the Oder Königsberg, on the Pregel, Kiel on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal), and Lübeck on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were 1913 24,195,496 net tons, 1919 1,870,000 tons 1920 4,486,833 tons, 1921 9,532,801 tons, 1922 13,005,089 tons, first six months of 1923 7,517,312 tons against 6,927,350 tons in same months of 1913. Bremen shipping traffic in the first half of 1923 also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE—Under Articles 248-263 of the Treaty of Versailles the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 21, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with 'bridgehead' on the right bank) from Elten, on the Netherlands frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of a milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 20 per cent of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921-1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety second parts, Great Britain 22 Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety seconds, from 1929-1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths, and for the suc-

ceeding 21 years France 196 two hundred and seventy six parts, Great Britain 65, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy six parts.

German federal Finances are in a state of complete chaos. Since the Armistice, Finances have been in close association with the depreciating mark exchange. The best period of post war Finances was reached in June, 1922 when over 70 per cent of Expenditure (including Reparations) was covered by revenue from taxation. In the second accountancy period of August 1922 only 27 per cent of Expenditure was covered. The fall in mark exchange and the consequent price rise rapidly increased the Expenditure, while receipts from taxes, railways and posts increased relatively slowly. As a result of this the mark collapsed to a complete disproportion between Expenditure and Revenue and current deficits had to be covered by increasing the Floating Debt of discounted Treasury Bills, against which the Reichsbank printed unsecured notes, thereby again depreciating the currency and reducing the value of the tax yield. The movements of mark exchange and the Debt accumulation have been as follows:

	Marks to the £	Total Debt. In Millions of Marks
Mar 31, 1914	20 43	4,918
Sept 30 1920	214	242,699
June 30 1921	280	292,639
June 30 1922	1,394	375,993
June 30, 1923	711,775	24,990,423
Sept 30 1923	723,187,500	45,844,781,444

The Reichsbank's note circulation rose from 2,503 million marks on Dec. 31, 1913 to 1,280,095 millions on Dec. 31, 1922 and 8,622,729,773 millions on Sept. 29, 1923. Only 64 milliards of the Debt is funded. Owing to the fact that the currency depreciated even more rapidly than the Debt accumulated, the gold burden of the Debt has decreased, being approximately £1,000,000,000 on June 30, 1921, £233,000,000 on June 30, 1922 and £7,000,000 on August 31, 1923. The Republic's Debt to the states incurred as compensation for the federalised railways had fallen on Sept. 30, 1923 to under £40

Budget 1923-24.

	Marks.
General Administration Ordinary Expenditure	731,955,751,000
General Administration Ordinary Revenue	731,955,751,000
General Administration Extraordinary Expenditure	84,597,763,000
General Administration Extraordinary Revenue	18,776,637,000
Adding 449,327 milliards estimated subsidies to cover state undertakings deficits, and the deficit on the separate Reparations Budget, the estimated total deficit was 621,661 millions. This Budget will have no resemblance to the realised Budget, a deficit exceeding 250 billions having been incurred in the first five months of the Financial Year, April 1923—March 1924.	

German Trade

	1923.	1922.
Total Imports	12,614 mill gold marks	6,500 mill. gold marks.
Total Exports	20,891 mill gold marks.	3,970 mill gold marks.
Imports from U.K.	5,000,000,000	5,420,000,000
Exports to U.K.	80,411,000	26,224,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES

PRUSSIA

GOVERNMENT (April 28, 1921)

President, Herr Braun
Interior, Herr Severing
Finance, Herr Richter
Agriculture, Herr Wendorff
Trade and Commerce, Herr Siering
Instruction and Worship, Herr Boeltz
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoof

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1919 of 113,750 sq miles and a population on Oct 8, 1919 of 36,004,572 (Saar district excluded)

Of the total population 17,550,644 were males and 18,453,668 females. The number of births in 1921 was 1,001,473 against 1,009,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1921 was 509,870 against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 468,107 against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1921 was 438,897 or 11.29 per 1000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe, Weser and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthen ware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Marks
Revenue (Estimate) 1921-22	16,776,716,736
Expenditure do	16,776,716,736
Total debt, 1920	5,900,000,000

The whole of the old funded Debt of Prussia has been taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population of 3,803,770.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (633,904), Breslau, on the Oder (528,260), Essen, on the Ruhr (419,897), Frankfurt, on the Main (433,000), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (407,338), Hannover, on the Leine (392,805), and Dortmund on the Emscher (399,086).

BAVARIA

Minister President, Dr. von Knilling

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E long. the western part forming the Palatinate on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 square miles, and the population (in 1919) 6,108,703. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country. The soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats and barley being the chief products. Buckwheat and maize are also grown and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia and in Middle Franconia. The hop plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax. The chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thuringian State Save Coburg Gotha was in incorporated in Bavaria in 1919.

	Marks
Budget, 1920-1921	2,921,240,521
Public debt Oct 1, 1921	153,673,666

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1919) 630,711. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N W of Munich (353,208), and Augsburg, on the Wertach, Lech (154,555).

SAXONY

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles with a population (1919) of 4,663,298. More than one half of the surface is arable and has always been in a high state of cultivation producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality. Minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain earth, and various gems). Special manufactures of Saxony are—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture, stuffs, hosiery, gloves and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 604,386) the great book market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1921-22). Plauen (pop. 104,918), and Chemnitz (pop. 303,775), the Manchester of Saxony.

	Marks
Revenue and expenditure, 1920-21	1,204,388,077
Debt, Jan 1 1921	598,180,598
CAPITAL , Dresden. Pop (1919), 597,748.	

WÜRTTEMBERG

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1920) of 2,518,773, of whom 30 per cent are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills.

covered with vines, the forest, grain, and pasture land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, freiclay, &c, abound in the kingdom, mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gun powder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

Revenue, 1900-01 500,504,232
Expenditure 597,981,725
Public debt, April 1, 1901 833,479,000
CAPITAL Stuttgart Population (1919) 309,197

MINOR STATES

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland has an area of 5,819 square miles with a population (1919) of 2,208,503. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop (1919) 135,051. Other large towns are Mannheim (229,576), Freiburg (87,946), Pforzheim (73,839), and Heidelberg (69,806).

Land Thuringen. The seven Thuringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title of Land Thuringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,508,025, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thuringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a 'Volksrat', Capital Weimar (37,333).

Hesse, in the West Centre consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River with a total area of 2,068 square miles and a population (1919) of 1,200,988, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital Darmstadt, pop (1919) 82,367. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (107,930), Offenbach (75,580), Worms (44,285) and Giessen (33,402).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1919) of 657,330. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop (1919) 45,645.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hannover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenburg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 4,479 square miles,

with a population (1919) of 517,965. The chief industries are agriculture, bee keeping and stock raising, the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop (1919) 38,440.

Brunswick, 1,228 square miles, pop (1919) 480,599. In Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop (1919) 139,539.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop (1919) 231,458. In Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop (1919) 57,658.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop (1919) 154,318. Capital Detmold (25,301).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1,130 square miles with a population (1919) of 106,394. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital Neustrelitz, pop (1919) 11,246.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop (1919) 55,999. Capital Arolsen (2,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 230 square miles, pop (1919) 46,357. Capital, Bückeburg (6,745).

The **Free Hanse Towns** comprise the three cities of Lübeck, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop 120,568), Bremen, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop 311,866), and Hamburg, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop 1,250,259). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgo-master).

TRADE FLAG Black red and gold

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN
BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador His Excellency the Rt Hon Lord D'Abernon, C.M.G. (1900) £20,000
Counsellor, Joseph Addison.

1st Secretary, Sir R. P. S. Head, Bart

and Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson

3rd Secretary, W. H. B. Mack, F.R.H. Millar

Honorary Attaché, A. P. Graves

Commercial Attaché, Lt-Col J. W. F. Thel

Wall, M.C.

Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C. J.

Kavanagh and H. N. Sturrock.

British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhine

Land Commissioner, Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, Lt-Col Rupert

Ryan, D.S.O.

Archivist, E. F. Fothergill

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berlin—Consul General, A. C. Charlton.

„ Vice Consul, K. J. M. White.

„ Pro Consul, Henry E. Pomeroy.

Stettin—Vice Consul, A. C. Hemmley, O.B.E.

„ Pro Consul, A. I. H. Evans.

Bremen—Consul, G. B. Gilliat Smith.

„ Pro Consul, G. Payne.

Bremerhaven—Vice Consul, J. B. Magowan.

„ Pro Consul, Thomas H. France.

Cologne—Consul Gen. E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.

„ Vice Consul, A. G. Ponsbury, A.C.

„ Curtis (acting) A. G. Fallowfield.

„ Pro Consul,

Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice Consul, Capt. H. C. Fels.

„ Pro Consul,

Düsseldorf—Vice Consul,

Hilberfeld—Vice Consul, C. Ralph Curtis.

„ Essen—Vice Consul, J. R. M. Full.

Frankfurt-on-Main—Consul Gen., C. W. Goring.

„ Vice Consul, Robert Ross, A. J. P. Butler.

Hamburg—Consul General, Francis A. Oliver.

„ Vice Consul, O. K. Christie (acting).

„ Pro Consul, H. C. Newman.

Flensburg—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur C C Azémér
Hanover—*Vice-Consul*, William Anderson.
Königsberg—*Vice-Consul*, E. D Macrae.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade
Leipzig—*Consul* E M Kohan
 " *Pro-Consul*, C Fuller
Chemnitz—*Vice-Consul*, H Monk
Munich—*Consul-General*, William Seeds
 " *Consul*, Laurence M Robinson
 " *Pro-Consul*, Alfred G Taylor
 BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 100 Hohe
 strasse, Cologne

GREECE (Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, George II, born July 7,
 1890, succeeded to the throne, Sept. 27, 1922 (on
 the abdication of his father King Constantine).

THE MINISTRY

Prime Minister & Min. of War, Col S Gonatas
Justice, G Kophinas (*acting*)
Interior, Col L Sakellaropoulos (*acting*).
Marine, Capt K Voulgaris.
Finance, G Kophinas.
Foreign Affairs, A Alexandris.
Education, A Hadjikiakos (*acting*)
National Economy, A Hadjikiakos
Refugees, Dr A Doxiades
Communications, Col L Sakellaropoulos.
Hygiene, Dr A Doxiades (*acting*).
Agriculture, Dr A Doxiades (*acting*)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-
tary in London, Monsieur D Caclamanos
Legation, 52 Upper Brook St, W 2
Counsellor, M Constantine Collas
Secretary, M K Diamantopoulou
Consul General, M S Constantinidis (*acting*),
 36 Gordon Square WC 2

A maritime Kingdom in the south east of
 Europe, bounded on the N by Albania, Yugo
 Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S and W by the
 Ionian Sea and on the E by the Aegean and
 Turkey, with an estimated area of 42,000 sq
 miles and an estimated population (1922) of
 about 6,800,000.

Government—Greece became a kingdom in
 1830, after a successful insurrection against the
 Turkish government to which the country had
 been subjected since the 15th century. The
 legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or
boule) elected for 4 years by universal manhood
 suffrage, and of a Council of State. Members of
 the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmas* annually.
 At the outbreak of the Great War the sympathies
 of the reigning house of Greece appeared to
 be with the Central Powers, but under the
 influence of M Venizelos the Kingdom eventually
 entered the War on the side of the Allies, and
 King Constantine left the country (June 11 1917).
 King Alexander, who acceded to the throne, died
 from the effects of a monkey bite Oct 25, 1920.
 The crown was offered to his younger brother
 Paul, a Regency being meanwhile proclaimed
 under Admiral Coundouriotis. The November
 elections drove the Venizelists from office and
 the Regent, having admitted M Rallis to the
 Premiership, was called upon to resign. He
 was succeeded by Queen Olga, until a plebiscite
 was taken, and King Constantine was thus
 restored to the throne in December 1920. After
 the disastrous campaign in Asia Minor in Sept.
 1922, a bloodless revolution caused the abdication
 of King Constantine in favour of his eldest son

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area
 was less than 25,000 sq miles, the addition of
 portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (2,950 sq
 miles, pop 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands
 increasing the area to 43,522 sq miles. During
 the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared
 for the Allies against the Central Powers, and
 her territories were increased by the occupation
 of Thrace (including the monastic republic of
 Mount Athos), and the islands of Imbros and
 Tenedos. Under an arrangement with Italy, to
 come into effect after the ratification of the
Treaty of Stres, the Dodecanese (12 islands)
 were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to
 be handed over to Greece by Italy with the
 exception of Rhodes for which a special arrange-
 ment was made. This arrangement was, how-
 ever, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the
 island is in abeyance. Greece also received
 under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation
 and administration of the town and district of
 Smyrna, but military operations by forces of
 the Angora Government under Mustapha
 Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in
 Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated
 and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922 and
 that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor
 which escaped massacre by the Turks took
 refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne*
 (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part
 lying E of the Maritza river) and the islands of
 Imbros and Tenedos which were retroceded to
 Turkey. The country is thus composed of a
 continental portion (the southern part of the
 Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean,
 Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface
 is nearly all mountainous the coasts are
 elevated, irregular and deeply indented.

Production—Agriculture is the principal
 industry and employs more than half the popu-
 lation. The most important of the fruit trees are
 the olive the vine orange lemon fig, almond,
 citron, pomegranate and currant-vine. The
 principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery,
 copper, magnesium sulphur, salt and marble.
 The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles,
 and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and
 other manufactures corn timber cattle, hides,
 sugar, salt fish and coal. The exports consist of
 wine olives olive oil, tobacco currants, figs,
 cognac, hides lead iron ore, magnesite, iron
 pyrites chrome ore emery, marble and sponges.
 The imports in 1920 were, from Gt Britain,
 320 million *drachmas* U.S.A. 287 million Italy
 125 million France 109 million and other
 countries 333 million. The exports were to
 U.S.A. 40 million Gt Britain, 37 million, Italy
 26 million France, 20 million, and other
 countries 178 million.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal
 and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57.
 Both the land and sea forces were reorganised
 during the War of 1914-1918 and about 150,000
 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The
 Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads
 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats,
 and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained
 by local taxation supplemented by State grants.
 Secondary education is somewhat backward,
 particularly in the country districts. The Uni-
 versity at Athens is of some repute.

Finance—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,000,000
drachmas, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added
 354,950,000 *drachmas*, the Great War added

1,028,000,000 *drachmae*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmae*

Communications—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets, telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity and 208 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

	1919-20 * <i>Drachmae</i>	1921-22 * <i>Drachmae</i>
Estimated revenue	1,147,500,000	1,160,511,196
Est'd expenditure	1,542,000,000	2,125,253,578
Public Debt, March, 1921		4,200,000,000

	1921
Total imports	£26,328,000
Total exports	9,659,000
Imports from U.K.	—
Exports to U.K.	—

CAPITAL Athens Population 1923 (including the Piræus) 550,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, (vacant) £4,000
Counsellor C H Bentinck, C M G
2nd Sec, C W E Craddock Hartopp
3rd Sec R Dunbar M C
Hon Attaché, F Anderson
Commercial Sec, R H F Duke, C B E
Naval Attaché, Commr R I Duns O, R N
Military Attaché, Col W E Blaker, D C O,
 O B E
Translator and Local 1st Sec Shirley C
 Atchley
Sec to Minister, Richard F K Dexter (temp)
British Delegate on International Financial
Commission C H Bentinck, C M G
Archivist R F K Dexter
Chaplain Rev W A Wigram, D D

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Athens—*Consul*, R E W Chafy
 " *V C*, A E Watkinson (acting)
 " *Pro Con*, A Coutroubis
Patras—*Vice Con*, H A D Hoyland, M B E
 " *Pro Consul*, Robert Sargint
Piræus—*Vice Consul* John Joannidis
Canea—*Consul*, J Mc G Dawkins
 " *V C*, E Cassimatis A Petychakis
Candia—*Vice Consul*, M N Eliadi
Rethymno—*Cons Agent*, M Scouloudis
Corfu—*Consul* George Raymond M V O
 " *Vice Consul*, Gerald G G Graves
Cephalonia—*Vice Consul*, John Saunders.
Zante—*Vice Consul*, P H Sargint
Salonica—*Con Gen*, F E. Crow, C M G
 " *Vice Consul* (vacant)
Syra—*Consul*, Alfred H Martin
 " *Pro Consul*, Edward L Lander
Mytilene—*V Cons*, Ersk Hadkinson, M B E
Mudros—*Cons Agent* Capt. E A N Palmer
Samos—*Vice Consul*, G D L Marc

* *Drachmae* converted at par 25 dr = £1. (See also p 429)

Santorin—*Con. Agent*, Andrea Bassoglio
Volo—*Vice Consul* W L C Knight
 " *Pro Consul*, P N Stathacopoulos
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to
 British Legation, Athens
 Athens transit, 6 days for letters for parcels,
 several months

GUATEMALA

República de Guatemala.

President (1922-1926), José María Orellana,
assumed office Dec. 9, 1921
Min of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto
 Lowenthal

Minster in London,
Consul in London D Bowman, 11 Queen Vic
 toria Street, E C 4

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republic States of Central America is situated in N lat from 13° 45' to 17° 45', and in W Long from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 23' 43' and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments and is traversed from W to E by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea. earthquakes are frequent and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers. The climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 600 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1921. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922.
Revenue	£1,115,673
Expenditure	1,267,832
External Debt (Dec 31)	1,908,563
Internal Debt (Dec 31)	1,062,947
Imports	1,806,843
Exports	2,504,676
Imports from U.K.	273,941
Exports to U.K.	54,404

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop (Census 1921) 115,938. Other towns are Quetzaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapán (27,000).

FLAG Three vertical bands blue, white, blue

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—*Consul General* (vacant)
 " *Vice Consul* G L Rogers, M C. (acting).
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—*Vice Consul*
 Edward Reed (acting)
Quezaltenango—*Consul*, Hugo Fleischmann
San José—*Vice Consul* David Savage.
 Transit to New York via Puerto Barrios and
 New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haiti.)

President, M Louis Borno, *assumed office*
 May 15, 1922
Foreign Affairs, Camille Léon £4,000

Minister in London, Jules Lizaire
Consul, J G Dalzell, 78, Victoria Street, S W 1
 The Republic of Haiti is the western or French
 portion of the island of San Domingo, which,
 next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India"
 Islands

The island was visited on Dec 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Esparnola*, the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quisqueya* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France and in 1803 the territory was abandoned under the aboriginal name of Haiti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,800 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits. It is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oils, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A. establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 27, 1920, some prominent Haytiens met and formed the "Union Patriotique" an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov.-Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1921, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921-22 were piece goods, jute bags, hard ware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue gold	\$5,608,414	\$5,028,362
" paper	5,011,703	
Expenditure, gold	3,478,499	7,955,198
" paper	4,602,495	
External debt (July 31, 1922)		15,873,500
Internal debt		3,456,308
Total imports		12,350,271
Total exports		10,712,210
Imports from U.K.		762,363
Exports to U.K.		589,175

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 189,000.
 FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

U.S. \$ Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes \$.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.
 Port au Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires,
 John Eric Maclean Carvell
 " Vice Consul Edmund D Watt.
 Transit, 15 days

THE HEJAZ See Arabia.

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)
 President (1920-1924) General Rafael Lopez
 Gutierrez, assumed office Feb. 1, 1920

Consul General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds
 Avenue E.C. 3.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N lat between 13° 10' and 16°, and W long between 83° 10' and 88° 40' containing 44,775 English square miles with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502 and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 Hernando Cortes founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela and La Ceiba but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side, chief port Amapala. (NOTE—Amapala is on Tigra Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa 88 miles, good road 5 1/2 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in 4 hours. From there to end of railroad, 3 to 4 days by mule. A through road for automobile traffic is completed from Comayagua to Pito Solo, at S end of Lake Yojoa, and work is in progress for the extension of motor traffic over the road from Jaral, at the north end of the lake, to the railway terminus at Portorillos, thus completing direct inter-oceanic transport communication. When this route is open New York will be only 7 days from Tegucigalpa.) The country is mountainous being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1921 there were 895 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£836,000	£851,491	£822,372
Expenditure	571,000	580,546	580,372
* Foreign Debt	5,398,570	5,398,570	5,398,570
+ Internal Debt	533,297	656,590	576,400
Exports	2,083,418	2,387,447	2,246,601
Imports	3,569,228	4,120,075	3,801,065

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1892 and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1923 to nearly £23,000,000, the Government propose to pay off £1,200,000 in annual instalments of £40,000.
 † Bearing no interest.

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U S A. American money is legal tender at 100 per cent. (s to 2).

CAPITAL Tegucigalpa. Pop (1921), 40,000. La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tegucigalpa—*Acting Consul General, Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul* George Lyall

Vice Consul, Joseph Walton

Amapala—*Vice Consul,* P Casanova

Omao and Puerto Cortés—*Consul* John Hepburn

Trucillo—*Consul,* Albury H Tatam

Pro Consul,

Distance 5,930 miles transit *via* New York, New Orleans, &c, 10 days, *via* Panama Canal, 15 days

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

Governor, H S H Admiral Nicholas von Horthy of Nagyványa, born, 1867 *apptd* March 1 1920

MINISTRY

Premier Count Bethlen

Foreign Affairs, M Géza Daruvary

Interior, I Rakovszky

Finance T Kallay

Commerce, M L Walko

National Defence Count C Csáky

Justice, V E Nagy

Agriculture M Nagyvárdi Szabó

Public Worship and Education, Count K Klebelsberg

Public Works and People's Welfare Dr I Vass

Alimentation, J Bud

Minister in London, Count Ladislas Szapáry, Prince's Gate 3 W 7

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo Slav Kingdom (qv) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (qv). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000. The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N, Yugo Slavia on the S, Rumania on the E, and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918 Count Karolyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 21, 1919 Count Karolyi resigned and was succeeded by a Bolshevik administration with a "Soviet (Workmen's Council) in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Feidel (Aug 1 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21 1920, Admiral Nicholas von

Horthy of Nagyványa was appointed Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the promulgation of laws made by the National Assembly.

In 1921, the ex king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers. In August 1921 the Serbians evacuated Baranya which they had occupied since the Armistice. Immediately afterwards Hungary should have handed over the *Burgenland* to Austria, but was prevented from so doing by a band of Hungarian irregulars who prevented the entrance of the Austrian authorities. The Austrians declined to use force, and the questions at issue have been referred to the mediation of Italy.

All religions are tolerated the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parceling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners. A land reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area has been passed.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan 4 1920 in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually. In the year 1916 the imports amounted to about K 3,280,000,000 and the exports to about K 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. There is a British Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Budapest, and there are openings for trade in chemicals machinery, hardware small tools, iron mill products, leather, and textiles. Hungarian (or German) is the language in which business letters should be written.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

The pre war revenue of Hungary was about s 250 million *Korona* (£93,750,000) whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget for the year 1921 amounts to 20,276,000,000 *Korona* (£17,000,000). The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 *Korona* (£50,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about

See, 000,000,000 *Korona*, but this is dependent on exchange conditions and subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission, which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL Budapest on the Danube has a population of 1,184,616 (1921). The other large towns are Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (102,000), there are 34 other towns with a population over 50,000.

FLAG Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Thomas Beaumont Hehler, C.B., C.M.G. (1921) £4,000
and Sec., John Balfour
2nd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.O.
Hon. Attaché, Maj. J. Galbraith, D.S.O., Maj. P. Kerr-Smiley
Commercial Secretary, R. J. E. Humphreys
Archivist, F. G. Redward

BRITISH CONSULATE

Budapest—Vice Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
 Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London transit, 3½ days

ICELAND

(Island)

King Christian X. (see Denmark)
Presidents of Althing, H. Stenstien, Benedikt Sveinsson, Magnus Kristjánsson
 Iceland is a large, volcanic and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 62° 53' to 66° 33' N lat. and from 13° 22' to 24° 25' W long with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1921.

An Act for the creation of a Danish Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918 but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Althing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies and fish and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1922) estimated, £1,698,215 exports £1,733,928. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 18,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydísfjörður.

FLAG Blue, with white bordered red cross.
Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.
Do *Pro Consul*, Jon Thorvaldsson
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson
Isafjörður—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson
Seydísfjörður—V. Consul, Kristian Kristjánsson
Westmann Islands—V. Consul, Gislí J. Johnsen
 Transit, 5 days.

ITALY

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, born November 11, 1869, married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Monte negro succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (October, 1922)

Premier and Minister of the Interior (and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad vit.), *Signor Benito Mussolini
War, General Diaz duca della Vittoria.
Marine, Admiral Duca Iacono de Revel.
Colonies, Signor Federzoni
Justice, Signor Orvigo
Finance and Treasury, Signor De Stefani
Public Instruction, Signor Gentile
Public Works, Signor Calzaola.
National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Signor Corbino
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Colonna di Cesaro
Without Portfolio, Signor Giuriati

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1 (Nov. 1922).

Counsellors, Signor Gabriele Preziosi, Signor Francesco M. Tallani, C.B.E.
1st Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo
Attaché, Signor Guido Crolla
Military Attaché, Col. Virginio Riggi, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Raineri Biscia.
Air Attaché, Capt. Silvio Scaroni
Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Ceccato
Chancellor, Signor Giuseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani
Consul, Signor G. A. Pirelli, 144 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Vice Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland, Germany and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean on the E. by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of Fiume, Istria, &c. and on the W. by France and the Tyrrhenian and Ionian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea board). The Vilayet of *Roma* (40,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is within the Italian sphere of influence.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805 died 1872) and Garibaldi (born 1807 died 1882) were the

* Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (cf. the *fascia* of the Roman *toro*) in which the movement was organized.

principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1870 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 520 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years. Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1922 the produce of the vines amounted to 78,782,800 gallons and that of the olive crop (1922) to 5,202,100 centals. The principal exports are cotton silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, raw boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle straw, hares, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fish and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots &c. for dyeing and tanning, artistic works &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms, eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye stuffs, tobacco, earthenware &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton silk, hemp and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments) &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,980,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 200 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace personnel of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State maintained, and schools are increasing in number.

Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS—On June 30, 1922, there were 9,800 miles of railway open for traffic, 435 being electrified; the post-offices (1922) numbered 11,314, and there were 25,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1922) consisted of 1,016 steamers (2,698,722 tons) and 397 sailing vessels (167,613 tons). In 1921 (including coasting traffic) 34,406,285 tons entered and 33,696,401 tons cleared at Italian ports.

	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	L. 222,344,000,000	24,927,859,000
Expenditure	31,024,291,000	37,590,537,000
Public debt (March 31, 1923)		116,975,000,000
	1921	1922
Imports	£17,267,000,000	£15,728,000,000
Exports	8,275,000,000	9,292,000,000
Imports from U.K.	—	1,020,522,000
Exports to U.K.	—	1,120,064,000

CAPITAL, Rome on the Tiber. Population (1921) 691,314. Other towns are Naples (780,220), Milan (718,304), Turin (508,274), Palermo (400,348), Genoa (300,784), Catania (255,394), Trieste (238,655), Florence (253,555), Bologna (220,969), Messina (176,794), Venice (171,665), Bari (131,142), Igeghorn (124,813), Padua (112,021) and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG—Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy via Venti Settembre, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham G.C.V.O.
 1st Sec., C. M. G. (B) (1922)
Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard C.M.G. C.V.O.
 2nd Sec., F. H. J. Leslie C.M.G. M.V.O.
 and Sec., O. C. Harvey
 3rd Sec., C. J. W. Forr
Hon. Attaché, H. D. (1922)
Commercial Sec. (Grade I), J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.
Do (Grade III), H. C. A. Carpenter
Naval Attaché, (on cmd.) R. J. Down C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt. Col. W. F. Blaker D.S.O., O.B.E.
Archivist, W. F. Fuller, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Rome—*Consul*, Alfred Temon
Vice Consuls, H. D. Johnson, Edward F. Berry (acting)
Catania—*Vice Consul*, I. B. Ingle (acting)
Bari—*Consul*, Paul Wilkinson
Pro Consul, Silvio Ghelli
Barletta—*Vice Consul*, A. Reichlin
Brindisi—*Vice Consul*, D. Dionisi
Manfredonia—*Vice Consul*, Francesco Caffarella
Taranto—*Vice Consul*, M. de Noto
Cagliari—*Consul*, Romulus Henry Pernis
Sassari—*Consul*, Chev. G. Sechi Pieroni
Florence—*Consul*, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
Vice Consul, Gennaro Placci
Pro-Consul, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw
Genoa—*Gen. Harry L. Churchill* C.M.G.
Vice Consuls, Francis O. Mearns, Cyril O. Harrey (acting).
Pro-Consul, L. S. Leadley
Bologna—*Vice Consul*, H. de C. Harston
Bordighera—*Vice Consul*, A. E. Turton
San Remo—*Vice Consul*, Meysey Turton
Pro Consul, Italia Scotti

Savona—Vice-Consul, H C Swan
 " Pro Consul, Angelo Aschiero
Spezia—Consul S Guattari Stafford, O B E
 " Pro Consul, H Alinghieri
Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston
 " Vice-Consul, Capt C J Bateman
 " Pro Consul, F B Lamb
Ancona—V Consul Edward A. Kane
 " Pro Consul, Humbert Kane
Elba—Vice Consul J C R. Airey
Perugia—Vice Consul, R. B P Frost
Milan—Consul Gen., G B Michell O B E
 " Vice Consul, E. O Cartwright
Messaggio—Vice Consul, C Mylius
Naples (S Italy)—Consul General P A Somers
 Cocks, C M G
 " Vice Consul (vacant).
 " Pro-Consul, A E Watkins
Castellamare—V Cons., E S Albanese
Reggio—Vice Consul E Briglia
Salerno—Vice Consul, Pio Consiglio
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G Macbean M V O
 " Vice Consul, Wm A Morrison
Catania—Vice Consul W A Franck, M B E
 " Pro Consul, Robert E Franck
Marsala—Vice Consul, Harry H Clark.
Messina—Vice Consul J B Heynes M B E
 " Pro Cons. Giuseppe Vadala
Milazzo—Vice Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Impeccole—V Consul (also, etc) Deleo
Pozzallo—V C Francesco P Glunta
Terranova—Vice Cons. Francesco Bresmes
Trapani—Vice Consul, G D Ali
Rhodes—Consul, Harold Patteson
 " Vice Consul, A Biliotti
Trieste—Consul, W R Mackness
 " Vice Consul N Salvani M B E
Venice—Vice Consul, T J Anderson
Tripoli—Consul, J H Monahan
 " Vice Consul,
 " Pro Consul, John Ghirlando
 " Hon Physician Dr Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice Consul, Joseph Tate
Turin—Consul, R. L. Neworthy
 " Pro Consul, Vittorio Gallo

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY
 25 Via Lomellini, *Genoa* (Bianches 75 Via delle
 Terme *Rome* 12 Via Silvio Pellico, *Milan*
 Scali d Azeglio, *Leghorn* Via A Depretis,
Naples).

Rome, transit, 44 hours

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c

Colony	Area.	Population
Libia	810 000	1 000 000
Eritrea	64 000	380,000
Somaliland	193,000	300,000
Tientsin	30	10 000
Koula	40,000	1,000,000
Total	1,107,030	2,690,000

Libia—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the metessarif of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual head

ship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1000 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutes saiflik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel el Gharb, and Fezzan and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 820 000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley dates olives oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers ivory, skins, sponges hides apart from grass, wool, cattle and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica i.e. at Cyrene Ptolemais and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Ieptis Magna, which is close to Khoms or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs Greeks Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta and other agricultural produce is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of Tripolitania is Tripoli (population 50 000) and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Bongiovanni
 Governor of Tripolitania Count Volle

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N. to Ras Demois, 10° 45' N., and is bounded on N W by the Anglo Egyptian Sudan, on S by Abyssinia and on S E by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles with a population of about 380 000 of whom about 300 000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massawa being the chief port where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash skins and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Admiral G Cerrina.

Somaliland—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean and on W by British Somaliland Abyssinia and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 193,000 sq miles, and the population is estimated at 300,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho on the Indian Ocean.

Governor, C Riveri

Tientsin—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Koula—Under the Treaty of St. Peter's Italy received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of Koula (40,000 square miles) of which, however, the suzerainty remains vested in the Sultan.

JAPAN

(Nippon)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K G born Aug 31, 1879 succeeded July 30, 1912 accession ceremony Nov 10, 1915 mar Princess Sadako, May 10, 1906, and has issue 4 sons
Her Apparent and Regent Prince Hirohito G C B, G C V O, born April 20, 1901 married (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kunjiyoshi Kuni, (appointed Regent, Nov 25 1921)

CABINET (Sept 2, 1923)

Prime Minister Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Hikokuchi Jjuin
Minister for Home Affairs, Viscount Shimpei Goto
Minister of Finance, Junnosuke Inouye
Marine, Admiral Iwakabe
War, Gen Baron Guchi Tanaka
Justice, K. Hirayuma
Education K Okano
Agriculture and Commerce Baron Den
Communications, K Inukai
Railways, Y Yamanouchi

Ambassadors in London Paron Gonsuke Hayashi, G C V O, 10 Grosvenor Square W 1
Chancery of the Embassy 37, Portman Square, W 1

Counsellor, Marquis Kinichi Komura.
1st Secretaries, Iyemasa Tokugawa, O B E
Takero Okamoto

and Secretary Gicho Nishizawa
3rd Secretaries Kojiro Inoue Katsutaro Miyasaki Kikusuke Minetomo Toyokichi Kikumasa Kaime Wakasugi Yokichi Okuma Attached, Takemi Miura Nobushiro Sugiyama Sakujiro Kurihara Shouchi Kanuki, Kasori Maki Nagao Kita Katsuo Okazaki, Yoshizo Tanaka. Ioyoro Kawanishi

Naval Attaché Rear Admiral Tamaki Iosui, C B
Asst Naval Attaché Lt Comdr Shiro Iakasu
Military Attaché, Maj Gen Ren ichiro Okamoto
Asst Military Attaché Capt Masao Maruyama
Financial Attaché Teiji Sekiba (acting)
Commercial Attaché Shinjiro Matsuyama 116
Gresham House Old Broad St, F C 2
Asst do Iorao Wakamatsu

Chancerois 37 Portman Square W 1 Saburo Kasahara Chuhei Inno Isunco Hattori Sukeharu Takahashi Toichi Araki
Commercial Chancellor (Gresham House, F C 2)
Iakashi Kato

Consul General (London) Yoshitaka Hori, 1 Broad Street Place E C 2

Consul (Liverpool) Saizo Mashiko (Glasgow), A Scott Younger (Middleborough), Wayman Dixon (Cardiff) E H Trimby

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands said to comprise in all above 4,000 the principal of which are Honshu Shikoku Kiu shu, Hokkaido or Yezo situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu kiu) Islands under the name of 'Prefecture of

Okinawa. The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 335,886 square miles, with a population (Oct 1921) of 79,955,777. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active, the chief of these, Fuji san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio is 12,370 ft high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree, which furnishes the celebrated 'lacquer of Japan'. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova keaki*. The *Paulownia imperialis* is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art. The maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut oak, beech and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated. Rice is the staple food of the people, about 310,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1922 the home grown crop amounted to 303,460,000 bushels). Agriculture upon which the Japanese bestow great care is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat, European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain and bronze and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The cotton-spinning factories increased from 155 in 1915 to 159 in 1922. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China, flour from the U.S. and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa, indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies, kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies, beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea, and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications—There were 2,128 miles of railroad open in Dec, 1922, in addition to 1,377 miles open in Korea, 755 miles in Formosa and 156 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1922 of 3,370

steamers above 20 tons (874 of them over 1,000 tons), and 2,729 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1921 was 107,341,151 (73,204 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade. In addition to direct imports and exports. In 1921 there were 5,963 post offices dealing with 3,858,840 629 postal packets, and 45,003 miles of telegraph line carrying 70,924,692 messages outwards.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1922 to 212,731 all ranks. The Navy includes 11 battleships (5 to be scrapped), 7 battle cruisers (3 to be scrapped), 18 coast defence (5 to be scrapped), 15 light cruisers, 103 destroyers, 10 torpedo boats and 43 submarines (July, 1923). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State aided, and prepare for a 3 years course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (a) Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka).

Estimated Revenue — 1922-23 1923-24.
Ordinary Yen 1,245,457 634 Yen 1,252,926 359
Extraordinary 236,962,327 123,246 610

Estimated Expenditure —
Ordinary Yen 941,764,881 Yen 991,585 197
Extraordinary 540,656,986 384 587,672

Debt (June 30, 1923) —
Internal Yen 500,281 750
External 1 320 624,818

Total 3,820,906,568

Trade — 1921 1922
Imports Yen 1,614,154,832 Yen 1,600 308 832
Exports 1 252,837 725 1 637 451 818
Imports from U K 184,306,843 222 310,383
Exports to U K 32 772,308 54 437,542

Formosa—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,807,229 inhabitants (1921). Imports, Yen 40 433,289 exports Yen 23,541,621. In 1921 The colony has been self supporting since 1906. Estimated rev and exp (1922-23), Yen 106,002,034 Capital, Taihoku, pop (1921), 173,359.

Saghalien (Karafuto)—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1921) of 103,215. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1922-23) Yen 18,329,333.

The Kwantung Peninsula (capital, Dairen, formerly Daini), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq miles, population (1921) 840,657. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1920) Yen 21,211,303, exports, Yen 115 030,780.

Estimated revenue, Yen 15,947,658, (1921-22). Capital, Dairen, pop (1921), 131,206.

The **Pescadores** (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles and a population of (1921) of 56,600.

Korea (Cho sen)—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E long, and between 34° and 43° N lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 17,452,918 (Dec 1921) there are 367,618 (Dec 1921) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals beans cotton tobacco, and hemp the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng An, and, being a Government monopoly forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper coal iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock cowhides, ginseng wheat barley, iron ores and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1 397 miles. Estimated rev and exp (1922-23), 1 151,812,124,167 Capital, Seoul (Keijo fu), pop 250,000.

Imports into Korea, 1921 Yen 232,381,524
Exports from Korea, 1921 218,277,223

Pacific Islands—Under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her overseas possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq miles and a population of 48,505 natives and 3,671 Japanese (1920).

Shantung—The German possessions in the Shantung Peninsula of China (Kiao-Chao, &c.), were allocated to Japan.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor, population (Oct 1921), 2,204,400. On Sept. 1, 1923 a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,206,200. Kiōto, the ancient capital, 613,300. Nagoya, 616,700. Kobe 636,000. Yokohama, 430,000. Hiroshima, 163,300. Nagasaki, 179,400. Hakodate, 122,000. Kanazawa, 134,500. Kure, 136,800. Sendai, 118,984. Otaru, 102,113. Kagoshima, 203,180. Sapporo, 202,580. and Yahata, 100,235.

FLAG White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, GCMG, C.B. (1922) 46,300
Counsellor of Embassy, C M Palatret

1st Secretary, J H S Birch
2nd Secretary, K I Gurney
3rd Secretary, H L Baggeally
Japanese Counsellor, H G Parlett, C M G
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), Sir E T F
Crowe, C M G
Commercial Sec (Yokohama),
Naval Attaché, Capt. R M Colvin, C B E, R N
Military do, Lt Col F S G Piggott, D S O, R N
Air Attaché, Wing Commander S Grant Dalton
D S O, A F C
Asst Japanese Secretary, A R Owens.
Archivist, H E R Warton
Chaplain (Hon.) Rev L B Cholmondeley, M A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Dairen (Daini)—Consul, E. L. S. Gordon
Hakodate—Vice Consul F C Greatrex
Kobe—Consul General R. G. E. Forster
" Vice Consul M B T Paake Smith, C B E
Nagasaki—Consul O White
" Karatsu—Consular Agent, M C Adams
Shimonoseki—Consular Agent, R. McKenzie
Osaka—Consul G B Sansom
Seoul—Consul Gen., A H Lay, C M G
" Vice Consul W B Cunningham
Tientsin—Formosa—Cons G H Phipps
Tokyo—Consul C J Davidson, C I E, C V O
Yokohama—Cons Gen. E. H. Holmes
" Vice Consul, R. Boulter
Yokohama, 11 260 miles distant transit, 38
days (via Vancouver, 23 days via Siberia, in pre
war days 14 days).

KERAK, OR TRANSJORDANIA

Emir, H H Abdullah second son of the King
of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921

Kerak (or Transjordan), bounded on the west
by Palestine, on the north by Syria on the east
by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd
has an Arab population of about 500,000 of
whom almost all are Muhammadans the area
is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely
determined The extreme west of the country
is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral indus-
tries are carried on, but the rest of the country
is almost entirely desert The Hejaz Railway
connects Mecca with Amman the latter being
an important station on the Cairo Baghdad
air route

CAPITAL, Amman
British Representative, H St J B Philby,
C I E

KHIVA See Russia.

KURDISTAN

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern
Asia Minor, between Armenia (N), Syria and
Mesopotamia (S), Persia (E), and Turkish
Anatolia (W). The Kurds are a semi nomadic
tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of
Turkish Asia Minor and of N W Persia. They
are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's
Anabasis, and for centuries they lived in
quasi independence, punctuated by raids and
subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the
autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey
and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the
Allied Powers

The area of the country is estimated at 65 000
to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to
3 millions The chief centres are Diarbekr,
Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the
former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the
west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the
Persian dominions. Lake Van (2,000 sq miles
in extent) occupies the central portion of the

former Vilayet of Van. Lake Urmia (1,600 sq
miles in extent), across the Persian border, is
about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters
are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer
and long and severe winter, but cereals, vines
and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the
slopes of the mountains rice is grown in the
hot, well watered plains, while the rich pasture
lands of the slopes and valleys support large
herds of horses, mules and sheep The mineral
wealth of the country is almost entirely un-
developed, but it is believed to be very great,
and there are numerous hot and cold mineral
springs salt is obtained in large quantities in
the neighbourhood of Lake Van

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce
persecutors of the Christians in their districts
and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

• LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste
Premier and Foreign Affairs, Z A. Meierovics.

Minister in London, G W Bisseneek, 24 Gledhow
Gardens South Kensington S W 5
Sec of Legation, Herbert Leepins
Consul General, E. Bihlinsch, 329, High Holborn,
W C 1

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern
shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the
Russian Empire Latvia was proclaimed an
independent state on Nov 18, 1918. Its frontiers
are common with Estonia, Russia, Poland and
Lithuania The constitution is that of a
democratic republic, with universal suffrage
and proportional representation Parliament
(Saeima) consists of a single chamber of 300
members The area being about 41,000 sq miles,
with a population of about 2,000,000

The surface of the country is generally flat
with marshy areas, interspersed with many
lakes Agriculture and dairy farming are the
principal occupations of the people, and there
are many flourishing industries The fisheries
are also of importance The chief exports are
flax, timber, butter, paper and glass chief im-
ports are agricultural machinery and implements
and wood and metal machinery The total
imports in 1922 were valued at 107,000,000 *lats*
(francs). The tonnage of ships entered in 1922
was 1,293,515 tons The chief ports are Riga,
Libau and Windau. In 1923 there were 1,807
miles of railway in operation The revenue in
1923-24 was estimated at 173,000,000 *lats*

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina
(Daugava) river population 280,000, other
centres being Libau (Liepaja) 77,000, Dvinsk
(Daugavpils) 45,000, Mitau (Felga) 25,000, and
Windau (Ventpils) 18,000

FLAG Red, white, red

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister to Latvia (also to
Lithuania and Estonia) John
Charles Tudor Vaughan, C M G,
M V O (1922).
2nd Secretary, P Leigh-Smith.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W de M Egerton,
D S O, R N
Military Attaché, Maj R B Goodden, C B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, J Lowden.
Libau—Vice Consul, A. E. Porter

806 Foreign Countries—Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924-1928), C. D. B. King assumed office Jan. 21, 1920, re-elected for 1924-28

Vice President, H. T. Wesley

Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay

Treasurer, J. Harris

Attorney General, Louis A. Grimes

Postmaster General, A. Kargna

War & Interior, J. F. Cooper

Education, Bernard W. Payne, M.D.

Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt. of U.S.A.), Sidney de la Rue

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant)

Sec. of Legation (*Chargé d'Affaires*), C. W. Dresselhuys

Consul General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury

Buildings Liverpool

Commercial Attaché and Consul, J. F. Grein

27 Mincing Lane, E.C.3

Vice Consul, A. E. Donaldson

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano N.W., a distance of about 350 miles with an area of about 48,000 square miles and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm kernels, piasava, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia, of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

	1921	1922
Revenue, Customs	£51,205	£58,837
Internal	36,411	39,109
Post Office	2,779	1,510
Expenditure	107,109	104,310
External Debt	343,540	303,750
Imports	256,604	237,769*
Exports	170,745	161,215*
Imports from U.K.	54,444	104,747*
Exports to U.K.	112,138	42,297*

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

Flag alternate horizontal stripes (4 White, 6 Red), with a pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to hoist.

Monrovia—Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General (vacant).

Vice Consul, R. C. Stevenson

* First nine months of 1922.

Fernando Po—Vice Consul, Lewis S. May
Monrovia 3,650 miles distant, transit, by tri monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 12 to 20 days

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Johann II. b. Oct. 5, 1849, suc. Nov. 12, 1898.

Administrator, Gustav Schädler (appointed June 9, 1922)

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland, land area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1921) 12,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1921) 693,270,500 francs; expenditure 633,491,500 francs; debt 345,849,500 francs.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.

Minister in London, Monsieur T. Narusevicius

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W.8

1st Sec. (vacant)

and Sec., K. Gineitis

Commercial Attaché, V. K. Backauskas.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suwalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea; the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status are still (Nov. 1923) in progress between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seimas*) of 78 members elected by universal adult suffrage; the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German mark: 1 Lit of 100 cents = one tenth U.S. gold \$; Rate of exchange (Sept. 1923) 1 Lit 45 40 = £1.

CAPITAL, Kovno on the Niemen (pop. 100,000), other centres being Memel, on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavil (25,000).

FLAG, Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and

Estonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan,

C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922)

and Secretary, P. Leigh Smith

Military Attaché, Major R. B. Gooden

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Kovno—Consul, H. H. Cassells

Vice Consul, R. A. Lee (acting)

Transit, 2 days

LUXEMBURG

(Grand Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919, married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince

Felix of Bourbon Parma. *Heir Apparent*,
Prince Jean, born Jan 5, 1921

Minister of State M. Reuter
Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. B. Pescatore
Consulate General in London, 37 Bedford Square,
W C 1

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. It formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German 'Zollverein'. In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands on whose decease 23 Nov. 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U S troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron ore. The revenue in 1921 was estimated at 63,808,926 francs, expenditure 149,773,345 francs; debt (1 Jan. 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG Red, white blue

British Envoy, Rt Hon Sir G. D. Grahame,
G CVO KCMG (1922)

Consul General, M. C. Gurney, C M G M V O
Consul, N. le Gallais

Pro Consul, Etienne Victor

MEMEL

(See also Lithuania.)

Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923 when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. Negotiations are proceeding as to the terms of autonomy upon which it shall be placed under Lithuanian sovereignty. The total area administered is 945 square miles with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

Memel—1 ice Consul, Raleigh Le May

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President, Alvaro Obregón, assumed office Dec. 1, 1920

CABINET (Dec. 1, 1920)

Minister of the Interior, Genl. P. E. Calles

Foreign Affairs, Señor Alberto J. Pani

Finance, Señor A. de la Huerta

Communications, Gen. Aníbal Aguirre

Industry and Commerce, Señor Miguel Alessio Robles

War, General Francisco R. Serrano

Education, Señor José Vasconcelos

Legation, 48 Belgrave Square, S W 1

Consul General in London, Señor Don A. Mascañas, 25, Craven Road, W 2

Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don Rafael Aveleyra, 51 South John Street.

Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don Filiberto Valero, 30, Hill Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long. and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico making in all 32 political divisions, comprehending an area of 766,883 square miles with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,899 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria* or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land and run in mountain torrents between deep cut cañons or "barrancas". The largest fresh water lakes are Chapala, some 50 miles in length, and Patzcuaro and Xochimilco. In the north west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernán Cortés*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1827. From 1827-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1822. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1828 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1834 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Díaz* who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Díaz internal disturbances, in which

* The remains of *Hernán Cortés* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1924, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose coup d'état had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, has caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non recognition of the Obregon administration until foreign interests are treated with the respect customary among enlightened nations. The expropriation, with out payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 824 miles of railroad open on Sept 16 1923 and 40 687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, 'pulque'. Other species of the same plant supply pita, flax and sisal hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great: silver and gold, copper, lead and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woolens and cotton spinning and weaving and other branches of industry are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports nevertheless consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 85 per cent. consist of silver and gold, sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold peso = 50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1923, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 20,000,000 gold pesos in 1923, rising by 2 million gold pesos annually to 22 million gold pesos in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1923, was stated at 208,820,200 gold pesos (= 2,088,202,200 U.S.) of which about one half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.
 Estimated revenue (1923) £216,000,000
 Estimated expenditure 227,000,000
 Total Exports (1919) £26,730,000
 Total Imports (1919) £16,681,000
 Imports from U.K. £1,348,230 £4,366,207
 Exports to U.K. 7,173,840 13,444,493
 Imports from U.S. \$31,455,100 \$195,000,000
 Exports to U.S. 148,926,376 180,000,000
 CAPITAL, Mexico City Pop. (1910), 470,659
 Other towns are Guadalajara (120,000), Puebla (95,000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).

FLAG Three vertical bands green, white, red
 BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £2 750
 In charge of H.M. Legation, H.A.C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Naval Attaché, Capt F.L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.
 Asst. Do. Eng. Com. H.A. Brown, R.N.
 Air Attaché Wing Commander M.G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Translator Capt R. Hollocombe (temp.)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
 Mexico City—Consul General, N. King
 „ Vice Consuls, C.G. Richards, F.J. Wilson (acting)
 Chihuahua—1 vice Consul, Thomas Dale
 Durango—Vice Consul, W.W. Graham
 Gomez Palacio and Torreón—Vice Consul, Patrick A. O'Hea
 Guadalajara—Vice Consul P.G. Holms
 Guanajuato—Cons. Agent W. Hislop
 Pachuca—Vice Consul, S. Waters
 Progreso—Vice Consul H.J. Cameron
 Pro Consul Manuel E. Reyes
 Puebla—1 vice Consul, W. Hardaker
 Salina Cruz—Vice Consul, Frank R. Crowther
 Zacatecas—Consular Agent G.C. Palmer (actg.)
 Colima—Consul D.G.C. MacNeill
 Mazatlan—V. Cons., G.E.S. Watson
 Socumusco—1 vice Consul, R.O. Stevenson
 Tampico—Cons. A.J. de C. Rivers, O.B.E.
 Vice Consul Robert G. Pulford
 Monterrey—1 vice Consul J.B. Sanford
 Pro Consul James M.L. Mackay
 Saltillo—1 vice Consul R.H. Jeffrey
 San Luis Potosi—V. Cons., D.H. E. Nolan.
 Tuxpan—1 vice Consul E.G.S. Strong
 Vera Cruz—Consul, John Hutchison
 Vice Cons. A.R. Hoag
 Orizaba—Vice Consul, S.W. Staupoole
 Puerto Mexico—V. Cons. Dr J.J. Sparks
 Pro Consul Arthur Roddick.
 Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)
 Sovereign Prince Louis Honoré Charles Anthony, born July 12, 1870, acc. June 25, 1922.
 Hereditary Appoint, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois), born Sept. 30 1898, mar. March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a son, Prince Rainier, born May, 1923.
 Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Pilette
 Secretary of State, M. François Roussel

Consul General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Eustonmore Gardens, W. 2.
 1 vice-Consul, C.N. Foreman
 Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east. It is about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco

FLAG, Red and white

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh O.B.E. (Nice)

„ Vice Consul, Lt. Col. H. P. Meares, O.B.E.

MONTENEGRO See YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO

(Maghreb el aksa)

French and Spanish Protectorate

Sultan, Moulay Yusef, C.M.G., proclaimed Aug. 18, 1912

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situated in the north west of the African Continent, between 27° – 36° N lat. and 1° 11° $40'$ W long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N and 36° N is the headland Ghibli which encloses a bay containing the port of Asadii formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911–1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government—From the end of the 8th century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Hili having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the

eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs and at the *Algeiras Conference* in January, 1906 an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1912 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV by his brother Hafid who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulay Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the protecting power. In addition to France, the Kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish sphere of influence. In this Spanish zone there were tribal risings in 1912, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1912 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. Ceuta, in 35° $54'$ N lat. and 5° $18'$ W long, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucemas and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. Pending further negotiations the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, buades, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zone the franc the Spanish and the *Hasani peneta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinfra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides

for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador. Inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor car. The principal Harbours are Tetuan, Tangier, El Arish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, Mehedra, and Mogador.

	1921	1922
Total Imports	fcs 1,085,413,544	966,990,151
Total Exports	315,766,317	256,263,497
Imports from U.K.	163,864,857	47,203,408
Exports to U.K.	144,686,697	32,559,534

CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 70,539.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,666) Rabat (30,953), Salée (24,200), Tangier (45,000) Casablanca (101,600) Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (21,495), and Safi (26,396).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tangier—British Agent and Consul General, Malcolm Arnold Robertson, C M G (1921).

£3,000

and Secretary, W M Codrington
Interpreter and Secretary, A Irwin, C M G
Vice Consul, Lt Col Gilbert Mackenzie, M C,
G C Alchin, M C (acting), A Williamson Napier (acting)

Pro-Consul, L Morillo

Arzilar—Consul Agent, I L Benshiton

Larache—Vice Consul, L Forde (acting).

Pro-Consul, N C E H Taylor

Tetuan—Vice Consul, C A W Were

Pro Consul, Albert F Morillo

Casa Blanca—Consul, C E Heathcote-Smith,

O B E.

Vice Consul, R H Broome

Marrakesh—Vice Consul, C F Green (acting).

Mazagan—Vice Consul, T G Spinney

Mogador—Vice Consul, F H W Stonehewer

Bird.

Safi—Vice Consul, G H Selous

Pro-Consul, E La Fontaine Hunot.

Rabat—Consul, E G Lomas, O B E

Pro Consul, Elias Bensande

Fez—Vice Consul,

Pro Consul, Charles Weston

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO,

Tangier Sec., L J Brown,

Tangier is distant from London about 1,500 miles, transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Nederland)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III, Nov 23, 1890. mar, Feb 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1858, married the late King, Jan. 9, 1890, who died November 23, 1909, acted as Regent 1890-1898.

MINISTRY (Sept 7, 1928).

Minister of Interior and of Agriculture, Jonkheer

Dr Ch J M Ruys de Beerenbrouck

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr H A van Karnebeek

Colonies, M S de Graaff

Justice Dr Th Heemskerck

War, M J J C van Dyk

Ways and Communications, Prof G J van Swaay

Finance, M U Collin

Education, Dr J Th de Visser

Labour, Commerce and Industry, Prof P J M

Aalberse

Navy, M E P Westerveld

Minister in London Jonkheer Dr R de Marees

van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane

W 1

Chancery 42 Seymour Street, W 1

Counsellor, R C T Roomsale Nepveu

Attaché Dr W F L Graaf van Bylandt

Director of the Chancery, H N Brouwer, 3 Atney

Road, Putney S W 15

Commercial Attaché, B S Jacob

Horticultural Adviser B Gerritzen

Consul Gen. Dr J Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham

Street, W 1

Vice Consul Dr H G von Oven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate

on the North Sea, in lat 50° 45'—53° 34' N and

long 3° 22'—7° 14' E, consisting of 11 provinces,

and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles,

with a population in August 1922, of 7,029,881.

The majority, about three fifths, belong to the

several Reformed Churches, and the remainder

are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews.

The land is generally flat and low intersected

by numerous canals and connecting rivers—

in fact, a network of water courses. The

principal rivers are the Rhine Maas, and

Yssel with the mouths of the Schelde. The

chief native products are herrings and other

fish cattle horses, swine, sheep, poultry eggs,

seed potatoes oats rye wheat, barley, beans,

peas, buckwheat beetroot, chicory, flax hemp

tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal

manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine,

cocoa chocolate linen, rich damasks cottons

woollens, cigars and other manufactured to

bacco candles, confectionery, earthenware and

pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and

pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery,

sugar bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes,

starch, potato flour engines metal substances

works of art in gold and silver, incandescent

lamps machinery, motors, paper, printing, oil,

beer 'geneva' and other liquors. Diamond

cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals

is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,177 miles of

railroad open in 1918, and 5,449 miles of tele

graph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec 31,

1922, consisted of 570 steam and motor vessels

and 320 sailing vessels etc. In 1922, 14,074

vessels (48,307,000 cubic metres) entered, and

14,138 vessels (46,554,000 cubic metres) cleared

at the various ports. An Act for the damming

and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in

1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a

conscript army, with an annual levy of 29,300

men, producing a first-line army of 251,000, or

(including reserves) 327,000 all ranks. The

Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1921, of 90

ships (4 of them ironclads, and 1 protected

cruiser).

Education.—Private State aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial, Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1920.	1922
Revenue (Budget)	fl 604,832,447	fl 590,865,700
Expenditure (Budget)	611,358,605	638,948,405
Public Debt (1920) —		
Interest bearing	Funded Debt	
(1) Ordinary	fl 1,074,166,000	
(2) War crisis Debt	961,090,000	
Non interest bearing	Floating	
Debt	719,498,000	

Total fl 2,754,754,000

	1921	1922
Imports	fl 2,240,819,103	fl 2,027,598,760
Exports	1,369,598,600	1,221,231,211
Imports from U.K.	312,527,169	323,858,937
Exports to U.K.	360,780,300	310,534,678
COURT CAPITAL, The Hague Pop (1923)	366,336	
COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam population (1923)	696,484	
and Rotterdam population (1923)	531,866	
Utrecht had over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census		

BRITISH LEGATION (Westende 12 The Hague)

British Minister Sir Charles M. Marling, K.C.M.G. C.B. (1922) £5,000

1st Secretary, H. J. Seymour

2nd Secretary, Sir Adrian W. M. Bullitt, Bart.

Commercial Secretary (15 van Weede van Dijkveldtstraat, The Hague), h. V. Lanning, O.B.E.

Natal Attaché, Capt W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., B.N.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt Col A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist Francis A. Chambers

Asst. Archivist, H. Speck

Hon. Chaplain, Rev R. A. C. Bevan

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

The Hague—Consul I. M. Prillewitz

Pro-Consuls, F. A. Chambers, W. E. Ransom

Batavia (Java)—Consul General, J. Crosby C.I.F., O.B.E.

Consul H. A. N. Bluett

Vice Consul, J. Drummond Hogg, M.B.E.

Amoyang—Consul Agent Charles M. Pillitt

Macassar (Celebes)—Vice Consul, Lazarus S. Arathoon

Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice Consul, J. Morton

Samarang—Vice Cons., A. R. King

Pro-Consuls M. C. Warren, C. C. Knight

Souabaya—Vice Cons., J. Bailey

Curaçao—Consul

Paramaribo—See Surinam

Rotterdam—Consul General W. N. Duun

Vice Consuls, E. J. Gorst, M.C. (acting)

A. W. J. Muller, Norman Smith (acting)

Pro-Consuls, C. S. Demange, F. W. Cresswell

Dordrecht—Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, Jun

Flushing—Vice Consul, Pieter de Bruyne

* fl 12 106 = 51 (nominal) Oct. 1923, fl. 11 60 = 41

† An Act of Oct. 20, 1920 authorized a forced loan of 100,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 5 p.c. and redeemable at par in 1924.

Amsterdam—Cons. General Henry Iom, M.B.E.

Vice Consul R. Wilburn

Harlingen—Vice Consul J. H. Kuhlman

Leeuwarden—Vice Consul R. Buismann

Ymuiden—Vice Consul, M. C. Zurnhulen

Surinam—Consul,

Vice Consul Rev W. L. Kissack, M.A.

Nickerie—Vice Consul, Charles Spence.

Transit, 12 hours

NETHERLANDS COLONIES

TOTAL AREA 832,473 square miles

POPULATION (1920) 49,514,038

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital Batavia pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS Sumatra (area, 162,000 sq. miles), Java and Madura (51,000 sq. miles), the Netherlands Borneo (125,000 sq. miles), Celebes Island (72,000 sq. miles), Moluccas (44,000 sq. miles), Timor Islands (18,000 sq. miles), with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1920) of 34,984,171 and produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population besides furnishing sugar (29,272,103 piculs produced in 1922) tobacco tea coffee tin and other products for exportation (customs receipts, 1922 43,367,388 fl.). The outlying islands are frequently administered by their own princes subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1922) a colonial army of 1,349 officers and 31,695 men. The colonial revenue for 1921 was about 769,689,000 guilders and the expenditure about 1,055,173,000 guilders. The exports for private account amounted in 1921 for Java Madura and the other outlying islands to 1,193,709,000 florins while the imports for the same year amounted to 1,117,428,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports 1921 13,150,025 guilders exports 6,562,014 guilders) embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1922) 108,241 inhabitants, and in the West Indies CURAÇAO (imports, 12,566,036 guilders exports 12,763,971 guilders population 33,232) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands having an area of 436 square miles with a population of 21,731 (imports, 1,811,924 florins exports, 627,365 florins).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1920	1921	1922
Exports to U.K.	£35,020,944	£35,504,167	
Imports from U.K.	23,661,768	24,073,000	

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Señor Don Bartolomé Martínez

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Cuadra

Pasos

Chargé d'Affaires (London Legation), Señor Don

Eduardo Pérez Triana, 49 St. James's St. S.W.

Consul in London Señor Don Narciso Lacayo 65

Bishopsgate, E.C. 2

Vice Consul, Wyness B. Gauld

The largest State of Central America with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 9° 45'—13° N. lat. and 83° 40'—87° 28' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 626,119, of whom about three quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians,

besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a primitive state.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c) tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of telegraph and 1,440 miles of telephone. Good roads are very few and transportation especially in the rainy season (May Nov), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1911	1912.
Public revenue	*C\$3,794,039	C\$3,659,689
Public expenditure	2,776,518	2,638,345
External debt (Feb 1)	5,891,927	5,431,581
Internal debt (do)	3,451,500	3,383,200
Exports	8,070,949	7,903,445
Imports	5,309,908	5,123,505
Exports to U K	109,474	224,778
Imports from U K	654,426	425,498

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839. Leon, 36,318, Granada, 16,773.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., (vacant).

Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, T I Rees.

Vice Consul, H J Thompson

Corinto—Vice Consul, J L Griffith.

Granada—Cons Agent, T Cranehaw

Leon—Vice Consul W O Labern.

Matagalpa—Vice Consul, Alex. Potter

Bluefields—Consul R. O Rees (acting).

Distant 5,800 miles, transit, 30 days.

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov 18, 1905, married 1896 H R H Princess Maud (b Nov 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b July 2, 1903.

* CG = Córdoba, worth 52 U.S.

CABINET (March 5, 1903)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, A. T Berge.

Foreign Affairs, C F Michelet.

Agriculture, A Venger

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, T B Saelen

Justice, C L Rolfsen

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, J H Rye

Holmboe

Public Works O Middlethun

Social Affairs, O S. Klingenberg

Defence, K W Weiring

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S W 10

Offices of Legation, Norway House Cooksput Street, S W 1

Counsellor, P H. Birkeland.

1st Secretary (vacant)

Naval Attaché, Commdr K Prestrud R N N

Commercial Counsellor, C F Smith

Consul General G K Conradi 36 King St, E C 2.

Vice Consul, Th V Aass

Norway, an independent kingdom founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17 1814) was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov 4, 1814, to June 7 1905 when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storting", which is divided into two sections chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills called Odelsting and "Lagting". Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces or fylker, and comprises an area of 246,130 sq miles with a population (1900) of 2,449,775. The coast line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous consisting of elevated and barren table lands separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one thirtieth part of the country forests cover nearly one fourth, the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 to 11 per cent are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (\$85,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 60,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 360,000 all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 27 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 7 submarines and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by

local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1922 by 2,300 students.

Communications—The total length of railways open in 1922 was 2,128 miles of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June 1922, was 16,920 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan 1 1923, consisted of 3,740 vessels of 1,679,400 net tons. The earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1922 to about 462,000,000 kroner.

	1920-21 Kroner	1921-22 Kroner
Ordinary Revenue	402,242,800	458,525,300
Expenditure	477,206,700	521,708,600
Public Debt (June 30, 1920)	1,215,959,799	1,307,473,232
Total Imports	1,461,000,000	1,314,000,000
Total exports	638,000,000	787,000,000
Imports from U K	376,622,800	294,260,800
Exports to U K	175,076,500	228,609,600

CAPITAL Christiania Pop (Dec 1, 1920) 258,483. Other large towns are Bergen (91,443), Trondheim (55,030), and Stavanger (43,778).
FLAG Red with white bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Hon R O Lindley, C B
C B E (1923) £4,500
1st Secretary, E J Hope Vere
2nd Secretary, D F Howard, M C
Commercial Secretary, C L Paus, C B E
Naval Attaché, Capt W de M Egerton, D S O, R N
Military Attaché, Col. W Robertson, D S O
Translator, W H Weedon (temp)
Hon Chaplain, Rev G E Mooney M B E, M A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Christiania—Consul E G Cable
" Vice Cons, N Vorley & Cartwright
Pro Consul, J C Alid
*Aalesund—V Cons, Otto Tyrholm
†Arendal—Vice Consul, Emil Kallevig
Bergen—Consul H C Dick, M B E.
" Vice Consul, I J Drummin
" Pro Consul, Einar Gran
Bodo—Vice Cons M Christoffersen, M B E
*Christiansund—Vice Cons, Carl Reinhardt
*Christiansund—V C, J C Loennechen
*Drammen—Vice Cons Johannes Sveas
*Fredrikshald—Vice Consul W J Thompson.
*Fredrikstad—Vice Cons Oscar Thils, M B E.
*Haugesund—V C, Johannes Sundfor
*Larvik—Vice Consul O Johannsen
" Pro Consul, R C Nielsen
*Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice Consul John Berg
*Mandal—Vice Cons H P Tallaksen
*Molde—Vice Consul, Peter F Dahll
*Moss—Vice Consul, Johan J H Vogt.
*Namsos—V C, Theodor Sommerschildt
*Narvik—Vice Cons, J N Aagaard, M B E.
*Porsgrund—V Cons, Christen Knudsen
*Riseir—Vice Consul, A F Finne
*Sarpeborg—Vice Cons, Alfred Chappell.

* Under the superintendence of Bergen
† Under the superintendence of Christiania.

*Skien—Vice Consul, C Stousland
" Pro Consul, C P Winsnes
*Stavanger—Vice Cons, T D Spence
" Pro Consul, Charles H Erakine
*Tonsberg—Vice Cons—H Waalmann
*Tromsø—Vice Cons, Andreas Gabrielsen
*Trondhjem—V Cons, Francis Kjeldsberg, O B E, M V O
" Pro Consul, S Christensen
Vardo—Vice Consul Leif Olsen
Christiania, 656 miles, transit, 59 hours.

OMAN Ser Arabia.

PANAMA

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1920-1924), Belisario Porras, assumed office Oct 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (Nov 14 1922)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Rodolfo Chiari
Foreign Affairs, Narciso Garay
Finance, Eusebio A Morales
Public Instruction, Octavio Mendez Pereira.
Public Works (Fomento), Juan A Jimenez

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul General, Don Archibaldo Boyd, Cooper
Building Church Street, Liverpool
Consul in London (acting), Don C J Dunbar Mac Connell
232 Finsbury Pavement House, E C 2
Consul in Birmingham, S Sauri

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 422,522 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coffee, tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£1,065,000	£1,100,783
Expenditure	£1,540,000	£1,257,426
Imports	£2,306,871	£2,053,709
Exports	512,931	497,496
Imports from U K	£305,095	£280,893
Exports to U K	138,938	65,504

The total value of supplies purchased for the Canal Zone Commissaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was \$8,096,039 (U.S.Cy)
The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1920), 66,851.
Colon had a population in 1920 of 32,230.

FLAG Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons Gen., Maj Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. F L Tottenham, C B E, R N
Asst Asstnt, Eng Comm H A Brown, R N

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Panama—*Vice Consul*, E S Humber R K Jopson.

Bocas del Toro—*Vice Consul*, W H Ponton

Colon—*Consul*, Constantine Graham

Vice-Consul H W Border (retg)

Pro Consul Lincoln Delgado

Panama 4,650 miles transit from Liverpool direct every ten days 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 28 days and New York, 24 days

PAPACY, The

Sovereign Pontiff (260th) His Holiness Pope Pius XI (Achille Ratti) born at Deslo, March 31, 1857 elected Pope (in succession to Benedict XV) Feb 6 1922

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the *Sovereign Pontiff* of the Western Church and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon Sir Odo Russell, K C V O, C B (1922)

1st Secretary, C J F Dormer, M V O

Temporary Secretary R Thynne

PARAGUAY

(*República del Paraguay*)

President (ad interim) Dr Eligio Ayala

Foreign Affairs Dr Rogelio Ibarra

Finance, Dr Luis A Riart

Justice and Instruction Dr Isaacro Diaz Leon

War and Marine, Col Manlio Scheunert

Interior, Dr Modesto Guagliari

Minister in London (vacant)

Consul-General in London (apt Ernesto Ibañez (acting), 24, Chiswell House Finsbury Pavement

An inland State of South America situate between 20°–6° 30' S lat and 54°–62° W long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 75,700 square miles and it contains a population of about 800,000

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez 1840–1863. In 1864 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cord* March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and

ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción, but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods, while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu, or endless, is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia. It is practically a dead level though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice sugar cane, ground nuts, and other tropical and sub tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods and a market abroad. Stock raising, lumbering, tobacco growing and the gathering of Yerba (Paraguay tea) are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway 232 miles in length which belongs to an English company connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asunción to Buenos Aires (585 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

Revenue (Estimate)	1921-2	£802,066
Expenditure (do)	1921-2	£802,574
Foreign Debt (Dec 31, 1922)		1,315,152
Internal Debt (do)	1921-2	429,067
Imports	1921	£1,671,784
Exports	1921	1,862,344
Imports from U K	1921	346,784
Exports to U K	1921	2,266

Exchange (Aug 1923), for cheques on London, about \$40 to £1

CAPITAL, Asunción Population, 80,000

FLAG Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band)

British Minister, Sir B F Alston, K C M G (1922).

Asunción—Consul (with local rank of First Sec) and *Chargé d'Affaires* (in absence of Minister), F W Paris.

PERSIA

(Mamlik i mahrusseh i Iran.)

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, b June 29, 1898, suc July 17, 1909, crowned July 22 1914
 Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, b Feb 19, 1899.

CABINET (Oct 30, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, Sardar Sepah.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zuka ul Mulk.

Interior, Mirza Kassim Khan

Justice, Muazed es Sultaneh

Finance, Mirza Mahmud Khan

Education and Health, Sulaiman Mirza.

Posts and Telegraphs, Khudayar Khan

Envoy Extra and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftahes Saltaneh, KCMG, 47 Bramham Gardens, S W 5

Counsellor Prince Nader Mirza Arasteh
 1st Sec., Fathollah Khan Noury Monazem es Saltaneh

3rd Secs, Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou, Abdul Hossein Khan Ansari

Attache, Mirza Abdul Hossein Khan Meftah
 Hon. Attache's Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri
 Farid es Saltaneh Prince Anowshiravan
 Mirza Salour

Consul General in London, Sir Harry Foster
 8a Victoria Street, S W 1

Persia—called by the natives Iran—comprises an area of 630,000 sq ms, with a population estimated at 20,000,000. By the Anglo Russian Convention of Aug, 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia while marking out certain regions in S E and N W Persia respectively in which each had for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. On Aug 9, 1919, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Persia, and to provide a loan of £2,000,000 in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State. This agreement was however, never put into force, and was denounced by the Persian Government (with the concurrence of Great Britain) in Feb, 1921.

In March 1921 Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (inter alia) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

Persia is mostly an arid table land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Moham Merah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles

of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack animals. The cost of carriage is therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanik to Tehran via Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiahs Muhammadans, but there are many adherents of Bahlam (an eclectic form of Deistic religions) and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec, 1905. In Aug, 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer ud Din, admitting the need for reforms granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammad Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr ul Mulk, until 1914).

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913-14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 80 per cent of the total trade of the country. The sea borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas and Mohammerah, and via Baghdad and Duzdap. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade

(In thousands of kranes)

	Imports	Exports	Total
1913-14	647,165	455,840	1,103,005
1914-15	499,383	395,058	894,441
1915-16	614,108	377,125	991,233
1916-17	494,771	432,895	927,666
1917-18	468,066	328,714	796,780
1918-19	476,287	270,869	747,156
1919-20	629,793	367,817	997,610
1920-21	482,352	355,617	837,969
1921-22	609,775	508,044	1,117,820

The value of the kran has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 kranes to £1 sterling, in 1922-23 the exchange value was about 4½d.

In 1921-22 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea. The principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol and fruits.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000), other large towns are Tabriz (280,000), Isfahan (200,000),

Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000)

FLAG White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul General Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart. C.M.G. £5,000
 Counsellor, E. St. J. D. Monson
 2nd Secretary, R. H. Hadow M.C.
 3rd Secretary, M. H. Huxley
 Oriental Secretary, G. T. Havard
 Head of Oriental Chancery Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
 Military Attaché Lt. Col. M. Saunders D.S.O.
 Asst. do., Capt. R. P. L. Ranking M.C.
 Physician, Anthony R. Neigam M.D.
 Architect, F. Humphreys

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tehran—Consul General (see above)
 „ Vice Consul, A. C. Frost (acting) A.J.
 (Gardener) (acting) A. W. Davis (acting)
 Hamadan, Vice Consul, H. R. D. Gibbon Merv penny
 Resht—Vice Consul T. V. Brennan (acting)
 Bushire—Consul Gen. & Political Resident, Col. A. P. Trevor C.S.I., C.I.F.
 „ Consul, Maj. G. W. Anson, O.B.E.
 „ Consular Agent, Dr. S. G. Jackson
 Bandar Abbas—Consul G. A. G. Munghavin
 Langkah—Consular Agent Dr. S. G. Jackson
 Isfahan—Consul Gen., E. Binstow
 „ Vice Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor
 Sultanabad—V. Consul, F. P. Hutton (acting)
 Yezd—Vice Consul C. F. Ireadwell (acting)
 Kerman—Consul Lt. Col. I. B. H. Haworth
 „ Vice Consul, Clarmont P. Skrine I.C.S.
 (Hon.) Nasirullah Khan
 Bam—Vice Consul (vacant)
 Kermanshah—Consul N. P. Cowan
 Meshed—Consul Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India,
 Lt. Col. F. B. Prideaux C.S.I., C.I.F.
 „ Vice Consul, A. A. Hopcroft
 Ahwaz—Consul, Capt. E. G. Peel
 „ Vice Consul, Capt. E. H. Gastrell
 Mohammerah—Consul C. H. Lincoln (acting)
 Seistan & Kawn—Consul P. J. Gould
 „ Vice Consul, Maj. Davis Merv C.I.T.
 Birjand—Vice Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (acting)
 Duzdop—Vice Consul, Capt. C. J. Hoskins
 Shiraz—Consul, H. C. Chick C.I.E.
 Tabriz—Consul, N. Worrall
 „ Vice Consul, J. A. Gray
 BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Tehran,
 Bushire and Mohammerah
 Transit to Tehran, 20 days, and to Caucasus via
 Baghdad about 45 days

PERSIAN GULF

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 634)

PERU

(República del Perú)

President (1919-1924) Señor Augusto B. Leguía,
 G.B.E., assumed office Aug. 9, 1919.

MINISTRY (March 8, 1921).

Premier and Justice and Education, Dr. J. E. Ego Aguirre

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Pedro Rada y Gamio
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Salomón.
 Public Works, Dr. Max Flo Medina.

Finance and Commerce, Dr. Abraham Rodríguez Dulanto.

War, Dr. Huamán de los Heros
 Marine, Señor A. Valle Riestra

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Agustín G. Ganoza, 28 Holland Park, W. 11
 1st Sec. Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreliher
 Naval Attaché, Capitán Federico Taboada
 Civil Attaché, Señor Don L. A. de Souza Freyre
 Señor Dr. Don Alvaro Pinillos Golcochea,
 Señor Don Juan Fry
 Honorary Civil Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Enrique Caballero

Consulate General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4

Consul General, Señor Don Oscar Víctor Salomón
 Vice Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Vargas
 Con. Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguía
 Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Eulogio del Solar
 Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Allaga

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31' 20" and 19° 13' 9" latitude and between 69° and 81° 19' W. The territory between 17° 47' 9" and 19° 13' S is occupied by Chile as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882, in 1922 this "falsa" Africa question was submitted to arbitration by treaty between Peru, Chile and the arbitration is still in progress. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population (1922) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1542), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 28, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes running parallel to the Pacific coast the highest points being Huascarán (22,050 feet) Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa (or Misti) volcano (20,073 feet), Huallaga (20,000 feet), and Llama, Tuvora and Saraguro, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the costa, west of the Andes, the sierra or western slopes of the Andes, the punas or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, and the inward slopes (montaña) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current. Its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased. It is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilisation. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for

cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458 and in 1920 at £265,972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper, manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In Jan–June, 1923 the U.S.A. sent 36 per cent of the imports and took 34 per cent of the exports, while the U.K. sent 22.5 per cent and took 19 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1920) was about 1,284 miles. In 1923 about 200 miles of new lines were under construction. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks. The Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow and a destroyer bought from the French Government and a submarine. There is a military aerodrome at Chorrillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1921	1922
Public revenue	*£5,479,690	*£6,164,750
Public expenditure	5,660,718	6,033,740
Total Debt	7,825,517	10,247,022
Total imports	15,521,706	20,592,254
Total exports	31,222,322	28,692,870
Imports from U.K.		2,024,903
Exports to U.K.		6,592,071

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920) 176,467. Other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG—Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Lord Herbert Hervey (1923) £3,000.
Chargé d'Affaires J. P. Trant.
Naval Attaché, Capt G. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng. Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lima—Vice Cons., John H. Lee.
 Callao—Consul, J. P. Trant.
 " Vice-Consul, A. J. Hill.
 " Vice-Consul, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N.
 " Pro-Consul, H. E. Young.
 Arequipa—Pro-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
 Moledo—Vice-Consul, G. H. J. Marshall.
 Puyo—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.

* Peruvian £200 = (Sept. 1920) £200.

Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice Consul, H. E. Dawson.

Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.
 Vice Consul,

Lima, 7,000 miles transit *via* Southampton, 30–35 days, or *via* New York & Colon, 19–25 days.

POLAND

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. Wojciechowski, born 1865, elected Dec. 20, 1922.

MINISTRY (May 29, 1923)

Premier, W. Witos.
 Foreign Affairs, M. Seyda.
 Interior, L. Kiernik.
 Agriculture, G. Gosielcki.
 Education, Dr. S. Głabinski.
 Finance, Ladislas Głabinski.
 Commerce, Ladislas Kucharski.
 Public Health, Dr. G. Bujański.
 Railways, Leon Karłinski.
 Posts and Telegraphs, J. Moszczynski.
 Justice, S. Nowodworski.
 Public Works, J. Lopuszański.
 Labour, Louis Darowski.
 War, Gen. S. Szeptycki.

Minister in London, Konstanty Kirmunt.
 Legation, 47 Portland Place, W. 1.
 Councillor of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* (ad interim), John Ciechanowski.
 1st Secretary, Count Edward Raczyński.
 2nd do., M. Boleślas Biega.
 3rd do., Capt. Roman Michałowski.
 Consul, London, K. Komienowski.
 Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rukowski, K.C.M.G.
 Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziełł.
 Vice Consul, J. L. Byszewski.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November 1918 and under the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th century Polish Commonwealth. This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District) and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N; the Republic of Czechoslovakia in the S; the Kingdom of Rumania in the E; Soviet Russia in the E and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population at the 1921 census of 27,160,000 (of whom 28,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow

of about 220,000 sq kilometres, containing a population of about 2,500,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

GOVERNMENT—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1922, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

PRODUCTION—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar beet. The live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc lead ore, mineral and potassium salts and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields, the output of crude oil (1921) was 831,700 tons (1920) 765,000 tons (1921) 704,870 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

DEFENCE—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence is being organized.

EDUCATION—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno. Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

COMMUNICATIONS—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta and Pilica, of which about 1,500 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

FINANCE—The revenue for 1922 was estimated at 458,600,000,000, and the expenditure at 591,634,000,000, showing a deficit of nearly 123 milliards of Polish marks, which will be partly met by a loan and partly by credit operations. In accordance with laws of Feb. 26, 1919, and Sept. 26, 1922, a new currency (*Zloty*) is being considered, the *Zloty* being of the value of one 300th of a kilogram of gold.

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings, population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry, Lwow or Lemberg (229,000), Posen on the Warta (170,000), Cracow, on the Vistula (128,000), Vilna (129,000), Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION

No. 12, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw
British Minister Sir William Grenfell Max
Muller, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.V.O. (1921) £4,500
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, O.B.E. (acting).

and Secretary, W. St. C. H. Roberts, M.C.

3rd H. L. Farquhar, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, C. C. Barling

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter

Commercial Secretary, R. E. Kimens, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Comr. E. B. C. Dickens D.S.O.,

R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt. Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.

Archivist, W. Edmund Massey

BRITISH CONSULATES

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleja Jerosolimskie), Consul,
F. Savory, O.B.E.

Boryslaw—Vice Consul, H. R. Wright

Katowice—Vice Consul, R. M. Buchan

Lemberg—V. C., Lt. Col. J. J. Whitehead, D.S.O.

Posen—Vice Consul,

" Pro Consul, B. W. A. Massey

PORTUGAL

(Republica Portuguesa.)

President, Manoel Teixeira Gomez, O.B.E., assumed
office Oct. 6, 1923

CABINET (Oct. 6, 1923).

Prime Minister and Interior (and War ad int.),

Senhor Antonio Maria da Silva, O.B.E.

Foreign Affairs, Senhor Domingos Leite Pereira

Justice, Dr. Antonio de Abreu Ferrao

Finance, Senhor Velhinho Correia.

Colonies, Capt. Alfredo Rodriguez Gaspar

Instruction, Senhor Joao José da Conceicao

Camoesas

Commerce, Senhor Joao T. de Q. Vaz Guedes

Marine, Capt. Abel Fontoura da Costa.

Labour, Senhor Alberto da Rocha Saraiva.

Agriculture, Senhor J. A. de Melo Castro Ribeiro

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

Senhor 12 Gloucester

Place, Portman Square, W. 1

1st Secretary, Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E.

Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1

2nd Secretaries, Senhor H. G. da Silva, Senhor

J. de Lima Santos

Naval Attaché, Comr. F. Branco

Military Attaché, Col. A. I. Ferraz, D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul General

(London), Senhor O. G. Potter, 12, Tavilton St.,

Gordon Square, W. 1

Vice Consul (London), Maj. M. C. V. Hurst,

11 Portland Place, W. 1

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8' N lat. and 6° 15'—

9° 30' W long. being 360 miles in length from

N to S, and averaging about 100 in breadth

from E to W. Continental Portugal contains

an area of 35,500 square miles with a population

in 1920 of 6,399,355 and the Portuguese Colonies

a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a popu-

lation estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and

Madeira are regarded not as colonies, but as

a part of continental Portugal. The chief

products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax,

hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts, in the

lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons,

figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests

of oak, chestnut, sea pine, and cork, the culti-

vation of the vine and the olive being among

the chief branches of industry, the rich red

wine known to us as "port" is shipped from

Oporto. Its mineral products are important—

copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese

iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its

hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manu-

factures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen

and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware.

goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent of wine which is the chief industrial product of the country. Others are cork, cattle, copper ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 125,966. In 1918, 5,566 vessels, of 3,284,995 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure, this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers and 3 submarines and 4 gunboats, acquired in England (1900), and 6 ex-Austrian destroyers, manned by about 4,800 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lycées. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1291) had 1,500 matriculated students in 1910.

Revenue (estimate)	*\$79,287,855
Expenditure (estimate)	\$72,478,835
External debt (1921)	£36,000,000
Internal debt (1921)	*\$2,000,000,000

Imports	*\$260,553,375
Exports	123,373,250
Imports from U.K. (1922)	£4,600,000
Exports to U.K. (1922)	4,300,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920) 500,276. Oporto had a population (1920) of 215,330.

FLAG Green and red with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador Hon. Sir Laurence D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1923) £4,000.
1st Secretary H. A. Grant Watson.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. Gen. Hon. Sir C. F. Backville West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Lord Douglas Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator R. P. Ray.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lisbon—Consul S. G. Irvine.
V. Cons., Charles Broughton (acting).
Belem—V. Cons. Charles J. French Duff.
Faro and Tavira—Vice Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—V. Cons., José P. d. Azevedo.
Setúbal—Vice Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Chinde—Vice Consul, G. H. E. Mercer.
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., B. E. Kay M.B.E.
" Vice Consul (vacant).
" Pro-Consul, Bernard England.
Loanda—Consul General, A. E. Hutcheon.
V. Cons., Archie Collins.
Londrina—Cons. Agent A. R. Cadman.

* The \$ (pounds) is valued at par at 48 sid the present Exchange value (Oct. 2, 1923) is 48d.

Lobito—Vice Cons., Ely Manham (acting).
Sao Thomé—V. Cons. P. E. Bunker (acting).
Lorenzo Marques—Consul General, Harry Elford Dickie.

" Vice Consul A. T. Long O.B.E.
Beira—Vice Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Mozambique—V. Cons., J. E. Broadbent.
Porto Amélia—Vice Consul, F. Basil Boddington.

Quilimane—Leslie H. Yeoman (acting).
Tete—Consular Agent A. J. Correa.
Macao (China)—Consul General, The Consul General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, L. C. Hobson.

Oporto—Consul C. A. Edmond.
" Vice Consul, Harold E. Jones.
Figueira—Vice Consul, George Laidley.
" Pro Consul, George L. Laidley.
Viana and Caminha—Vice Consul Manuel P. M. de Lemos.

Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul General, R. C. F. Mangham.

St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul R. I. Hayes (acting).
" Vice Cons. B. C. Morley (temp).

Fajal—Vice Consul G. E. Davies.
St. George—Cons. Agent J. I. Cardozo.
St. Vincent—Vice Consul, Leonard H. Leach.
St. Jago—Vice Consul.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon (Branches at 39 Rua do Choupelo Oporto and 81 Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon distance 1,110 miles transit 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10 £223,000 imports, £1,316,000 exports £220,000.

MACAO in China, on the Canton River has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1920-21 \$2,631,981.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island) in the Malay Archipelago has an area of 7,450 square miles with a population of 300,000. Revenue 1920-21 \$803,859 expenditure, \$803,859.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1919-20, \$2,783,196.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA on the west coast of Africa has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1921-22 \$3,698,000 expenditure, \$2,939,846.

SÃO THOMÉ AND PRINCEIPES ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1920-21 \$2,582,597 expenditure, \$2,373,660.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1921-22, \$22,507,000 expenditure, \$22,507,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyassa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1921-22, \$22,749,636 expenditure, \$22,749,636, total trade, 1917-8, (imports and exports), \$28,500,000. A scheme for a trans-

continental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control

Trade of Colonies with U K

Imports from U K (1921) £3,506,462
Exports to U K (1921) 2,083,364

ROMANIA.

(Roumania)

King, Ferdinand born August 24, 1865 succeeded his uncle Oct. 10, 1914, mar Jan 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, born Oct 15, 1893

MINISTRY (Oct 29, 1923)

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Ion T. C. Bratianu

Foreign Affairs, Ion G. Duca.

War, Gen. Mărculesco

Public Instruction, Dr. C. Angelesco

Public Health, M. Saveanu

Social Welfare, M. Chibulesco

Public Worship and Arts, M. Lepadat

Finance, Vinilia Bratianu

Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinesco

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1

Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S W 7

1st Secretary, Radu T. Djuvara

2nd Secretary, M. Nicolas Mishu jr

Military Attaché, Col 1 Antonesco

Consul, M. Marcu Beza

Honorary do, M. N. Gologan 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton

Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michalesco

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica* the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, the Dobruja, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1876) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the Dobruja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania

fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of Bessarabia, Transylvania, Bukovina, and part of the Banat of Temesvár. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq miles, and the 1924 population of 7,000,000 has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery. The wheat crop for 1922 was 2,504,045 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,888,792 acres) and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica. The workers in the oilfields number about 50,000 and are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry, the production of petroleum was 1,385,225 tons in 1913, 2,168,414 tons in 1921, and 2,368,000 tons in 1922. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe, the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 100 hectares have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumanian-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,776 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and

Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom, railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

Budget revenue	1928-29
Budget expenditure	1928-29
Public debt (April 1, 1928)	1928-29
Total imports (1916-17)	1928-29
Total exports (1916-17)	1928-29

Imports from U.K.	1928	1929
Exports to U.K.	1928	1929

CAPITAL, Bucharest on the Dimbovitza with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1928. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisoara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oaradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (58,000).

FLAG Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E. (1920).
 1st Secretary, J. H. E. V. Millington Drake
 2nd Secretary, N. H. H. Charles M.C.
 Naval Attaché, Comdr R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
 Mil. Attaché, Lt. Col. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Commercial Sec., A. A. Adams (Alea Modro sau, 6).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bucharest—Consul,
Braila—V. Cons., C. H. A. Marriott
Constantza—Vice Cons., R. H. Tottenham Smith
Galatz—Vice Consul, L. C. Hughes Hallett
Sulina—V. Cons.,
Cluj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E.
 Vice Consul, Matthew C. Gilmore
Timisoara—Vice Consul, S. Szana
Czernowitz—Consul, J. A. Cameron
 Transit, 5 days

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

President of the People's Commissaries, Vladimir Ilich Ulianov Lenin, born April 23, 1870, assumed office Nov. 7, 1917.
 Vice Presidents, M. M. Rykoff, A. D. Tsurupia, and B. Kamenoff.

Members of the Council—

War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotsky.
 Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tschitcherine.
 Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.
 Home Affairs and Transport, F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

*At par 25=100 lvs = £2 (for 1928 values see p. 439)

Justice, D. I. Kuraki
 Education, A. V. Lunacharski
 Finance, G. Y. Sokolnikoff
 Health, N. A. Semashko
 Posts and Telegraphs, V. S. Dovgalevski.
 Agriculture, N. I. Smirnov
 Food, A. P. Brukhanoff
 Labour, V. V. Schmidt.
 Nationalities, J. Stalin
 Social Welfare, A. Vinokurov
 Workers and Peasants Inspection, J. Kuybyshev
 Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, P. A. Bogdanoff.

Official Agent of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, C. G. Rakovskii, 128 New Bond Street, W. 1.

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, 49 Moorgate, E.C. 4.

Offices of the former Imperial Russian Embassy in London, Chesham House, S.W. 1.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS IN RUSSIA

Petrograd—Commercial Counsellor, R. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (a).
 " Consul, Thomas A. Preston.
 Batoum—Consul, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.
 Moscow—Consul General (vacant).
 Omsk—Vice Consul, T. Woodhouse (b).
 Odessa—Consul General, H. A. Cooke, C.M.G. (c).
 Nicolaieff—Vice Consul, H. D. Brown (d).
 Rostov on Don—Vice Consul, John A. Waite (e).
 Vladivostok—Consul, G. P. Paton.
 " Vice Consul, T. Woodhouse (acting).

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 8,000,000 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1920, of 136,000,000. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tsar Nicholas II covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The constituent Republics of the Union are—

Republic.	Sq miles	Population.
I Soviet Russia	7,616,000	100,000,000
II Ukraine	175,000	26,000,000
III White Russia	23,000	1,750,000
IV Transcaucasia	75,000	6,000,000
V Bokhara	65,000	1,450,000
VI Khiva	26,000	800,000
	8,000,000	136,000,000

The Union is governed by the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which meets annually and elects a Central Executive Committee (Tzik) of 370 members. The Tzik meets every three months for fourteen days, and between the sessions the supreme power in the Union is

Employed (a) on Brit. Commercial Mission, Moscow; (b) at Vladivostok; (c) Russian Claims Dept. E. of Trade; (d) Constantinople; (e) Dept. Overseas Trade, London.

exercised by an executive committee (*presidium*) of 17 members

Chairman of Presidium, Kalinin
Secretary, Sapronoff

Representatives are elected to the All Russian Congress by indirect choice, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost* (group *Soviet*) the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (larger group *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to provincial *Soviets*, and the last named to the All Russian Congress. The principal executive departments are the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal, the Council of Commissars of the People and the Council of Labour and Defence. Counter revolutionary tendencies are repressed by the State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1923 as the *G P U* (*Gosudarstvennoe Politicheskoe Upravlenie*)

I SOVIET RUSSIA

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic

Area and Population—The R S F S R. consists of Great, Little, East and West Russia and Siberia, of the associated Labour Communes of Karelia and the German Volga, of the associated autonomous Provinces of Voliak, Zirlansk, Kalmuik, Maruisk, Tchuvash, Kabarda, and Buryat, and of the associated autonomous Republics of the Crimea, Darghistan, Gorsky (Mountain Republic), Bashkir, Tartar Kirghiz and Turkestan. The total area is approximately 7,727,000 square miles, with a total population of about 102,250,000.

The R S F S R. arose from a military revolution in the Russian Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918. Involved in the War from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, owing to the avowed hostility of the *Duma*, the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the successor nominated by him was not admitted to power and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May 16, 1917, this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerenski, but Kerenski failed to establish a settled government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd *Soviet* seized the authority of government and transferred it to the All Russia Congress of *Soviets*. The Tsar Nicholas II, with the *Tsaritsa*, *Tsarevitch Alexis* (their apparent) and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them), were arrested by order of the Kerenski Cabinet. They were subsequently captured by the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were butchered in cold blood.

For many years prior to the Great War a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in the Russian Empire particularly among the University students and the educated classes. The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1880, and was secretly organised in 1889 as the "Society for the Liberation of the People." The reforms originally demanded were neither anti-dynastic nor revolutionary, but impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means, and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim, which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarchy, and to substitute for existing authority '4 nothing,' as expressed in their nickname. This *Nihilism* was

kept in check by a large force of Secret Police, whose methods were generally arbitrary and frequently inhuman, arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society, or of sympathy with Nihilism being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia. The opposing theories of government at the time of the revolution of 1917 were known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the *Soviets* claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the *bourgeoisie*, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or *Bolsheviks* (*Bolshevik* = majority or "the masses") professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Proletariates of the World." The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débacle* in the field and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the *Soviet* government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest Litovsk* (March 3, 1918) which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The Bolshevik régime had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Kolchak), South Russia (Denikin) and North Russia (Tchaiskovski), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the White resistance to the 'Red' (Bolshevik) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government—The Central Government of pre-war Russia was an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revenue as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. The principal agency for Bolshevik propaganda abroad is the *Rosta* (Russian Telegraph Agency) which has at its disposal considerable sums derived from the nationalisation of the banks and commercial houses of the *bourgeoisie*. Personal propaganda is directed by Koppelmann Semenov. In 1922 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*, but was refused by the directorate.

met. Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constituted 75 per cent of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II and land was allotted to them in communal ownership and in 1906 the Imperial Duma (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Tsar, but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The government in force at the outbreak of the War in 1914 was "Constitutional" in name alone as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, at the will of the autocrat. The Soviet government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, does not appear to be truly representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power, only candidates approved by the G P U (or *Tcheka*) having a chance of success at the elections. It also appears that individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. In the rural districts of Imperial Russia there were village councils under the presidency of a *starosta* (mayor), villages being grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective councils for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils under the presidency of a mayor, but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities was overshadowed by the superior authority of the military governor. After the revolution, the village and other communities set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial *soviets* send representatives to the All Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province in which the municipalities are situated.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Secondary schools existed only in the great cities, and the eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent of the peasants (i.e. 75 per cent of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co-operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest, the *abacus* being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of roubles and kopeks by means of movable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame. Under the Bolshevik régime popular education is administered by a commissar, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions and theatres, museums and galleries; the education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by

lectures and school teaching, but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in most places been discontinued, and future generations of peasants will contain an even larger proportion of illiterates than those of Imperial Russia. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow, and one in each of twenty other large centres. The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the Bolsheviks and all its property confiscated. On Feb 14, 1918, the Soviet government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance—The finances of Soviet Russia have reached a chaotic state from which they are unlikely to recover for many decades. Communism declared war on capital and capitalists declined to risk money in Russian industrial enterprises, which have been financed by paper money from the government printing presses. These presses also provide payment for the army and the government officials, until the paper rouble, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any real value, after reaching grotesque quotations of four millions to the gold rouble and 40 millions to £1 sterling. Before the War the annual revenue of the Empire was about 3,500,000,000 roubles (at the 1914 rate of exchange 948 roubles = £1 sterling). The estimates of Soviet Russia for 1918-1921 are as under in paper roubles—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1918	15,800,000,000	46,700,000,000
1919	50,600,000,000	125,800,000,000
1920	150,000,000,000	1,150,000,000,000
1921	4,139,900,000,000	26,000,000,000,000

Debt—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for interest, may be stated as under—

	Debt.	Interest.
To Great Britain	£69,674,405	£34,000,000
To France	Francs 3,929,000,000	Francs 828,700,000
To U.S.A.	\$22,126,011	\$20,200,000
To Japan	1 in 250,000,000	1 in 20,700,000
To Italy	Lira 36,123,836	
To Netherlands	Guilders	Guilders 59,200,000

In Aug 1914 there was a gold reserve in the State bank to the value of £176,000,000, but this is believed to have been expended by the Soviet government, together with all the balances requisitioned from other sources. All internal and external obligations of the State have been repudiated. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the proletariat, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private ownership of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletarian property.

Defence—The Red Army consisted in 1923 of about 725,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. The Red Air Fleet is reported to consist of about 250 aeroplanes, but it is stated that an organization of 10,000 aeroplanes is aimed at for the year 1924. The Red Navy is believed to consist of four capital ships and about thirty destroyers and small fighting craft.

Production and Industry—All production and industry in Soviet Russia has been nationalised.

824 Foreign Countries—Russian Union, Soviet Russia, Ukraine

An exodus of workers to the agricultural districts followed the disorganization of industrial enterprise, and agriculture has also been affected by compulsory requisition of produce from peasant cultivators. In 1921 a new economic policy was inaugurated of leasing industrial establishments to private enterprise and of taxation in lieu of requisition of agricultural produce, but lack of confidence and of capital restricted manufacture, and the peasants appear disinclined to cultivate grain for the purpose of paying taxes. Agriculture outweighs all other industries in importance the principal crop being rye, the food of the people wheat the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities and owing to the breakdown of the railways of Russia it has been found necessary to export wheat from the south and to import it by sea for other parts barley, oats, millet and maize are also important food crops and potatoes are largely grown. About one million tons of sugar were grown in 1923. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton, but the 9,000,000 spindles working in the cotton industry in 1923 have dwindled to half that number and the output is less than one sixth of pre revolution years. The chief mineral output is petroleum, the total in 1922 being nearly 5,000,000 tons the chief metals produced in 1922 were gold 90,500 oz, and platinum 16,052 oz. The live stock included (1922) 24,000,000 cattle, 28,000,000 sheep, 6,750,000 pigs, and 25,000,000 horses.

External Trade.—In 1924 the Imports into Russia were valued at 2,100,000,000 roubles and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 roubles a total trade (at 9458 roubles=£1) of £277,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals timber eggs and flax. In March 1922 the Tenth Communist Congress met at Moscow and Ulianov Lenin is reported to have declared his abandonment of Communism and conversion to the principle of natural economic development under trade treaties with Great Britain and such other Powers as can be induced to enter into similar obligations. At the Genoa Conference (May, 1922) the Bolshevik delegates failed to give assurances as to the attitude of the Soviet Government, and negotiations for loans and trade relations were abortive.

In 1921 the total trade of Russia was about one tenth of that carried on in 1913. Russian imports were derived as to 25 per cent from Great Britain, 24 per cent from Germany, 15.8 per cent from U.S.A., and 10.1 per cent from Norway and Sweden. The exports were sent as to 47.9 per cent to Great Britain as 7 per cent to Latvia, 12.9 per cent to Norway and 5 per cent to Germany. Soviet Russia's amended trade statistics for 1922 show the weight of imports at 265,790,000 pounds, against 56,110,000 pounds in 1921, and exports of 56,340,000 pounds, against 12,960,000 pounds. Of the imports, 39,170,000 pounds were relief goods, against 3,120,000 pounds in 1921. The largest imports were from Great Britain, with 41,080,000 pounds, the United States 23,120,000 pounds, Finland 24,290,000 pounds, and Germany 24,060,000 pounds. As buyers from Russia Great Britain led with 28,440,000 pounds, Germany 8,320,000 pounds, Finland 5,260,000 pounds, and Latvia 5,420,000 pounds. Germany's real share in both directions is greater than the figures show, as part of her

trade with Russia is booked to the transit countries.

Imports from U.K.	1921 £1,181,000	1922 £3,679,000
Exports to U.K.	2,695,000	8,176,000

Communications.—There were (1922) 48,504 miles of railway in use, and (in 1923) 15,661 post offices carrying 2,663,000,000 letters, &c, and 476,177 miles of telegraph wire. Under Soviet administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1928 the deficit was 6,000,000,000 roubles in 1929 more than twice that amount, and in 1930 it was 51,000,000,000 roubles. The principal railway lines are the main European network from Petrograd through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals via Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic the Crimea and the Caucasus the *Trans Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk on the Ural frontier to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Styretensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The projected *Amur Railway* if completed, will connect Styretensk with Khabarovka and the Trans Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand Khokand and Andijan with a 200 mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans Caspian system. The *Trans Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and via Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in European Russia about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 80,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1910), the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods. The principal seaports are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamchatka.

Capital.—On March 24, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1922 of about 1,500,000. PETROGRAD (before the War "St. Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1922 of about 1,750,000. Other centres are Saratov (240,000), Rostov (200,000), Astrakhan (200,000), Ivanovo Voznesensk (170,000), Samara (150,000), Orenburg (150,000),

Iula (135,000) Yaroslavl (130,000) Irkutsk (130,000), Nijni Novgorod (120,000) Vitebsk (100,000), Gomel (100,000) Tif (100,000), Perm (100,000), Vladivostok (100,000) Tseritsin (100,000), and Chita (80,000) Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914

II—THE UKRAINE (Ukraine)

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M Tskovsky

On Nov. 21, 1917 the greater part of "Little Russia" consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kiev and Poltava (with Khaternoslav and Kheison in South Russia, and Podolia and Volynia in West Russia), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 1917-18 and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces and a military and economic alliance was concluded between Soviet Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 174,000 sq miles with a population of about 30,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1914, 260,000), other large cities being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1914 of 650,000) Kiev (pop. 1914, 600,000) Khaternoslav (pop. 1914, 180,000), Nikolayev (100,000) Kremenchug (100,000) Poltava (85,000) Elisavgrad (80,000) and Vinnytsa (50,000). The Ukraine is the great wheat-growing district of Russia and contains large deposits of iron ore and coal. Agriculture is the principal industry and there are large iron and steel works. Before the War of 1914-18 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat, sugar, hides, histles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000 and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000.

CAPITAL Kharkoff Population (1914), 260,000

III—WHITE RUSSIA

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M Tchervyakof

The independence of White Russia was recognised by Soviet Russia in 1919 and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilev, and its area may be estimated at 55,000 sq miles with a population of about 6,000,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 120,000). Although bound by treaty to Soviet Russia, there is a political tendency towards the Baltic States and fusion with these is a possible result of the movement.

CAPITAL, Minsk Population, 120,000.

IV—TRANS CAUCASIA

Armenia or Hyastan.

President of the Armenian Soviet Republic, M Myanikov

Foreign Affairs Commissar, M Miravyan

Armenian Representative in London, Maj.-Gen. Bagaturian

Armenia occupies the uplands between the

Iranian plateau and Asia Minor and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N by Kurdistan on the S, by Azerbaijan on the E, and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W, and until the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq miles), Russia (20,587 sq miles), and Persia (6,518 sq miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark". In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep breeding, and fruit growing, are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen and nitre abound while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead iron and valuable marbles. There are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church (Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300 and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature). On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam particularly in the *vlayet* of Syvas, Itilis, Diarbekir, Mamuret el Aziz, Van and Erzerum where massacres have frequently been organised with a view to extermination. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia* (area, 20,587 sq miles population 1,250,000). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 21, 1920) Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia with its capital at Yilvan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan Population (estimated), 90,000

Georgia, or Sakartvelo

President of the Council of People's Commissars M Invali

Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M Stanidze
Chief of Affairs of the National Georgian Government (exiled by Soviet invaders), M Soumbasoff 58 Redcliffe Square, S.W. 20

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence. The *Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic* comprises the former governments of Tiflis and Kutais, the districts of Zakathall, Sodchi, Sukhum and Batum, the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan, now Turkish, and claimed by Georgia ethnographically), is about 45,000 sq miles with a population (1915) of 2,175,195. The Republic is bounded on the N by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W by the Black Sea. It includes the important Black Sea ports of

Batum (pop 50,000) and Poti (pop 30,732) Other large towns are Tiflis, the capital (pop 124,356,000), Kutais (pop 85,151), Sukhum (pop 61,974), Tchiatur, the centre of the manganese industry, (pop 25,675) Dusheti and Signagi The Railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles The trunk line 556 miles long, connects the Black Sea ports of Pito and Batum with Baku on the Caspian Sea. Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, iron, copper, silver-lead, petroleum, coal, &c It has over 500 mineral springs, partly unexploited, among them many containing sulphur and radium Its agricultural resources are also very considerable

	Roubles
Revenue, 1919-20	797,401,000
Expenditure, 1919-20	731,933,000
Imports, 1918	141,000,000
Exports 1918	153,000,000

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1914), 356,000

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D S O, R N

Azerbaijan

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars, M Narimanov

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, M Gusseyinov

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south western shore of the Caspian Sea extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia The former Russian governments of Baku and Elisavetpol and part of the Erivan government are now included in the Republic The Republic is in alliance with Soviet Russia against their "common enemy, the imperialistic bourgeoisie The area is about 50,000 sq miles, with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions, of whom over 75 per cent are Muhammadans

The Capital is Baku (pop 250,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov Other towns are Elisavetpol (65,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha. CAPITAL, Baku

V—BOKHARA

President of the Council of the Soviet of Nazars and Nazars for Foreign Trade, Khodjaef Feyzulla

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of 1,450,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbeks The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000 The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures, imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan A Soviet Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised, by Soviet Russia by Treaty of March 4, 1921 CAPITAL, Bokhara.

VI—KHIVA

(Khorezm)

The National Soviet Republic of Khorezm, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara, Turkestan and the Kizhih Province, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive The capital (Khiva) has about 20,000 inhabitants The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with Soviet Russia (Sept 30, 1920) CAPITAL, Khiva.

SARRE TERRITORY

Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League At the expiration of 15 years from Jan 10, 1920 the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000 The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000) Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000)

SALVADOR

Republica del Salvador

President (1923-1927) Señor Dr Don Alfonso Quinonez Molina, assumed office March 1 1923 Vice President Señor Dr Don Pio Romero Bosque

Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr Don Reyes Aulieta Rossi

Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr Don Rodolfo Schonenberg

Finance, Señor Dr Don Gustavo Vides

War and Marine, Señor Dr Don Pio Romero Bosque

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt Britain, Señor Dr Don Arturo Arguello Loucel (resident in Brussels)

Sec of Legation and Consul General in London, Señor Dr Don Pio Romero Bosque, Junior, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,525,926 It is divided into 14 departments In 1921 there were 55,539 births (37 per 1,000) and 30,613 deaths (20 per 1,000), 10 per cent of the deaths being due to malaria

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado and formed part of the Spanish vice royalty of Guatemala until 1821 In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,200 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy There is a wet season (winter) from

May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent and on June 8 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asaguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guiza, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango with a smaller lake, Coatepeque further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee sugar is also grown, as well as indigo rice balsam &c. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent of total value) indigo tobacco, sugar gold and indigo. The chief imports are textiles, hardware and machinery chemicals and drugs. About 60 per cent of the imports are from the U.S. and 15 per cent from the U.K.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana the coffee centre and a line from the port of La Unión to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Unión.

There are 120 post offices and 234 telegraph offices with 7,400 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919-20	1920-21
Revenue	£1 829 035	£1 945,734
Expenditure	£1 671 990	£1 845,516
Internal debt (Dec. 31 1920)		*\$18 793 973
External debt (do)		£3 649 000
Imports	£3 297,000	£1 845 000
Exports	£621,200	1 843 000
Imports from U.K.	689 742	256 309
Exports to U.K.	234 069	45 846

CAPITAL San Salvador. Pop. circ. 80,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000) San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador (26,000).

FLAG Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION
British Minister (Guatemala),

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS
San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires
J. Douglas Scott.

Vice Consul, W. Gibson
Acajutla—Vice Consul Thomas Massey.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London, transit (passenger) via New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad or via New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), time 3 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO See Dominican Republic

* \$ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency

SAN MARINO

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti"
Consul General for San Marino to Great Britain,
Commandatore Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S.,
27 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic founded, it is stated, by a pious maron of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October) being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 8,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle where King Benarag of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace and a theatre. The principal industries are wine cereals cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Carravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1899.

FLAG Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre)
British Consul General E. Mervyn de Garston
(Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. See Yugo Slavia.

SIAM

Muang Tai

King, Rama VI (Rajavong, Chulalongkorn) born Jan. 18 1880 succeeded October 23, 1910
Foreign Minister H. H. Prince Iraldoo (acting)
Minister Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary,
in London, Piyabha Karavong, 23 Ashburn
Place S.W. 7.

Consul General (Vacant) Temporary Offices, 23 Ashburn Place S.W. 7.

The Kingdom of Siam or Muang Tai (area about 195,000 square miles population, 1922, 9,225,000) is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo French Agreement of April 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality) and since 1895 a Legislative Council of State consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men and a few small garrisons compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians and over 1,500 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 394 public schools and 4,137 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented

port. Over two thirds of Siamese sea borne trade which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August 1914 and as a consequence there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918-19 rice constituted 81 per cent and teak 3½ per cent of the exports from the port of Bangkok while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam and exports thither cotton and silk goods &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.F.), (Chiangmai (820 miles N. of Bangkok), Petrin (40 miles E.) the southern line to Traung on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916 and in July, 1918 was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore and the railway is being extended from Petrien to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1920-21	1921-22
Ordinary Revenue	£6,041,666	£6,483,333
Ordinary Expenditure	6,844,177	6,836,048
	1919.	1920.
Public debt	6,633,960	7,312,590
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£15,395,000	£15,122,000
Total exports	5,839,000	16,997,000
Imports from U.K.	4,110,740	2,061,660
Exports to U.K.	795,487	1,946,050
CAPITAL, Bangkok	Population (1919), 541,000	

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Robert Hyde Grigg (1922) £3,000
Archivist, A. S. Davidson

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bangkok—Consul Gen. T. H. Lyle, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, W. W. Coultas
Chiangmai—Cons. Gen. W. A. R. Wood C.I.E.
Nakawn Lampang—Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
Senggora—Consul, John F. Johns

SPAIN

(España)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII and of Queen Maria Christina, born (and acceded to the throne) May 17, 1886, married May 31, 1906, H.E.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (born Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.E.H. The Prince of Asturias, Don Alfonso, born May 20, 1907

MILITARY DIRECTORATE (Sept. 1923)

President, General Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella

Members, Generals Adolfo Vallespinoza, Luis Heim sa Luis Navarra Dalmiro Rodríguez Antonio Mayandia, Francisco Gomez Jordana, Francisco Ruiz del Portal, Mario Muslera

Ambassador in London Excmo. Señor Don A. Merry del Val y Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1
Counsellor, Comte de Piadelle

1st Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilar
2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mambila

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Silva
Attaches, Señores Don P. de Soto, Don Antonio de Vargas, Don P. T. de Zulueta, Don F. M. Pena, Marques de Murieta.

Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Don P. Rich
Naval Attaché, Lieut. Comm. Señor Don José Iglesias

Consul General, Excmo. Señor Don José Conde, 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3
Vice Consul, Señor Don Pedro Lecuona.

A Kingdom situate in the south west of Europe between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E. - 9° 20' W. long. bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France from which it is separated by the Pyrenees and occupying the larger portion of the Great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 106,700 English square miles, and an estimated population in Jan. 1923 of 21,682,222—110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Moruna, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper and lead, its mineral resources are only partially exploited and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south west Jerez, the well known sherry and tint wines are made; in the south east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quick silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 20,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line

The sea going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan 1, 1921, consisted of 621 steamers (121,817 tons) and 582 sailing vessels (101,285). In 1922, 19,032 vessels of 20,305,998 tons (displacement) entered and 16,741 vessels of 17,405,842 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence—The authorised peace establishment, including, forces in North Africa, was in 1922, 19,827 officers and 217,000 men (275,000 in 1921, owing to the situation in North Africa). War strength Field Army, first line, 300,000 second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700 ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers there are also 7 torpedo boat destroyers, 20 torpedo boats, 7 submarines and 21 gunboats.

Educator, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. Secondary High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. Universities at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago de Compostela, Seville, Valencia and Valladolid.

	1922-23	Fiscalis
Revenue (Budget)	2,617,047,068	
Expenditure (Budget)	3,044,122,302	
National Debt (1922)	12,524,000,000	
Floating Debt (1923)	3,548,000,000	
Total imports†	3,033,211,428	
Total exports†	1,419,175,408	

	1921	1922
Imports from U.K.	£21,823,023	£18,732,928
Exports to U.K.	£14,155,856	£12,952,936

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1923) 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,321), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Salamanca (143,755), Bilbao (124,738), Granada (104,079), Cartagena (96,802), Palma de Mallorca (78,508) and Valladolid (78,097) and there are 25 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG, three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red) the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the 101st Arms of Spain.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Bernardo el Santo 16, Madrid)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Lt Hon Sir Fsmé Howard C M G K C I
 £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hugh Gurney C M G M V O
 1st Sec., Hugh Lloyd Thomas, J M Snow
 2nd Sec., James L. Dodds
Hon. Attaché, Hon. Angus Holden (Capt G.)
 Bambridge M C
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken D S C R N
Military Attaché, Maj Gen the Hon Sir C. J. Sackville West, K B E C B C M G
 1st Mil. Attaché, Lt Col Lord Douglas
 Malise Graham D S O, M C (Capt N E.)
 Weatherall O B E
Commercial Sec. (Alcala Galliano, 5, Madrid), Capt U. de B. Charles, C B E

* Budget for 1922 is the same as that for previous years.
 † At 1921 prices 25,285 - £1 (see also p. 439).
 ‡ The figures are official and are based on prices ruling in 1926. In 1920 and 1921 the totals should be twice the given above.

Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley
Chaplain, Rev F. Symes Thompson
Counsel (Alcala Galliano, 5, Madrid), David John Rodgers

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Barcelona—*Consul Gen.*, A. L. S. Rowley
 „ *Vice Consuls*, G. L. Rogers, George R. Smither
Alicante—*Vice Consul*, José Tato
Burriana—*Vice Consul*, A. J. Stubbs
Denia—*Vice Consul*, J. R. Morand
Candia, d.c.—*Vice Consul*, F. Romaguera.
Iviza—*Vice Consul*, J. Escandell
Malamos—*Vice Consul*, M. Montaner
Palma—*Vice Consul*, J. Webb
Port Mahon—*Vice Consul*, B. Escudero M V O
San Feliu de Guixola—*Vice Consul*, José Sibels
Laragona—*Vice Consul*, I. Navarro
Torremajea—*Vice Consul*, A. Ballester
Valencia—*Consul*, E. Harker O B E
 „ *Pro Consul*, Athlun Baines
Bilbao—*Consul*, A. M. Madden, C M G
 „ *Vice Consuls*, W. C. Randolph, Rose Janies
 „ Innes O B E
Castro Urdiales—*Vice Consul*, A. Ybanez
San Sebastian—*Consul*, A. Budd M V O
 „ *Vice Consul*, J. Hart
Santander—*Vice Consul*, Thomas Bates
Coruña—*Vice Consul*, H. Guyatt
Carril and Villagarcía—*Vice Consul*, H. Will Hamson
Corubion—*Vice Consul*, J. Seoane Ulloa (acting)
Llano—*Vice Consul*, William Martin
Lyon—*Vice Consul*, Arthur Lovelace
Madresella—*Vice Consul*, W. D. MacKenzie
Malaga—*Consul*, Allan Henderson
 „ *Vice Consul*, Edward R. Ihornton
 „ *Pro Consul*, Gustavo Bollin
Aguilas—*Vice Consul*, Thomas H. Naffelt
 „ *Pro Consul*, Thomas Blazquez
Almería—*Vice Consul*, M. R. Harrison
 „ *Pro Consul*, G. Harrison
Cartagena—*Vice Consul*, Peter Miller
 „ *Pro Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard
Carrucha—*Vice Consul*, A. W. Harrison
Granada—*Vice Consul*, W. A. S. Davenhill
Juárez—*Vice Consul*, Hugh C. Holberton
Marbella—*Vice Consul*, Miguel Calzado
Mazarrón—*Cons. Agent*, E. G. Pearse
Porman—*Cons. Agent*, Juan Rubio de la Torre
 „ *Pro Consul*, Robert Savassy
Levante—*Consul*, Thomas J. Morris
 „ *Vice Consul*, R. C. Griffiths
 „ *Pro Consul*, James Willis
La Palma—*Vice Consul*, R. F. Millar
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—(Consul, Peter) Swanston
 „ *Vice Consul*, Ernest Woolton
 „ *Pro Consul*, Manuel Moniz
Orotava—*Vice Consul*, Thomas M. Reid
Seville—(Consul) G. B. Beak
 „ *Vice Consul*, E. G. H. Hornby
Algeiras—*Vice Consul*, J. Morrison
Cádiz—*Vice Consul*, H. W. Sanderson (acting)
Huelva—*Vice Consul*, Capt J. Morrison
 „ *Pro Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald
 „ Francis K. Haselden
Jerez—*Vice Consul*, Capt G. D. Williams, M C
 „ *Pro Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer
La Lanza—*Vice Consul*, Maj O. H. Pedley, O B E
San Lúcar—*Vice Consul*, J. Diaz, O B E
 „ *Pro Consul*, Francisco Berenguer
Vigo—*Consul*, I. Guyatt

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN,
 8 Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona (Branch,
 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas Madrid).
 Madrid, 1,150 miles, transit, 45 to 50 hours

The **BALÆARIC ISLES** are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean the largest being Majorca Minorca, Iviza, and Formentera the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1921) of 338,804. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles with a population of 35,219.

The **CANARY ISLANDS** are an archipelago in the Atlantic off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Tenerife.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N lat. and 8° 48' E long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak and sugar cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa coffee sugar tobacco, vanilla and kola nut are cultivated and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are—

Annobon Island (*Anno Nom*), in the Gulf of Guinea in 2° 24' S lat and 50° 35' E long. population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana Elobey Grando and Elobey Chico lie in Corisco Bay and export ebony logwood and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

Fernando Po—British Vice Consul, A. C. Reeve (acting).

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'–26° N lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering, Muhammadan Arabs, population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroonian and French Congo (1° N–2° 10' N lat.) extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern and of Southern Morocco (see pp. 809–10) and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name and includes six islands population 322.

Pañón de la Gomera (or *Pañón de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay population 398.

The **Chafarinas** (or *Zaffarinas*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua population 318. *Jyn*, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

SPITSBERGEN *

The Spitsbergen ('Pointed Mountain') Archipelago lies between 76° 26'–80° 50' N lat. and between 10° 20'–32° 40' E long. with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island known as West Spitsbergen (12,000 sq miles) North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait the Wiehe Islands separated from the main land by Olga Strait Barents and Edge Islands separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water) Prince Charles Foreland, to the W Hope Island to the S E, Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action. The highest points are Mount Newton (5,676 feet), Mount Poincaré (5,446 feet) in the N E and Hornumstind (4,690 feet) in the S of the main island. The coast is deeply indented by fjords, of which the largest are Kings Bay, Cross Bay, Ice Fjord Bell Sound Lowe Sound and Horn Sound in the W and Red Bay Ielfde Bay and Widje Bay in the N of these, Ice Fjord from the W and Widje Bay from the N the heads of which are only about 10 miles apart give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen.

The principal minerals are coal gypsum, oil and building stones. In 1917 the coal export was 40,000 tons and in 1918 60,000 tons (mainly to Scandinavia) the 1919 output is estimated at 100,000 tons. The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining), and by hunters for seal and wild fowl.

Certain districts in the main island (West Spitsbergen) have been named as follows—King James Land and New Friesland (W and E of Widje Fjord) in the N Sabine Land in the centre and Forell Land in the S. There are settlements at Longyear City (on Ice Fjord) Davis City (on Lowe Sound) Green Harbour (at the S entrance of Ice Fjord) with a high power Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Europe and Coal Haven (in Kings Bay).

South (ape) is 370 miles from the Norwegian coast Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk and 1,400 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station) 2½ to 3 days, from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000

* The spelling of the name with a z is a corruption of the true name.

shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176 500 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,122).

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 102 miles with a width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 804,701,506 francs to construct and enlarge the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9.45 metres (31 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 36 minutes. By a convention signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators of whom 10 are British (three representing H. M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors: Lord Inchausti GCMG KCST, ACIE (Vice President of the Company) Sir Aubrey Brookebank Bart. Sir Fiedk Green KBE Rt Hon Sir R. S. Horne GBE KC I Harrison Hughes Oswald Sanderson Sir E Wyldbore Smith
Representing H. M. Govt: H. I. Austruther Sir Ian Malcolm KCMG Sir I. L. Davies KCB CVO

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels—

Year	No of Vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage
1914	4,802	19,409,495	66.5
1915	3,708	15,266,153	76.3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79.6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73.6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79.5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70.9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61.7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62.9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64.5

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913, 17,049,000 tons in 1920 and 21,360,000 tons in 1922. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the canal in 1922 are appended—

	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Per cent (Tonnage)
British	2,736	13,352,710	64.5
Netherlands	455	2,161,471	10.4
French	215	996,875	4.8
Japanese	170	998,386	4.5
Italian	225	858,011	4.1
German	149	735,129	3.6
United States	137	668,213	3.2
Norwegian	79	308,711	1.5
Danish	61	279,838	1.4
Swedish	55	242,413	1.2
Spanish	12	46,437	0.2
Yugo Slav	12	43,709	0.2
Russian	10	40,938	0.2
Greek	10	31,989	0.2
Chinese	2	7,604	0.04
Egyptian	5	7,043	0.03
Syrian	6	3,888	0.02
Totals	4,345	20,743,245	100

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1922 166,845,419 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from March 1, 1923, is 7 fr. 75 c. per ton, and 5 fr. 25 c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1922 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97.915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1922, the dividends were 320 fr. and 298.88 fr., respectively.

The 2,736 British vessels included in the total for 1922 are grouped under the following categories—

	No	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels	2,000	9,789,963
Mail steamers	207	1,360,444
Warships and transports	241	1,097,218
Government chartered vessels	56	292,453
Vessels in ballast	223	902,632
	2,736	13,382,710

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V. born June 16, 1858, suc. December 8, 1907, mar. Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Her Apparent: Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skaneateles, Prince born Nov. 21, 1882, married (1) June 25, 1905, H. R. H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg.

CABINET (April 19, 1923)

Prime Minister: E. Tivviger
Foreign Affairs: C. F. W. Hederstierna
Justice: L. B. Ekberg
Finance: K. J. Beskow
Commerce: M. K. Wohlin
Communications: E. J. Luback
Defence: C. A. C. Malmroth
Social: C. G. O. Malm
Public Works: T. Instruction & Classon
Agriculture: D. H. Pettersson
Ministers without Portfolio: B. C. Hasselrot, E. R. Stridsberg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London: Baron E. H. Palmstierna.

Legation: 27 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation: C. E. P. Reuterswärd.

Secretary: T. H. W. Wistrand.

Military Attaché: Col. E. Mossberg.

Attache: P. E. F. Arander, S. O. Broms.

Social Attaché: Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.

Naval Attaché: Commander A. de Bahr.

Agricultural Adviser: M. F. de Wachenfelt.

Chancellor: J. Stille.

Counsel General: E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W. C. 1.

Vice Consuls: F. Wennerberg, Harry Eriksson.

Swedish Church: Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,121 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1922, of 5,987,520, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 46 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture.

about 208,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north west to the Kolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern forest central, mining the southern agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats rye barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine birch fir these are of great importance supplying timber pitch and tar and the chief fuel of the country in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich iron of excellent quality that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel gold and silver in small proportions copper lead nickel zinc cobalt alum, sulphur, porphyry and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Umeå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee wine tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce coal cloth yarn wool cotton skins manure, iron fish oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber butter iron, steel wood pulp, paper matches stone, iron and zinc ores &c. In 1921 the exports of paper were 183,700 tons, and in 1922 the exports were 273,134 tons.

Railroads 9,521 miles in length (of which 3,495 are the property of the State) were open on Jan 1 1923, and 49,700 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,150 railroad telegraph wires) 147 stations and 1,915 railroad and 1,421 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 435,000 miles of telephone wires.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 104,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 140,000 second line 95,000. The Navy consists of 59 fighting vessels (410 guns) 13 being ironclads with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships &c.

Education—(i) Primary (compulsory and free) illiteracy rate maintained by local taxation with State grants. Attendance good. (ii) Secondary Well developed schools numerous and efficient. (iii) Special schools make a feature of technique and navigation. (iv) Universities Lund, Uppsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1922	1923-4
Revenue (Bgt) * Kr 1,093,968 000		Kr 775,648 000
Expenditure (Bgt) : 1,093,868 000		775,648 000
Debt (Sept 1923)		1,539,917,000

	1921	1922
Imports * Kr 1,258,719 000		Kr 1,118,379 000
Exports " 1,097,574,000		1,158,156 000
Imports from U K	£	£
Exports to U K	£	£

CAPITAL, Stockholm Pop (Dec 31 1922), 420,944. Other large towns are Gothenburg (227,343), Malmö (113,606), and Norrköping (98,258).

FLAG Blue, with yellow cross

* At par the Crown was 1:10 (19:10 Kroner = £1); 100 aln = 424

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister Sir C A de R. Barclay, KCMG CB, CBE, MVO (1919) £4,500
 Counsellor Hon P W Maule Ramsey
 3rd Sec Hugh E L Montzomery MC
 Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw
 OBE

Naval Attaché, Capt W de M Egerton DSO
 RN
 Military Attaché Col W Robertson DSO
 Archivist, G A Urquhart
 Secretary to Minister (Glenville Grove)
 Chaplain (hon), Rev H M Williams

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
 Stockholm—Consul D F S Fülliter
 Vice Consuls F V Zetterlund E R
 94ndall DSO

Borgholm—Cons Agent G E Eriksson
 Calmar—Vice Consul J Jeansson
 Gäddede—Vice Consul Robert Carrick
 Gotland—Vice Consul Carl G Björkander
 Hudiksvall—Vice Consul C J Henric Annéus
 Julea—Vice Consul K H Falkland
 Norrköping—Vice Consul G K L Beckman

Pro Consul (George Åberg)
 Ornskoldsvik—Vice Consul Henric Ohngren
 Söderhamn—Vice Consul Christoffer Myhre
 Sundsvall—Vice Consul H A Carlén
 Västerås—Vice Consul J Emil Håggblad
 Gothenburg—Consul General A W W Wood
 house OBE

Borås—Vice Consul Richard Riley
 Halmstad—Vice Consul G Th Schult
 Helsingborg—Vice Consul C G W Westrup
 MBE

Karlshamn—Vice Consul August Andree
 Luleå—Vice Consul Ernst Petersson
 Malmo—Consul Harry Yastleton
 Vice Consul J J Carter MBE
 Uddede—Vice Consul Charles Ithornburn
 Varberg—Vice Consul K C I Johnson
 1st and 2nd class V Cons Emil A Borg
 Stockholm 1,132 miles transit 2 days

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

* President (1923) M Carl Schmeier
 Vice President (1923) M Chuard
 Minister for Foreign Affairs M G Motta
 Public Economy &c, M Schulthess
 War M Schmeier
 Interior M Chuard
 Justice M Häberlin
 Finance Dr J Musy
 Posts and Railways M Haab
 Pres of National Council (1923) M Fenny
 Pres of Council of States (1923) M Simon
 Federal Chancellor M A Sclager
 Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), President M F Schmid.
 Director International Posts M C Léopoldet.
 Direc, International Telegraphs M Etienne.
 International Industry Literature & Fine Arts
 Dr E Rothlisberger
 Direc Internat Railway Offices M H Dinkel
 n ann.
 Director General of Federal Railways M Lüssy

Minister in London, Monsieur C R. Barvicioli,
 34 Queen Anne Street, W. L.

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from 1 Jan to 31 Dec; he is generally succeeded by the Vice President

Secretary of Legation, M Francis J Borsinger
Attaches M P G Ritter M E Stutz
Commercial Attache, Counsellor of Legation and
Consul General, M Henri Martin
Chancery Secretary M Walter Sterchi

The Helvetia of the Romans a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N lat and 5° 58'–10° 30' E long It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May 1874, and comprises a total area of 15 950 square miles with a population of 3 888 320 in 1920 who are divided between Roman Catholics 40 per cent and Protestants 59 per cent, few numbering 7 400 and others 11 000. The population is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German 71 per cent, French 21 per cent Italian 6 per cent and Romansh (Grisons) 1½ per cent It is the most mountainous country in Europe having the Alps covered with perennial snow and glaciers rising from 5 000 to 12 123 feet in height not only along its southern and eastern frontiers but through out the chief part of its interior and the Jura mountains in the north west Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys where wheat oats maize barley flax hemp and tobacco are produced and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown The forests cover about one sixth of the whole surface The manufactures consist chiefly of silks cottons linen lace thread woolsens &c clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel while leather gloves pottery tobacco and snuff cheese &c are made In 1924 there were 3 530 miles of railway in working order 17 323 miles of telegraph line 317 403 miles of telephone line and 2 099 post offices the profit on the railways in 1920 was 47 300 000 francs

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of two Chambers a National Council of 198 members and a Council of States of 44 members both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly and the members of the National Council are elected for three years an election taking place in October The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members elected by the Federal Assembly piecemeal over by the President of the Confederation The President has a salary of 27 000 francs the Vice President and other members of the Federal Council 25 000 francs each The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice President they are elected for one year the five other members for three years Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council

Defence Militia Active Army, 22 yrs initial trg 65–90 days Subsequently 11 days per annum then Landwehr, 2 yrs 1 trg 11 days for disarmed branches only then Landsturm to age 48 War Strength, 140 600 Landwehr, 65 000 Landsturm, 57 000

Education—Control by cantonal and communal authorities No central organ Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons (i) *Primary* Free and nominally compulsory but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons School age varies (ii) *Secondary* Age 12–15 for boys Schools numerous and well-attended and there are many private institutions (iii) *Special schools* make a feature

of commercial and technical instruction (iv) *Universities* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel

	1922	1921
Public revenue	* France 422,170,000	
Public expenditure	" 528,570,000	
Debt (Jan 1 1922)	" 2 131,285,975	
Total imports	£127 019 000	£68 041 000
Total exports	103 331 000	53 681 000
Imports from U K	15 463 656	5 543 000
Exports to U K	39 096 666	19 063 000

CALITAI, Beine Population (1920) 104 686
 Other large towns are Zurich (207 162) Bâle (135 976), Geneva (135 059) St Gallen (70 437) and Lausanne (68 533)

FLAG Red, with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Sir Milne Cheetham, K C M G (1922) £3 750
and Secretary O A Scott D S O
3rd Secretary, R I Balid
Mil Attaché Col H Needham, C M G D S O

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berne—*Consul* Gaston de Muralto, O B F
Vice Consul A Kupfer
Neuchâtel—*Vice Consul* Edouard Chablé
Pro Consul Paul de Pury
Geneva—*Consul* Hugh S London
Vice Consul L A Cazalet
Pro Consul C H le Bosquet
Lausanne—*Consul* Alfred Galland, O B F
Vice Consul M Galland
Montreux—*Vice Consul* Marcel Guenod, M B F
Pro Consul
Zurich—*Consul Gen* (to the German and Italian speaking Cantons), E G B Maxse C M G
Vice Consul, E A de Comeau
Pro Consul F Smith
Bâle—*Consul* Norman Carl Haag
Pro Consuls, Alfred Fluhmann A R Cackett
Davos—*Consul*, W G Lockett
Vice Consul F K Naegeli
Lucerne—*Consul* T Edgar Hailey
Pro Consul Frank Walker
 BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse Basle (Branch at Lausanne)
 Berne transit, 22 hours

SYRIA, LEBANON AND CILICIA

French High Commissioner, Général Weygand
Syria—British forces together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate

The Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the

* Estimated

"Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country and afterwards became King of Iraq (q.v.). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three states have now been grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation* with a nominated Council. The actual form of government differs in each of the states but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and the territory occupied by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (the leader of the Nationalist movement in Asiatic Turkey) was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria) thence S E to the railway station of Tichoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh Ibn Omar on the Euphrates (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh Ibn Omar remaining in Kemal territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N E from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S E of Jezireh Ibn Omar (80 miles E of Mardin) the S boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast N of Akko and running S E by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine and silk, but there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Omayyades (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south western quarter is 'The Gate of God,' through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E to W through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay. At Rasbeek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti Lebanon range (35 miles N N W of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century

Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world ($60 \times 17 \times 14$ feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge) with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo and Homs, was reopened in 1922. A narrow gauge railway runs from Mameltein along the coast from Damascus there is rail way communication with Palestine, and Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo.

The administrative Capital of Syria is Beyrout. The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut) declared a State by the High Commissioner under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban* in 1920 extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nah el Kebir (15 miles N of Tripoli) and is bounded on E by the Great Central Depression known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees, the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Jounieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of the Great Lebanon, M. Anbounard (acting).

Beyrout—British Consul General, H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

Consul, J. B. F. Vaughan Russell
N. Mayers (acting) I. C. Pettit (acting).

Aleppo—Consul,

Pro Consul A. Akras

Alexandretta—Vice Consul J. A. Catoni

Damascus—Consul C. E. Palmer D.S.O.

Cilicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Lebanon in the south to the Anti Taurus in the north, and from the Selhün Imak river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area (which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia or of the Turkish vilayet of Adana) being about 12,000 square miles with a population estimated at 300,000. The country is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame &c. and is capable of considerable agricultural development. The principal towns are Adana (45,000), the former capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name, Marash (50,000), and Alexandretta or Iskanderun (10,000), the chief port and an important strategical centre, with command of the Bisan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalists by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now under the control of the Nationalist Assembly of Angora.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,328 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river

and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W and S by the Black Sea and on the E by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is **SIMFEROPOL** (pop 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop 1914, 62,000), Kerch (pop 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN

In Jan 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr Daria, Amu Daria, Samarkand and Semirychensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq miles and a population of about 7,000,000 declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E and between the River Chu and Lake Balkhash on the N and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is **TASHKEND** (pop 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khokhland (pop 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop 1914, 200,000), Adijan (pop 1914, 90,000) and Naumangan (pop 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY

President of the National Assembly Mustapha

Kemal Pasha

and President, Ali Fuad Pasha

1st Vice President, Salih Bey

and General Ismet Pasha

**Caliph*, Abdul Meljid Effendi, born May 25 1868, appointed Nov 19 1922

President of the Council of Commissioners

Reouf Bey

Commissioners

Religious Velid Effendi

National Defence, Gen Kiazim Pasha

Foreign Affairs, Gen Ismet Pasha

Interior, Rathi Bey

Justice Rifat Bey

Finance, Hasan Fehmi Bey

Public Instruction, Sefa Bey

Public Works, Feizi Bey

Public Health, Rizk Nour Bey

Economic Affairs, Mahmoud Essad Bey

Turkish Representation in London (not yet appointed) 159 Portland Place W 1
1st Secretary,

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299-1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire

was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699 when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913) the north western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos on the Adriatic coast to Midia on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct 30, 1918 Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sevres*, which was signed on Aug 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora and the defeat of the Greek armies in August-September 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sevres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and will come into force as between Great Britain and Turkey when it has been ratified by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan or any three of those Powers. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern

* Following the military successes of Mustapha Kemal Pasha (Commander in Chief of the armies of the Angora Government in Anatolia) against the Greeks, the Angora Government called upon the Sultan to resign. Sultan Muhammad VI took refuge on a British warship (Nov 29, 1922) and the National Assembly elected the heir presumptive to the Caliphate, without temporal power.

boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ('Capitulations') are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern Thrace (to the Maritza) including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (300,000 sq miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* (Land of the Rising Sun or Orient) of the Greek historians.

Government—The forces of the "Government of the Grand National Assembly" (with its seat at Angora) of which Mustafa Kemal Pasha is President, captured Smyrna from Greece on Sept. 9, 1922. The greater part of the city was destroyed by fire on the 13th of the same month. The Angora Government under the *Armistice of Mudania* of Oct. 11, 1922, resumed possession of Eastern Thrace, and gradually took over the administration of Constantinople from the Allies. Sultan Muhammad VI (Vehideddin) fled to Malta on Nov. 30 without however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. He resides at Constantinople. The Caliph is in direct descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire. The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are large numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools,

training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton, tobacco, and coffee are generally cultivated, and figs, nuts, grapes, olives and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. Cattle raising is an important industry. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton carpets, gums, and other products of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry which centres round Broussa. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is considerable but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, petroleum, gold (from the ancient gold mines of Troy), silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £25,000,000 annually and the imports at about £145,000,000 (£111 = £120). In 1923 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was 40 per cent. In 1920 it had fallen to 29 per cent. and in 1921 to 21 per cent.

Communications—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Haidar Pasha to Faki Shehir, Adion Karahissar, Konia and Eregli. Less important lines include the Faki Shehir, Angora, Mudania, Broussa, Smyrna, Cassaba, and Smyrna Aidin systems. These railways have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances—In 1921-22 the expenditure in the budget was placed at £127,705,204 required almost entirely for salaries and departmental expenses, the amount actually expended was £121,890,067 leaving about £16,000,000 unpaid. The ordinary revenue was derived from customs (£15,096,770), taxes in Constantinople vilayet (£13,903,035), consumption taxes (£13,278,503), and miscellaneous (£11,058,231) a total of £13,336,239. The extraordinary revenue was £19,553,122, made up principally of Régie tobacco monopoly (£2,899,084), Eastern Telegraph Company (£1,353,249), Ottoman Public Debt (£13,833,393). The total receipts for 1921-22 were thus £122,889,661 but of this total nearly £18,000,000 is exceptional and non-recurrent, so that the 1921-22 deficit will be more than doubled in 1922-23.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted on March 1, 1925, to £170,048,107. New loans, advances, &c., issued during the War increased the total to £288,115,647 on March 1, 1921 exclusive of indemnities or reparations due to Allied subjects. These figures are subject to modifications, no accurate accounts being available under present conditions. The Ottoman Debt is administered by a Council President, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders), Members M. F. de Cloëres (French), M. B. Nogara (Italian), Hussein Djahid Bey (Turkish), J. Procter (Imperial Ottoman Bank), Imperial Commissioner, Said Bey, General Manager, M. Georges Abonneau.

	1920.	1922
Total Imports	£138,487,672*	£159,250,000
Total Exports	47,625,882	23,250,000
	1920	1921
Imports from U.K.	£38,409,576	£4,704,332
Exports to U.K.	12,092,253	1,064,390

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the head quarters of the Commissioners of the People an inland town of Asia Minor, about 300 miles E S E of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (of Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Ma mm) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus (aesar). It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. **CONSTANTINOPLE**, the former capital remains the seat of the Caliph of the Muhammadan World. It was the Roman city of Byzantium and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 325, and renamed by him. It became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, and 364 population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (50,000), Soutari in Anatolia (50,000), Cæsarea (50,000), Sivas or Sebastia (45,000), and Trebizond (30,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna the preceding figures are estimates of Oct. 1923.

FLAG Red with white crescent

BRITISH LEGATION (Constantinople).
Ambassador and High Commissioner His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold Bart. G.C.M.G. M.C. (1920) £8,500
Counsellor of Embassy N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.
Chief Dragoman A. Ryan, C.M.G.
1st Secretary G. G. Knox
and Secretaries H. F. C. (Croskshank) C.F.A.
 Warrick P. M. Broadmead M.C.
Communal Secretary Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain Canon F. C. Whitehouse
Judge of Supreme Court, His Hon. Judge Tinton Tholp.
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Band, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Physician, Maj. H. G. Hobson O.B.E. M.C. (acting)
and Dragoman, W. G. Edmonds O.B.E.
3rd Dragoman, A. K. Helm
Archivist, H. W. Cunningham
Treasurer, C. E. Hanson

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Constantinople—Consul General A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
 „ *Consul (and Legal Dragoman)*, W. D. W. Matthews
 „ *Vice Consul*, S. R. Jordan, D. B. Brickell
Smyrna—Consul Gen.
 „ *Vice Consul*, E. C. Hole Edgar E. D. Gout R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, Sir Adam Black C.M.G., *Sec. and Treasurer*, Wm. Smith Lyte
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna

- * 9 months only
- † Turkey within 1922 boundaries
- ‡ Turkey within former boundaries.

UKRAINE See Russia.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

President (1923-1927) Dr José Serrato
President Administrative Council, Señor Julio María Sosa
Foreign Affairs, Dr Pedro Maunil Ríos
Interior Dr Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga.
War and Marine Col Roberto Riveros.
Public Works, Señor Santiago Calcaño
Finance Dr Ricardo Vecino
Industries Dr José Arias
Justice and Instruction, Dr Pablo Blanco Acevedo

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico E. Vidella

Legation 3 Elvaston Pl., S Kensington S.W. 7

1st Secretary Señor Carlos de Santiaño

Cons. Gen. Señor Juan Carlos Muñoz, 55-57

Chancery Lane W.C. 2

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°-35° S and long. 53° 25'-57° 42' W containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1918 of 1,407,847.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Provincia y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom. Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1830. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north east to south west into the Río de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguarón, Santa Lucía, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south east coast are several lagoons, and the north east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,800,450 in 1916) and sheep (21 472,900 in 1916), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cúnapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool hides, horn hair tallow and jerked beef, the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and blood stock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1922), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101 638 265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

Revenue	1922-23
Expenditure	\$35,894,584
	39,654,255
	1922.
Total Debt { Internal	\$44,795,819
{ External	131,089,131
{ International	2,135,500
Total	\$178,960,450

Total Imports	1922
Total Exports	\$43,036 859
Imports from U.K.	77,458 046
Exports to U.K.	8,348,993
Imports from U.K.	24 589 676
Exports to U.S.	9 173 744
	16,101,259

CAPITAL Montevideo. Pop. (1922) 400,000
Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (26,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG Four blue and five white squares (surmounted with rising sun, next flagstaff)

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary Minister
Plenipotentiary and Consul General,
Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1919) £3,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do. Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Chaplain Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Montevideo—Vice-Cons. E. A. Clough
(do.) Lieut. Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—V. C. L. A. Gepp
Maldonado—V. Consul, Hy W. Burnett
Paysandu—V. Cons., A. M. Dick
Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,
Calle Rincón 508, Montevideo
Montevideo, 7,030 miles Transit, 22 days

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1900-09), Juan Vicente Gomez
Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez
Interior, F. Baptista Galindo
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Chacin
 Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Grau
Forestry (Public Development), Dr. A. Alamo
Education, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez
War and Navy, E. Gimenez Rebollofo

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel W.C.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda.
Consul, London Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104 High Holborn, W.C.2 (Vice Consul, C. Heyden)

Consul Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza

Consulates at Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport, and Southampton

The most northerly Confederation of South America situated approximately between 2°40' S lat. and 12°20' N lat. and 59°52'—73°15' W long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1900 gave the population as 2,411,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputi, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela or 'Little Venice' (on account of the Indian pile built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy general of (Caracas) and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre, Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846 particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900 and 1902. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcon divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1954, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,400 feet) and Salado (12,870 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de

Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usumamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yapurana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet) and Para Carima contains Maiguacá (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, with innumerable affluents the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles and by smaller vessels as far as the Malpures Cataract some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Carana and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa) Arauca, Meta and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being, principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal known as the Casiquiare. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes of which Maracaibo with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (200 square miles), south west of Maracaibo and Valencia (216 square miles) about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The llanos also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (87,552 metric tons in 1919) cacao (19,833 metric tons in 1919), goatskins, asphalt, sugar hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	£3,230,127	£3,808,984
Expenditure	4,065,575	3,801,432
Debt (June 30, 1922)		4,642,495
Total Imports	7,485,228	3,409,403
Total Exports	4,662,338	5,872,504
Imports from U.K.	1,470,276	663,155
Exports to U.K.	523,109	224,286

The exchange at par = 25 Bs = £ sterling
Average exchange in 1922 Bs 31 gr = £1 rate
in Aug., 1923, Bs 24 18 = £1

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1920), 92,212, other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant)

Chargé d'Affaires, I. J. Morris (1923)

Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N.

Ast. do Eng. Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. S. P. Hendrick, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Caracas—Vice Consul, Rees John Fowler

Carupano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi

La Guaira—Vice Cons., M. Brewer

Maracaibo—Vice Cons., Robert Cameron

Puerto Cabello—Vice Consul, H. E. Worth

Nolimar—Cons., F. J. de Bolassière

San Felix—Cons. Agent, S. Palacio

WHITE RUSSIA See Russia

YUGO SLAVIA

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alex. and. born Dec. 17, 1888, acceded Aug. 16, 1921, married, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Her Apparent Crown Prince Peter born Sept. 6, 1923

MINISTRY

Premier, M. Pachitch

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Nimitchitch

Commerce, Dr. Kojitch

Interior, M. Vukitchitch

Public Works, M. Uzunovitch

Communications, M. Veljazi Jankovitch

War and Marine, Gen. Peichich

Miner and Forests, M. Vrsckitch

Public Instruction, M. Trifunovitch

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Vukitchevitch

Public Worship, Dr. Janitch

Agriculture, M. Simonovitch

Finance, M. Stojadrovitch

Social Welfare, M. Pelech

Justice, Dr. Peitch

Health, Dr. S. Mitich

Minister in London, Dr. M. Gavrilovich

Legation, 105 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7

1st Secretary, M. K. Fotich

and Secretary, M. Stefanovich

Attaché, M. V. Andjelkovic

Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostojic, C.V.O.

The Kingdoms of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914-1918 through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under—

District	Sq. Miles	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,300	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	250,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

The political neighbours are the Republics of Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania and Greece on the south, Bulgaria and N.W. Greece on the east, and, on the west, the "buffer

state of Fiume and the Adriatic Sea. This "buffer state" has been constituted by agreement with Italy and has a special status.

In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro) waged a successful war against Turkey, and enlarged her boundaries, but in August 1913 Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania and ended in the *Treaty of Bucharest* (Aug. 7, 1913) by which the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries. The assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive (June 28, 1914) brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary and resulted in the War of 1914-1918 during which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria. On Aug. 28, 1918, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu but in Oct., 1918, the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nish and on Nov. 3, 1918, the capital was re-occupied. Montenegro (*Terna Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. It has an area of 5,600 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupstina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug. 28, 1860) and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dubligno. On Oct. 20, 1918, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces and a National Council was established to which representatives of other Slav States (Bosnia, Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted. On Dec. 29, 1918, a Ministry was formed for the Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, in which representatives of Croatia and Slavonia were included.

Old Serbia has no seaboard but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in 1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S-C-S Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used by river steamers. In January 1923, a French company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Paris and Belgrade.

The Army on a peace footing consists of

130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture and the crops of 1922 were of average quality enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 660,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 28 per cent and Austria 23 per cent.

	Regular (Dinars)	Extraordinary (Dinars)
Revenue 1922	6,647,665,520	287,281,345
Expenditure do	4,247,403,446	2,687,193,984

National Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)

Serbian Foreign Debt	Francs 781,430,500
S-C-S Foreign Debt	\$15,250,000
S-C-S Internal Debt	Dinars 629,150,000
War Debt to France	Francs 400,000,000
War Debt to Gt. Britain	£25,000,000
Relief Credits	£1,850,000

Total Exports (1922) Dinars 3,071,500,000

Total Imports (1922 approx) " 4,900,000,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (Beograd = White Fortress) at the confluence of the Save and Danub, a modern city with electric tramways and light, and wide streets it contains the university, the national museum and library and the old Turkish citadel. Population about 220,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000, Ljubljana 60,000, Sarajevo 50,000, Novi Sad 40,000, Spert 30,000, Nish 25,000.

FLAG Blue, white, red

BRITISH REPRESENTATION

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H. M. the King of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes Sir Charles Alban Young, Bart., K. C. M. G., M. C. (1919) £3,000
and Secretary P. G. Howe
3rd Secretary R. A. Gallop
Commercial Secretary Capt. E. M. Harvey, M. C., O. B. E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. T. Down D. S. O., R. N.
Mil. Attaché Lt. Col. J. M. Blair, C. M. G., D. S. O.
Archivist, C. C. A. Knight

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Belgrade—Vice Consul Charles L. Blakeney
Monastir—Vice Consul (vacant).
Uskub—Vice Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer Bird
Hon. Diagonan T. D. Pissureka
Lissa—Consular Agent 8 Topik
Sarajevo—Consul C. A. Greig
Gradowo—Vice Consul, R. K. Leepm
Zagreb (Agram)—Consul G. T. Maclean

Belgrade, 175 miles from London. Transit 2½ days

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

PREFERENCE was instituted by Section 8 of the Finance Act 1929 and has been in force since June 1, 1929, for tea, and September 1, 1929, for the other articles to which it applies. The Preference took the form of an additional duty of 6d to 4s per gallon on Non Empire spirits, and a reduction of duty on other articles produced in and consigned from the Empire, viz., of one-sixth in the Customs duties on tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory, sugar and cognate goods, dried fruits, tobacco and motor spirit of one-third in the Customs duties on cinematograph films, clocks and watches, motor cars and cycles and musical instruments, and of varying amounts (see Customs Tariff pp. 382-3) in the Customs duties on wine. The Excise duties on chicory, sugar &c., and tobacco were correspondingly lowered (see pp. 384, 385).

Particulars of the clearances at the full and the preferential rates of duty respectively of the articles upon which Preference is granted are given at the foot of this page.

In addition to the Preference now accorded to Imports from British Dominions certain other products are suggested for inclusion in consequence of the recommendations of the Imperial Conferences held in London in the autumn of 1923—these additions are detailed on page 481.

AID FOR AGRICULTURE

DURING the past year the Agricultural Credits Act and the Agricultural Rates Act have been passed with the object of affording relief to the agricultural industry from the difficulties which it has been experiencing. The Agricultural Credits Act aims at assisting those farmers who purchased their farms after the introduction of the Corn Production Act in 1917 and before its repeal in 1921. A considerable proportion of the price of these farms was paid for with borrowed money and as a rule the loans were not for very long terms. As a consequence there was much uncertainty as to what would happen when the money was called in. The Act enables these owners to obtain mortgages, repayable within a period of 60 years by yearly or half yearly instalments on the instalment or the annuity system. The amount secured by the mortgage must not exceed 75 per cent. of the present value of the farms or an amount equal to 30 times the annual value of the land as ascertained for the purposes of Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts. The latter limitation excludes from the scope of the Act the building value of any agricultural land adjacent to a town. The mortgages will be granted through approved associations which are restricted in their profits and the necessary funds for this

PREFERENCE ON EMPIRE AND FOREIGN GOODS

Merchandise Imported	Unit of Quantity	Net Quantities duty paid for Home (consumption in 1921-1922)			Proportion of Empire Goods to Total
		At Full Rate	At Preferential Rate	Total	
Spirits —					Per cent.
Brandy	gall	794,000	2,000	796,000	25
Rum	"	301,000	1,500,000	1,801,000	83.3
Other Spirits	"	257,000	250,000	516,000	50.2
Total Spirits	"	1,352,000	1,763,000	3,115,000	56.6
Wine	"	10,611,000	611,000	11,222,000	5.4
Tea	lb	41,926,000	371,668,000	413,594,000	89.9
Cocoa, Raw	cwt	78,000	766,000	844,000	90.7
" Butter	lb	807,000	—	807,000	—
" Preparations	cwt	216,000	—	216,000	—
Coffee	"	171,000	137,000	308,000	44.5
Chicory	"	43,000	—	43,000	—
Sugar, &c. —					
Sugar, Raw and Refined	"	20,288,000	1,594,000	21,882,000	27.2
Sugar Composite Goods	"	3,243,000	113,000	3,356,000	3.4
Molasses	"	917,000	141,000	1,058,000	13.3
Glucose	"	1,241,000	3,000	1,244,000	.2
Saccharin	oz	2,000	—	2,000	—
Dried Fruit —					
Currants	cwt	1,153,000	39,000	1,192,000	3.3
Raisins	"	620,000	100,000	720,000	13.9
Figs	"	170,000	—	170,000	—
Plums and Prunes	"	371,000	3,000	374,000	.8
Tobacco —					
Unmanufactured	lb	128,864,000	5,303,000	134,167,000	4.7
Cigars	"	484,000	50,000	534,000	9.4
Cigarettes	"	89,000	—	89,000	—
Other Manufactured	"	258,000	11,000	269,000	4.1
Total Tobacco	"	129,695,000	6,364,000	136,059,000	4.7
Cinematograph Films	linear ft.	73,505,000	227,000	73,732,000	.3
		Value	Value	Value	
		£	£	£	
Clocks and Watches	—	1,347,000	6,000	1,353,000	.4
Motor Cars, &c.	—	2,019,000	400,000	2,419,000	16.8
Musical Instruments	—	684,000	8,000	692,000	1.2

purpose will be advanced to the associations by the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The urgent need for the provision of additional short term credit facilities is met in the Act, which provides for the organisation of co-operative credit societies, having for one of their objects the making of advances to members repayable within a period not exceeding 5 years for such agricultural purposes as may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture. It is proposed that these societies should be formed with £1 shares of which 5s should be paid up, and for each £1 share so paid up the Government would advance another £1. Another clause of the Act amends the Land Improvement Act of 1864 by removing the limit of 5 per cent interest chargeable on loans to landowners and giving the Minister of Agriculture a discretion as to the rate to be charged.

The Agricultural Rates Act provides that the occupier of agricultural land in England and Wales, who since 1866 has been paying half rates, shall pay one-quarter until March 31, 1925 when the Act expires unless Parliament otherwise determines. The deficiency thus caused in the produce of local rates will be made good by Government grants from the Local Taxation Account. This deficiency in England and Wales in the financial year 1923-4 was estimated by the Minister of Health at about £2,750,000. The relief given to Scottish farmers differs from that given to English and Welsh farmers, owing to differences in the system of rating.

BETTING TAX

FOLLOWING the introduction of the 1923-4 Budget the Government appointed a Select Committee of 19 members to consider the question of imposing a duty on betting and to report whether such a duty is desirable and practicable. Evidence as to the present position of the law with regard to betting which is undoubtedly in a rather chaotic condition was given to the Committee by a representative of the Home Office. The general policy of the law seems to have been to prohibit facilities for betting where it was likely to do most harm and to discourage it by the indirect means of rendering betting contracts unenforceable and providing facilities for the recovery of money deposited for bets in certain cases. The extent and kinds of betting most frequent and details of the administration of the law formed the heads of evidence given by the chiefs of the Police Force. A scheme framed by the Board of Customs and Excise for levying a duty on betting was submitted to the Committee by Sir Horace Hamilton. This scheme was based on the method adopted for the entertainment tax and proposed an *ad valorem* duty. In the case of credit betting stamps could be used, but the majority of credit bookmakers could be taxed on their returns, which would be submitted to the Board and checked. For cash betting the scheme proposed that bets should be made on stamped tickets. The witness thought that if a duty on betting were imposed strict betting must be abolished, and all betting carried out on licensed premises and the practice rendered non-criminal. Two licences were proposed, one for each professional bookmaker and one for each betting office. The personal licence would be similar to that held by an auctioneer. A scheme was submitted, at the Committee's

request, by Sir John Pedder, of the Home Office giving the outline of a scheme for the licensing of betting offices. This scheme proposed that any person who wished to set up a betting office would have to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the registration of the premises. Renewal of registration would be necessary each year, and it was suggested that there should be power to disqualify betting offices and bookmakers. Evidence was also given by several prominent churchmen, representatives of the turf bookmakers &c and a demonstration was given to the Committee of the workings of a totalisator. A number of machines were exhibited, and the operation of a totalisator on a race course in Australia was shown by means of a cinematograph. At the time of going to press the Committee's report had not been published.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO AMERICA

BEFORE Mr Lloyd George's Coalition Government fell it had been decided that Sir Robert Hoare, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should during the recess proceed to Washington to discuss with the United States Government the question of the terms for the repayment of Great Britain's war debt of £856,000,000 to the Republic. In his place, Mr Stanley Baldwin accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of England undertook the mission and after several interviews with the Funding Commission appointed by Congress returned to England with their proposals on the subject. These were placed before Mr Bonar Law's Cabinet, and despite differences of opinion as to the wisdom of accepting the terms without a further attempt at modification were accepted, largely owing to the strong advocacy of Mr Baldwin. Subsequently Congress approved the scheme and the first payment by Great Britain was made during the course of the year.

The terms provided for the payment of 3 per cent interest on the loan for the first 10 years, and for the following 52 years of 3½ per cent, plus ¼ per cent for sinking fund throughout the period. This meant a payment of about £30,000,000 a year which not only paid interest but went to the reduction of the principal, the debt being extinguished in the 62 years. The original proposal of the British Government was to pay interest at 2½ per cent with an additional ½ per cent for sinking fund, or a total of about £21,000,000 a year. The alternative to the acceptance of the American conditions was the payment for interest alone of £50,000,000 a year and it was recognised in financial circles that such a burden would be intolerable. "The strain of paying the five per cent on the whole of the debt," declared Mr Baldwin on his return from Washington, "would be greater than this country could carry."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE

THE figures in the following tables are taken from the monthly review of the Midland Bank (London). The purpose of the figures was to emphasise the extraordinary economic conditions and to show that Britain and America, sharing between them one half of the World's trade, are the only countries where the exchange is relatively stable in the midst of a world wide debasement. In publishing the statistics the

compiler stated that 30 countries have been included in the term "World," the exports and imports of those countries representing 90 per cent of the trade of the whole world. The relative percentages of the trade of the remaining 10 per cent would probably affect those stated below in only a very slight degree. It will be seen that the value of the "World's" imports is greater than that of its exports. This is accounted for by the fact that Exports are taken at F O B values and imports at C I F values, an explanation of which is given on p. 507.

measures to deal with unemployment, and adherence to the principles of the League of Nations. An important alteration was carried in the rules of the B. L. The aim and object in Rule 3 (4) were altered to 'To press that those who assisted to save the country in its hour of need be granted the right to work, or be granted maintenance, instead of appealing to the Poor Law Authorities. The old sentence ran 'To press the claims of ex Service men for employment and to enlist the co-operation of employers and Trade Unions for this purpose.'

IMPORT TRADE.

Figures for 1903 to 1922 converted into Sterling at *Parity of Exchange* for 1920, 1921 and 1922 at *Average Rates of Exchange*.

Year	World Imports	United Kingdom.		United States	
		Imports	Per cent of Whole	Imports	Per cent of Whole
	£	£		£	
1903	2,248,000,000	472,000,000	21	208,000,000	9
1904	2,325,000,000	481,000,000	20.7	210,000,000	9
1905	2,505,000,000	487,000,000	19.4	240,000,000	9.6
1906	2,755,000,000	523,000,000	19	270,000,000	9.8
1907	2,988,000,000	554,000,000	18.5	241,000,000	9.7
1908	2,741,000,000	513,000,000	18.7	228,000,000	8.3
1909	2,983,000,000	533,000,000	17.9	302,000,000	10.1
1910	3,263,000,000	574,000,000	17.6	318,000,000	9.7
1911	3,452,000,000	577,000,000	16.7	312,000,000	9
1912	3,810,000,000	633,000,000	16.6	371,000,000	9.7
1920	8,393,000,000	1,710,000,000	20.4	1,446,000,000	17.2
1921	4,885,000,000	979,000,000	20	643,000,000	13.2
1922	4,646,000,000	900,000,000	19.4	707,000,000	15.2

EXPORT TRADE

Figures for 1903 to 1922 converted into sterling at *Parity of Exchange*, for 1920, 1921 and 1922 at *Average Rates of Exchange*.

Year	World Exports	United Kingdom.		United States	
		Exports	Per cent of Whole	Exports	Per cent of Whole
	£	£		£	
1903	2,110,000,000	291,000,000	13.8	304,000,000	14.4
1904	2,173,000,000	301,000,000	13.8	297,000,000	13.7
1905	2,351,000,000	330,000,000	14	333,000,000	14.2
1906	2,599,000,000	376,000,000	14.5	369,000,000	14.2
1907	2,759,000,000	426,000,000	15.5	395,000,000	14.3
1908	2,530,000,000	377,000,000	14.9	360,000,000	14.2
1909	2,741,000,000	376,000,000	13.8	354,000,000	12.9
1910	3,000,000,000	430,000,000	14.3	381,000,000	12.7
1911	3,171,000,000	454,000,000	14.3	429,000,000	13.5
1912	3,521,000,000	487,000,000	13.8	492,000,000	14
1920	7,376,000,000	1,334,000,000	18.1	2,214,000,000	30
1921	4,353,000,000	701,000,000	16.2	1,123,000,000	25.8
1922	4,170,000,000	720,000,000	17.3	856,000,000	20.5

THE BRITISH LEGION

A CONFERENCE of Delegates from the various branches of the British Legion was held at Queen's Hall, London, on May 20-22, 1922. Mr. T. F. Lister being in the Chair. Amongst the resolutions carried were: compulsory employment of disabled ex Service men in place of the King's Roll, establishment of Agricultural Wages Boards, elimination from press reports of the title "ex-soldier" then appearing in Police Court cases, dissatisfaction with Government's

Lt. Col. G. Crossfield, D.S.O., T.D., was elected Vice-Chairman. The 1922 Conference will be held in London again. The Prince of Wales is Patron and Earl Haig President. Col. E. C. Heath is General Secretary. The Office are at 26, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.

BROADCASTING

GREAT developments have taken place during the past year in connection with broadcasting. The number of broadcasting stations has been

increased to eight, situated in London Bourne mouth, Cardiff, Birmingham, Manchester, New castle, Glasgow and Aberdeen and experiments have been made by the British Broadcasting Company in the direction of establishing relay stations intended to receive and retransmit the programmes of the main stations. The entertainments provided by the Company have improved in quality during the year, notable performances being the broadcasting of operas from the National Opera House Covent Garden. Difficulties, however, were experienced owing, to the opposition of other entertainment bodies notably those representing theatrical interests, concert givers and concert agents. The Entertainment Industry Joint Broadcasting Committee representing all branches of the industry, decided to stop the broadcasting from theatres of plays and similar entertainments and to prohibit concert artists from performing at the broadcasting studios. The National Opera Company however continued to allow their operatic performances to be broadcast. Much confusion arose with regard to the question of licences no provision having been made for the issue of licences to persons who made their own sets or assembled them from ready made parts. In April last the Broadcasting Company estimated the number of persons with wireless sets not possessing a licence at 200,000. Negotiations between the Postmaster General and the Company having failed to settle the question of licences for these home constructors of sets a Government Committee was appointed to consider (a) Broadcasting in all its aspects (b) contracts and licences which have been or may be granted (c) the action which should be taken upon the determination of the existing licence of the Broadcasting Company (d) the uses to which broadcasting may be put, (e) the restrictions which should be placed upon its use and development. Following the report of the Committee an agreement was arrived at between the Postmaster General and the Broadcasting Company which provides *inter alia* for the issue of constructors licences for a limited period at an annual fee of 15s as compared with 10s charged for B.B.C. licences, provided that no parts manufactured elsewhere than in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are knowingly used in the receiving apparatus. The fees for the B.B.C. licences and the experimental licences are to remain at 10s per annum. The Company will receive 12s 6d out of the 15s licence fee and 7s 6d out of the 10s fee. These arrangements are to continue till the end of 1924 when it will be possible for the single form of licence recommended by the Committee to be introduced if it should then be thought desirable. The licence held by the Company will be extended under suitable conditions to the end of 1925, and any profits earned beyond 7½ per cent on its capital are to be surrendered to the Post Office.

CHEAPER GOVERNMENT

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments for the year ending March 31, 1924, show a reduction of £88,184,994 on those of the previous year, the respective totals being

1923-24 £314,134,754
1922-23 £402,319,748

Of the total estimate, £298,134,754 is allocated to ordinary services and £16,000,000 to transitory

services arising out of the War. Civil Services, including unclassified services cost, £251,690,043 and the Revenue Departments £64,464,711.

The new Civil Service Estimates compare as follows with those for 1922-23 —

DECREASES

	Estimate 1923-24.	Decrease on 1922-23
Royal Palaces	125,965	11,435
House of Commons	330,793	6,045
Treasury	324,954	39,517
Home Office	365,969	8,947
Foreign Office	293,707	40,778
Colonial Office	103,329	6,278
Board of Trade	1,03,548	836,700
Overseas Trade Dept.	299,960	37,963
Mercantile Marine Services	503,424	139,103
Air Ministry	166,787	7,557
Ministry of Agriculture	1,764,411	47,153
Ministry of Transport	132,355	88,590
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	153,100	5,900
Board of Control	479,396	49,979
Registrar General's Office	107,385	7,759
Stationery and Printing	1,044,592	1,033,000
Office of Works	557,080	11,420
Law Charges	249,798	10,730
Supreme Court of Judicature	537,134	27,848
Land Registry	91,674	10,279
County Courts	84,444	219,000
Police (England and Wales)	6,160,591	131,434
Board of Education	41,934,047	3,346,053
British Museum	291,816	9,589
Scientific Investigation	126,471	1,293
Scientific and Indust. Research	270,863	20,574
Diplomatic Services	121,965	219,918
Colonial Services	124,223	353,375
Middle East Services	8,028,500	2,507,000
League of Nations	52,190	3,754
Ministry of Pensions	73,655,46	16,348,754
Government Hospitalities Fund	20,000	5,000
Ministry of Health	10,504,210	3,008,352
Ministry of Labour	15,129,005	1,854,562
Export Credits	250,000	250,000
Customs and Excise	5,000,000	211,000
Inland Revenue	6,282,211	5,211,717
Post Office	50,873,500	2,949,950

INCREASES

	Estimates 1922-23.	Increase on 1922-23
Diplomatic & buildings	258,050	142,490
Housing schemes	198,690	146,630
Memorials	17,040	27,040
House of Lords Office	58,170	2,367
Forestry Commission	163,000	143,000
Mint including coinage	990,000	19,990
Office of Secretary for Scotland	166,822	47,110
Scottish Board for Agriculture	331,242	55,289
Overseas settlement	1,205,200	48,700
Old Age Pensions	23,800,000	585,000
Royal Commissions	95,000	44,000
War Graves Commission	769,000	412,290
Scottish Board of Health	2,493,730	781,368

DISAPPEARING LIABILITIES

	Estimate 1923-24.	Decrease on 1922-23
Disposal and Liquidation (Commission)	£1,300,000	£3,000,000
Shipping Liquidation	2,000,000	6,751,900
Railway and Canal (War) Agreements Liquidation	1,965,220	31,519,780
Coal mines deficiency	1,500,000	3,500,000
Prize claims	50,000	180,000
Coal Industry Subvention	2,500	7,500
Compensation Damage by enemy action	2,600,000	2,300,000
Treasury securities deposit scheme	—	38,600
Miscellaneous War Services (Foreign Office)	—	397,000

Ireland, since the establishment of the Free State, is costing the British taxpayer less. The upkeep of the Lord Lieutenant's household,

which last year cost £5,446, no longer concerns the Irish Department, whose estimate this year, at £90,945, shows a decrease of £1,283,363. A saving of £27,398 is also effected in services for Northern Ireland, the cost of the Irish Land Commission falls by £280,835 to a total of £1,221,515 and Royal Irish Constabulary Pen sions drop from £3,000,122 to £222,424, a reduction of £1,077,688. Grants in aid for Northern Ireland are estimated at £2,450,000 a decrease of £2,050,000. On the other hand compensation for Criminal Injuries in Ireland has risen by £1,055,020 to £3,075,020, and the Ex Service Men (Ireland) Grant by nearly £150,000 to £1,203,772. In these items, how ever, are included various other grants, which last year were shown separately.

Estimates for the India Office (£120,000) and the Secret Service (£200,000) remain unchanged. Charges which have disappeared include those for Cabinet offices the Privy Seal office (£6,525 last year) War Memorials (£2,500) Treasury chest fund (£6,828) repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund (£48,742) and Emergency Services (£9,000).

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL

The number of persons employed in the Navy, Army and Air Force and in Government depart ments (other than industrial staff) *Before the War* at the *Armistice*, and on *April 1, 1923* —

	1914 (Pre War)	Nov 11 1918	April 1 1923
Navy	174,000	436,000	99,500
Army	145,600	319,000	256,000
Air Force	—	293,000	28,000
Admiralty	4,400	20,457	8,203
War Office	2,800	18,324	4,685
Air Ministry	—	4,640	1,644
Post Office	208,900	197,225	152,723
Pensions	8,251	8,251	23,519
Inland Revenue	15,800	16,049	20,410
Labour	4,400	8,484	15,452
Customs and Excise	20,300	11,104	11,540
Dispen saries	—	65,124	1,037
Health	3,200	3,833	3,971
Trade	2,500	7,036	5,930
Food	—	9,182	90
Shipping	—	2,690	319
Agriculture and Fisheries	3,000	3,452	2,480
Works	700	2,050	3,013
Other departments	21,900	39,342	22,369
Total	599,000	5,143,025	588,498

COAL EXPORTS

The highest total of coal exports from Great Britain was reached in 1913, when 73,400,000 tons were sold to other countries, together with 1,235,000 tons of coke, and a 553,000 tons of patent fuel. Bunker shipments for overseas voyages amounted to 21,024,000 tons. The respective figures for 1922 were exports, 64,298,000 coke, 2,514,000 manufactured fuel, 1,227,000, bunkers 18,259,000. In weight, coal was three quarters of the total pre war quantity of exports from Great Britain, but its value (£54,000,000) was not much more than one tenth of the total received for our produce and manufactures. As cargo, coal is, however, a great help to British trade. Without it vessels bringing wheat, meat, cotton, oil and timber from abroad would have to go out in ballast. Freight is on the round voyage and the carriage of coal helps to reduce homeward transport charges. Employment to British shipping was not before the war so marked a feature of the export trade in coal as might have been expected. Nearly 66,000,000 tons

of coal and patent fuel went to European and Mediterranean destinations more than 60 per cent being carried in foreign vessels. On the other hand, 19,6 million tons sent long distances overseas were practically all shipped in British ships. The bulk of this coal went to the Argentine, Brazil and Chile. South American imports altogether amounted to 7,6 million tons. To West and South Africa and the Islands 1,9 million tons were sent. Less than 1,000,000 tons went to countries east of Suez, and North and Central America took about 100,000 tons each.

OIL FUEL AND COAL EXPORTS

The growing use of oil fuel for ship propulsion is illustrated by the following figures taken from Lloyd's Annual Report for 1922-1923 —

On Lloyd's Register	Gross Tonnage
1914, July	1,310,209
1919, "	5,336,678
1920, "	9,359,334
1921, "	12,796,635
1922, "	14,464,162
1923, "	15,798,418

Steamers burning oil fuel in 1922-23 would have required 24,000,000 tons of coal if coal fired.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

At the end of Sept., 1923, it was officially stated that the membership of British Co-operative Societies was 4,566,089, a decrease of 29,628 in twelve months. The amount of share capital had decreased by £1,473,551 to £81,629,702, whilst the total deposits of loan capital, was £38,778,048. The Fifty fifth Annual Conference of the delegates from the Co-operative Societies was held at Edinburgh on May 21-23, 1923 when 1,560 attended representing 570 societies. The Co-operative Union actually consists of 1,300 societies. An endeavour is still being made to make the Co-operative Movement a part of the Labour Movement, and a considerable number of members are common to each. Resolutions dealt with Trade Boards Acts which the Congress wanted extended instead of limited. The Right to Work principle was accepted as a remedy for unemployment. Objection was made to the occupation of the Ruhr, and the Govern ment was urged to open up trade extensively with Russia. A scheme for the establishment of a Co-operative national daily newspaper was remitted back to the individual societies for further consideration. The Movement has four M.P.s elected as Co-operators in the House of Commons.

CO PARTNERSHIP

ON Dec. 11, 1922 the Ministry of Labour under stood there were 236 schemes (225 certainly in operation) of Profit Sharing or Co-partnership. The net gain on the year was two, being six new, less four abandoned. From the returns received from 173 schemes, it seems that 216,441 persons were concerned in them, and that the average cash bonus worked out at £6 16s 9d per head. As far as is known there have been 467 schemes begun of which 236 are still more or less in active currency. With the hope of extending the number of firms with co-partnership schemes, several conferences have been held. The Labour Co-partnership Association met in June in London, and in July at Oxford, whilst the Industrial League and Council met at Oxford in

July Trade Unions are generally against Co-partnership. The delegates of the Trades Union Congress instructed the General Labour Council in Sept. 1923, to investigate and report upon the subject.

THE COST OF LIVING

APPARENTLY the cost of living as compared with the pre-war standard is becoming settled at about 70 per cent. higher. Whether the official figures are reliable is a matter of question; there is a feeling that the methods adopted in arriving at details are not so broad as they should be. The British methods lack the wonderful system of the U.S.A. Dept. of Labour in dealing with retail prices and family living costs. So many industries have adopted the official figure as the basis for determining the wages figure that a change of 5 points in the monthly announcement means a corresponding rise or fall in pay. The railwaymen for example, have an increase of 12 weekly when the figures rise 5 points, with a corresponding reduction for a fall. The Civil Service likewise suffers an amendment of the bonus half yearly. The official figures of the cost of living and the number of work-people whose wages were affected monthly are as follows—

Month.	Index Figure.	Work people.	Weekly rise or fall
Whole 1921	165 to 92	7,775,000	-6,041,000
1922	92 to 80	7,578,000	-4,206,000
January 1923	78	1,141,000	-13,600
February	77	1,149,750	-63,580
March	76	1,766,000	-143,510
April	74	2,095,100	-228,100
May	70	3,116,100	-235,600
June	69	3,489,700	-273,850
July	69	1,839,750	+65,295
August	71	431,850	+9,005
September	73		+10,000
October	75	1,160,000	

In most months there have been increases as well as decreases, the net figures are given above.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

THE question of disarmament has continued to occupy a prominent place among matters of public interest during the past year. Much important practical work has been accomplished by the Mixed Armaments Commission of the League of Nations in the direction of drafting a treaty of mutual guarantees and disarmament, and at home much prominence was given to the subject of disarmament as the result of a debate in the House of Commons towards the end of July, on a motion of the Labour Party. The terms of this motion were as follows—“That this House deplores the enormous and growing expenditure on the naval and air forces, and on other military preparations, which is beginning once more a competition in armaments, and is depleting resources that should be available for expenditure on education, public health, and similar social and human services, and recalling the pledges of political leaders and the expectations of the nation that the great war was to end war, urges the Government to take immediate steps to call an international conference to consider a programme of national safety based

on the policy that by disarmament alone can the peace and liberty of small and large nations alike be secured. An amendment was moved to substitute the following terms for those of the resolution—“That this House views with alarm the danger of renewed competition in armaments among nations, and is of opinion that at the earliest favourable opportunity His Majesty's Government should use its influence to the utmost extent, both through the League of Nations and otherwise, to prevent a recurrence of such international competition and bring about a general limitation of armaments.” The difference between the motion and the amendment, as the Prime Minister pointed out, was really in essence a difference of time, and the Government were of opinion that an international conference would not lead to success until a settlement of European conditions had been effected. The motion was defeated by 286 votes to 169.

The work of the Armaments Commission of the League of Nations resulted in the approval of a Draft Treaty for submission to the Assembly of the League embodying the principle of mutual guarantees of assistance as a basis for reduction of armaments. The treaty provides *inter alia* for a mutual guarantee of assistance in case of aggression for nations of the same continent, if the State claiming assistance shall have reduced its armaments on an agreed scale. The Council of the League in the event of alleged aggression is to decide which State is the aggressor, and then the form which the assistance shall take. Provision is made in the Treaty for supplementary defensive agreements between two or more States which have reduced their armaments but these must be submitted to the Council of the League for approval. After approval by the Assembly of the League the Treaty will require ratification by the Government of each State.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS

IN regard to the most important section of the Honours conferred both at the New Year and on the King's birthday, a new method of recommendation came into operation last year as the result of the report of a Royal Commission appointed “to advise on the procedure to be adopted in future to assist the Prime Minister in making recommendations to the Crown of names of persons deserving special honour. With one exception, the members urged that a small Committee of the Privy Council should consider the names of all persons upon whom it was proposed to confer honours on account of political services before those names were submitted to the Sovereign. Appended to each name was to be a statement of the service for which the recommendation was made, a statement by the Patronage Secretary or Party Manager that no payment or expectation of payment, to any Party or political fund was directly or indirectly associated with the recommendation, and the name and address of the person who originally suggested the name of the proposed recipient. Should the Committee report against any name and the Prime Minister be determined still to recommend that name, the Royal Commission proposed that the King should be informed of the Committee's report. The Government immediately adopted these suggestions, and in both Honours Lists the announcement of the Prime Minister's recommendations was delayed until they had

been considered by a Committee of the Privy Council. This body at present consists of Viscount Ulswater (the Chairman), Lord Mildmay and Mr Evelyn Cecil, M.P.

The appointment of the Royal Commission was a sequel to discussions which had taken place in the House of Lords, and evidence was tendered by Lord Balfour, Mr Asquith, Mr Lloyd George and Mr Bonar Law (Lord Rosebery being unable to attend owing to his health) by those responsible for the Party organisations and by the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Selborne, who had been prominent in raising the question. Each of the Prime Ministers examined, as well as the Patronage Secretaries and Party Managers stated that he had never been cognisant of any bargain or promise that an honour would be contingent on a contribution to Party Funds. The Commissioners declared that there had been for some time persons whom they stigmatised as touts who claimed to be able to cure honours in return for specified payments. Consequently they recommended the imposition of penalties both on touts and those promising payments for honours and this proposal also the Government accepted legislation with this object being introduced in the House of Lords.

HOUSING

PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION

THE shortage of housing accommodation is still very great, and in spite of the large number of small houses provided in the last two years chiefly by municipal authorities the problem of housing the people appears to be very little nearer a solution than when building started after the war. With the object of encouraging the building of small houses the Housing Act 1923, has been passed which provides for the payment of Government grants and assistance by local authorities by way of loans guarantees etc. The Government grants are to be paid to local authorities where the latter provide houses themselves or assist private enterprise, and amount to £6 per house per year for 20 years except where the total assistance in respect of a house built by private enterprise is less than the equivalent of £6 for 20 years, in which case the Government contribution is to be the equivalent of the assistance given by the local authority. The assistance given by the local authority may amount to more than £6 for 20 years but the excess above this sum must be met locally. As regards the houses provided by private enterprise the Minister of Health is required, before approving a grant to satisfy himself that the need cannot be met without assistance. This assistance may take one of three forms, viz., (a) A lump sum grant per house, (b) An annual payment for not more than 20 years to the person by whom the rates are payable, (c) Repayment to a building society of advances made for building or the purchase of a house.

The houses for which assistance will generally be available must have a "superficial area" within the following limits. Two-storey cottage—minimum, 600 square feet, maximum, 950 square feet. One-storey cottage, or bungalow, or flat—minimum 550 square feet, maximum 880 square feet. But where the Minister of Health is satisfied that having regard to special circumstances existing in any area smaller

houses are necessary, the minimum sizes which will be permitted to rank for subsidy are 570 square feet and 500 square feet respectively. The superficial area is the area within the containing walls of the house, including chimney breasts, and in the case of two-storey houses is the combined area as so measured of the two storeys. The area of outbuildings which provide accommodation necessary to the occupation of the house is also included. Every house or flat must be provided with a fixed bath except where otherwise approved by the Minister of Health on the recommendation of the local authority. The Act also gives new powers to local authorities to advance loans to builders and others for the construction of houses and extends the limits for loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

DECONTROL

THE operation of the Rent Control Act of 1920 is to be continued until June 24, 1925, subject to the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Act passed during the past year. In certain cases, however, houses are excluded from the application of the Act of 1920 (called the principal Act) viz. houses which come into possession of the landlord except where possession is secured under a judgment given on the ground of non-payment of rent and houses which are leased after the passing of the Act for a term of not less than two years expiring after June 24, 1926. The provisions of the principal Act with regard to the recovery of possession are considerably modified, and the landlord may now recover possession where he reasonably requires the house for occupation as a residence for himself, or for a son or daughter over 18 years of age, or for any person *bona fide* residing with him or for some person engaged in his whole time employment or in the whole time employment of some tenant from him or with whom conditional on housing accommodation being provided, a contract for such employment has been entered into. The Court however must be satisfied that alternative accommodation is available except in cases where the landlord requires possession for himself or for children over 18 years of age but where the landlord did not become the landlord before June 30, 1922 the Court before making an order for possession must be satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by allowing the tenant to stay than by giving the landlord possession.

Provision is made in the Act for a suspension of an increase in rent in cases where a tenant obtains a certificate from the sanitary authority that the house is not in a reasonable state of repair and a copy of such certificate is served upon the landlord. In cases of sub-tenancies a further increase of 10 per cent of the rent of the sub-let part is permitted. Tenants are protected in cases where exorbitant charges are made for furniture or other articles taken over as a condition of the grant of a tenancy, and houses let with furniture or attendance are not to be excluded from the provisions of the Act unless the rent fairly attributable to the furniture or attendance forms a substantial portion of the whole rent. Part II of the Act deals with restrictions on the right of possession in certain cases after the expiry of control in 1925 until June 24, 1930. If proceedings are taken against a tenant the Court may refuse to make

an order for possession if it thinks the proceedings for ejectment are harsh or oppressive, or that exceptional hardship would be caused to the sitting tenant. Reference Committees may be established by the Minister of Health to assist the Courts in connection with questions of rent, character or condition of dwelling houses.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

By the Preamble to the Treaty of Peace the International Labour Organisation was set up as part of the League of Nations to improve conditions of labour 'involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled. Although still in its infancy the Organisation has already produced good results and in many countries all over the world workers now enjoy better conditions as a result of its efforts. The estimated cost for 1923 was rather less than £280,000 of which Great Britain bears a share.

The machinery created to carry out the objects of the Organisation consists of a Conference which meets every year, composed of four delegates from each of the 27 States belonging to the Organisation, two of these delegates in each case representing the Government, and one each the employers and the workers. The fifth of these Conferences was held at Geneva in October last. The decisions of the Conference which to be effective must be reached by a two-thirds majority take the form of a Draft Convention—a precise treaty on labour conditions for signature by each State—or of a Recommendation, laying down the broad lines which the legislation in each State should follow on a particular question connected with labour conditions. Within 18 months of the closing date of the Conference, these Draft Conventions and Recommendations must be laid by the Governments before the Parliaments in their countries.

The latest figures show that 86 ratifications of Draft Conventions have been formally registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations while 23 have been authorised but not yet formally communicated. In 121 cases ratification has been recommended by Governments to Parliaments but approval has not yet been signified while 89 measures have been finally adopted by legislative authorities to give effect partially or wholly to the provisions of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and 74 others have been proposed and are before different Parliaments.

INTERNATIONAL MIDDLE CLASS CONGRESS

DR TECHUMI, of the Swiss National Council gave the inaugural address at the establishment of the International Middle-Class Union at Berne, on Sept. 21, 1923. The Congress was formally established and registered under the Swiss Law. Article 2 of the Constitution reads, "The I.M.C.U. is based upon production, private economy, and independent labour, opposing energetically any tendency menacing its existence and its natural development. The I.M.C.U. aims at grouping artisans, industrialists, tradesmen, intellectual workers, &c., of all countries for the defence of their economic and other interests." A Committee was appointed to draw up an agenda for the Congress that will be held in Berne during 1924.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

THE Twenty first Conference of the Inter Parliamentary Union opened at Ustari, Copenhagen, on Aug. 15, 1923. Dr Moltesen, Member of the Danish Folketing and head of the Danish Delegation, was elected President and welcomed 800 delegates and others. Representatives attended from all countries. The British Delegation of sixteen including Lord Trevelyan (President of Mission), Lord Rathcreedan, Sir Park Goff, Mr Kenworthy, Sir F. Pryce-Jones, Sir Beddow Rees, and General Spears. A Swedish resolution to ask America to enter the League of Nations was defeated but one suggesting the co-operation of an impartial international authority dealing with the economical and fiscal reconstruction of European States was carried. The permanent Committee of the Inter Parliamentary Union was instructed to enquire into for report to next Conference, the question of Parliamentary control over foreign policy and also to study and report upon colonial mandates and policies. M. Neergaard, Danish Prime Minister stated that the Union was to work for a future in which international conflicts were to be settled by arbitration and not by arms.

LABOUR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE American Federation of Labour held its 43rd Annual Convention at Portland, Oregon U.S.A. on Oct. 1-9, 1923, and reported a big drop in membership of trade unions. The comparative figures are—

1897	264,825
1911	1,761,835
1919	3,260,068
1920	4,078,740
1923	2,926,468

The drop in membership coincides with that of the British Trade Union Congress since 1921. The Annual Convention was against active participation of the State in industry, continuation of child employment in mines and factories, Klux Klan and Fascist Movements. The American Federation of Labour is not a socialist body. Mr Samuel Gompers (born in London, 1850) has been re-elected President for many years.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

The Independent Labour Party's Annual Conference was held at Queen's Hall, London, on April 1-4, 1923. Mr R. C. Wallhead being in the Chair. The Independent Labour Party is quite apart from any Trade Unions, and must be regarded as one of the Socialist Parties in the country. Total Prohibition was rejected by 263 to 152. The previous question was carried by 93 to 50 on a resolution to forbid Labour M.P.s to attend functions organised by political opponents, approval of the attempt by Vienna to re-construct a Second International by 265 to 52, agreement to salary of £1,000 per annum to the Editor of *The New Leader* (established Sept., 1922), withdrawal of occupation of the Ruhr by all the Allies, or at least by the British, and various other proposals for the establishment of a Socialist Commonwealth. Various statements have been issued by the Independent Labour Party on National and International subjects. Two summer schools of study were held at Scalby, Scarborough, and Hoddesdon, Herts. In Sept., 1923, Mr George Young presented the

Independent Labour Party with Formosa Place, Cookham, to be used as a week end retreat for leaders.

INTELLECTUAL WORKERS

A difficulty is being found in dealing with the foremen and directing officers in industry, so far as Labour politics are concerned. One section would keep them out, the other would enrol them as workers. On April 7 1923 an International Congress of Intellectual Workers opened at the Sorbonne, Paris. Eight different countries, including England were represented by delegates from societies of intellectual workers, whilst eleven other countries were officially noted as having observers. The resolution was carried to found an International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, and a Committee was appointed to draft rules and deal with the creation and affiliation of national societies. M. Romain Coolus of Paris presided over the Congress.

LABOUR PARTY

The 23rd Annual Conference took place at Queen's Hall London, W. on June 26-29 1923. About 600 delegates, representing an affiliated membership of 3,310,236 (a decrease from 4,010,265 of 1922) met under the presidency of Mr. S. Webb, M.P. A motion was adopted that to be eligible as a delegate one must not be a member of any organisation supporting for any political office a candidate who was not endorsed or approved by the Labour Party. Application for affiliation by the Communist Party was rejected by a 582,000 to 356,000. A resolution forbidding Labour Whips to be given to Mr. Newbold the Communist M.P. was carried by a 270,000 votes to 210,000. Instructions that Labour M.P.s were to oppose all armament votes were negatived by a 244,000 to 208,000. Discussion of the suspension of four Labour M.P.s from the House of Commons was put in hand for a special election fund to meet the costs of the next General Election. Proposals were carried in favour of a Capital Levy, criticism of the Government's Educational Policy and dealing with general matters, e.g. Trade Boards employment of aliens on ships, pure milk, foreign policy &c. Mr. J. R. MacDonald, M.P., was elected the new Chairman for the year.

MINERS

The Miners Federation of Great Britain held their Annual Conference at Folkestone on July 10-14, 1923 with Mr. Herbert Smith in the Chair. Wages had been on the minimum scale during 1922 but by July, 1923 five districts, including South Wales had received advances. Emphatic refusal was given to consider any proposals to return from the present seven hour day to the old eight hour day. Resolutions were carried in favour of two weeks holiday with full pay, an enquiry into miners' blindness (*myopia*), any future wages agreement to include a clause for compulsory membership of Trade Union, present 1d. levy on every ton of coal that expires in 1925 to be made a perpetual one and to be used for miners' pensions, apart from the Old Age Pensions and welfare improvements. The Miners reported a drop in membership from 839,902 in 1922 to 744,617 in 1923. During August, 1923 44,306 coal mining employees were registered at the Labour Exchanges

as unemployed. In the first eight months of 1923 there were 114 strikes, in which 245,000 mining employees were involved these caused the loss of 1,004,000 working days.

RAILWAYMEN

A slight decrease is reported in the membership of the three Trade Unions of Railwaymen from 454,784 in 1922 to 447,374 of 1923. The National Union of Railwaymen held their Annual Conference at Crewe on July 2-7, 1923. Mr. J. Maconbank was in the Chair, and he was re-elected for next year's Conference at York. Apart from resolutions in favour of nationalisation, higher wages, a shorter working day and amalgamation of all Railwaymen's Unions, welcome was given to the scheme of the G.W.R. to help employees to purchase their houses. The Company would lend up to 50 per cent. of value of the house at 5 per cent. the amount of loan and interest being repayable over a period of 20 years. During 1922 234 employees were killed and 15,508 injured whilst working on the railways of Great Britain. The number of unemployed in the Railway Service as registered with the Labour Exchanges on August 27 1923 was 10,764.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR UNIONS

A conference was held in Memorial Hall, Harrington Street London on April 14, 1923 attended by 223 delegates representing 156 branches of various Trade Unions. This very advanced section of the Labour Movement was represented by Mr. Frank Smith at the Second World Conference in Petrograd in November 1922. Resolutions were carried in favour of a 44 hour week, a minimum weekly wage of £4 for adult workers, and full maintenance of all unemployed. At a mass meeting that followed Mr. Tom Mann made an appeal for a general strike. On May 12 1923 the Conference was resumed when the principal resolution carried was that of asking the dockers to strike in the case of any war with Russia. The leaders of this very small section of the Trade Union movement are far from unanimous on the question of politics to be adopted.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

Mr. G. M. Bell presided over the 37th Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation at Manchester Hotel London on August 6-9, 1923. Amongst the usual resolutions carried in favour of socialising and nationalising various forms of industry was one dealing with the railways, in which the present grouping of the railways was held to be 'a menace to the interests of the community in every direction' and demanding that in case of nationalisation provision should be made for representation of railway employees in the management. The resolution carried on National Defence favoured a democratic force for national defensive purposes in place of a professional and standing army. There should be universal military training but no private production of armaments. The tendency to oppose militarism and war by a policy of drift was viewed with apprehension. It is on this universal service question that the S.D.F. differs from the I.L.P. and the Labour Party.

TRADE DISPUTES

Generally 1923 up to the time of writing, has been a quiet year in labour disputes. There have been only two outstanding cases, the boiler

makers and dockers. Each might have been avoided without trouble. The lock out of plateis, riveters and caulkers began on April 30, 1923, and was continued in October to enforce the agreement between the Employers Federation and the Men's Federation in regard to overtime and piece rates. Approximately 10,000 workmen were directly affected but indirectly every ship yard in the country was concerned. The dockers were mainly concerned in London and remained out from July 3 until Aug. 20 to protest against the reduction of 1s a day, as previously agreed by their leaders. The Trade Unions concerned did not support the strikers. The men lost. The number of dockers on strike varied from 25,000 to 40,000 and they were instrumental in holding up much trade. Mining strikes were mainly in South Wales and were organised to compel the Non unionists to join the Trade Unions in which endeavours they were temporarily successful.

Month	Disputes	Employees Involved	Days lost
January 1923	71	19,000	117,000
February	41	40,000	337,000
March	52	86,000	834,000
April	25	110,000	1,077,000
May	49	48,000	807,000
June	54	99,000	1,244,000
July	37	95,000	1,665,000
August	45	68,000	1,200,000
September	28	54,000	1,029,000
Which years			
1913	1,459	663,000	9,875,000
1921	763	1,801,000	85,872,000
1922	595	551,000	18,918,000

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The 55th Trades Union Congress was held at Plymouth on Sept. 3-8 1923 with Mr. J. B. Williams (of the Musicians Union) in the Chair. The comparative figures are—

1866	143 Delegates representing 199,374 members
1895	154
1922	171
1923	167

The drop during the last twelve months is due to unemployment and dissatisfaction with Trades Union management. The Congress was conspicuous for its return to wrangling of a personal nature in public and absence of discussion on important topics. The General Council was instructed to introduce a Bill into Parliament to enforce an 8 hour day and 48 hour week but the resolution that the time had arrived for a 6 hour day was carried by 2,801,000 to 553 votes. *The Daily Herald*—The Trades Union Congress at Southport 1922 recommended joint ownership with affiliation fee of 3d per member per year. Continuous loss was reported on the paper, and the Plymouth Congress decided to continue the publication until the end of December, if the Trades Unions will find £12,500. The position was discussed at a private session. *Resolutions*—Opposition to longer Civil Service day—unanimously. Objection to Co partnership, with instructions to General Council to enquire into profit sharing schemes—unanimously. Registration of Theatrical Agents and Employers—unanimously. Evacuation of Ruhr by the Allies—unanimously. Disapproval of amendment of Trade Board Acts as proposed by Cave Committee. Pensions for the blind mothers, &c. *Back to Unions*—Acrimonious discussion arose over the

campaign to get more members to join the Trades Unions and to stop the decline in membership. Delegates accused one another of using meetings and propaganda for poaching upon allied societies, and thus transferring from other Unions rather than breaking new ground. The drop in two years for the Trades Unions attached to Congress was 2,021,000, or 33 per cent. *Officers*—Mr. Bowerman M.P. retired under age limit from Secretaryship, at a pension of £300 yearly. Mr. Fred Bramley was elected, on fifth count, by 2,822,000 votes to be the new Secretary at £750 per annum on the understanding that he cannot stand for Parliament. Miss M. S. Boudfield was elected the new President at the first meeting of the new General Labour Council on Sept. 26.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Third Annual Conference of the Organised Unemployed took place in Coventry on April 9-11 1923. The Conference was in favour of Direct Action and decidedly Socialist in tone. About 180 delegates from all parts of the U.K. were present. The increasing number of unemployed has had a terrible effect upon the granting of Poor Relief. A White Paper has disclosed that in March, 1923, 1,226,061 people were in receipt of relief of some kind from the rates, as compared with 380,128 for March 1914. In West Ham during the year ended Aug. 31 1923 the Guardians spent £2,051,698 on unemployment relief and paid in wages to the unemployed £77,199. In the insured industries alone for Great Britain and Northern Ireland there have been 1,200,000 registrations by unemployed persons monthly. On Aug. 27, 1923, the actual number was 1,354,750 an increase of 30,249 on the month.

WHITLEY COUNCILS

The Joint Industrial Councils grew out of the recommendations of the Committee appointed in Oct., 1920 and presided over by Mr. J. H. Whitley. The last Report shows that up to Dec. 31 1922 73 Joint Industrial Councils had been established and of them only 12 were not functioning. Unfortunately the Whitley, or Joint Industrial Councils are not in operation in the Mining, Cotton Engineering, and Ship building Industries but under the Railways Act of 1921 arrangements are in progress for Whitley Councils between the companies and employees on the Railways. The number of workpeople directly covered by the present Councils totals 3,750,000, and of those concerned in various arbitration Councils and bodies the figure is believed to approach 8,500,000 workpeople. District Whitley Councils have been established as a decentralising feature and even in those industries where the national Councils are in abeyance many local Councils are continuing their work.

LONDON'S DEBT

LONDON'S debt substantially increased during 1920-21, the total of £103,787,706 at the end of the financial year being £7,419,843 higher than the aggregate twelve months earlier. The greater part of the increase was in respect of Housing assisted schemes which accounted for £4,691,597. The debt of the London County Council for purposes other than housing increased by £745,306, whilst the Metropolitan Water Board debt rose by £1,523,139. Apart

from housing, the debt of the remaining authorities showed a net increase of £349,823, the principal item being in respect of the Electricity Supply undertakings of the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

The charge for interest and repayment in respect of debt amounted in 1920-21 to £6,019,579 (interest £3,142,045, and repayment £2,877,534), of which £5,373,315 was borne by the rates, equivalent to a rate in the pound of 2s 4 9/16d. Of the total charge £3,209,240 was in respect of rate services, £145,120 in respect of Housing assisted schemes and £2,664,919 in respect of revenue producing undertakings. Commenting on the figures the Finance Committee of the London County Council state—

As the produce of a penny rate was not exceeded in 1920-21 no part of the deficiency on Housing schemes was borne by the Government and the debt charges falling on the rates amounted to £127,351 equivalent to a rate in the pound of 6 7/8d, as follows: Corporation of the City of London £8,716; London County Council schemes, £59,913; schemes of Metropolitan Borough Councils, £58,622. As regards the other revenue producing services the revenues were insufficient to meet debt charges, and of the total charge of £2,664,919 no less than £2,036,824 equivalent to a rate in the pound of 10 7/16d was taken from the rates. The debt charges in respect of the London County Council's tramways amounting to £590,665 were wholly met out of the rates. The total debt charges of the Metropolitan Water Board in respect of 1920-21 amounted to £1,758,757. London's proportion being £414,825 and as the total deficiency exceeded the debt charges the whole of these amounts fell to be borne by the rates. The other revenue producing undertakings involved a total charge on the rates of £31,334.

The net debt attributable to the revenue producing undertakings which exceeds 50 per cent of the total net debt of London, was as follows—

	IN POUNDS (+) OR INCREASE 31 MARCH 1921 () ON 1920	
Water supply London's proportion	£41,603,261 +	£53,139,139
Tramways	8,334,602 +	2,28,032
Electricity supply	5,138,635 +	404,011
Working class dwellings	3,278,000 +	41,033
Housing assisted schemes	5,251,974 +	4,691,597
Miscellaneous	86,104 +	34,074
	£64,207,389 +	£68,864,820

The total net debt outstanding on rate services, i.e., excluding revenue producing services on March 31, 1921, was £41,500,317 or 98 per cent of the rateable value as compared with £40,965,204, or 90 per cent of the rateable value a year earlier. The Committee add that after 1921-22 the tendency to curtail capital expenditure will no doubt be reflected in the amount of debt particularly for rate services with the result that, in the absence of any new development calling for fresh expenditure, a reduction may again be looked for in the debt in the near future by reason of the normal operations of the sinking fund. The heavy charges on the rates in respect of debt for Tramways and Water Supply are exceptional, and will be very materially reduced in subsequent years as a result of the improving financial position of the Tramways undertaking and the exercise of the powers obtained by the Metropolitan Water Board in its Charges Act of 1921.

THE NATION'S WAR BURDENS.

NEARLY five years after the conclusion of hostilities on the European front, a comprehensive return of the nation's war burdens was supplied by the Treasury. Only in regard to casualties and shipping losses was it possible to give figures relating to the whole Empire. The total number of men enrolled was 2,949,496, of whom 6,211,427 belonged to the United Kingdom, 1,605,327 to the Dominions and Colonies, and 1,679,416 to India. The killed totals led 946,023—743,702 from the United Kingdom, 140,623 from the Dominions and Colonies and 61,358 from India—and the wounded numbered 2,121,506—1,695,166 from the United Kingdom, 357,785 from the Dominions and Colonies and 70,859 from India.

So far as expenditure was concerned figures are only available for complete financial years, and for the five years which saw the beginning and end of the campaign the Exchequer issues were £9,590,000,000 of which £1,820,000,000 was raised from direct taxation, £910,000,000 from indirect taxation and other sources of revenue, £5,500,000,000 by borrowing at home, and £1,360,000,000 by borrowing abroad. The war loans to our Allies and to Dominions, excluding relief and other post war loans, amounted to £1,644,000,000. Finance received £453,000,000. Italy £382,000,000, other Allies £659,000,000 and the Dominions £120,000,000.

The shipping losses of the British Empire were estimated at 8,000,000 gross tons, the value of the vessels (at about £70 a ton) and cargoes lost by enemy action being placed at £750,000,000, while the civilian lives lost at sea from the same cause numbered 22,000.

The expenditure of the United Kingdom on war pensions from Aug. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923, was reckoned at £470,000,000 and the estimated capital liability after the latter date at 832,000,000. Until last March the expenditure on mandated territories totalled £153,000,000.

Of a number of other items of expenditure resulting from British participation in the war the most important are £400,000,000 on unemployment, £225,000,000 on housing, £203,000,000 on the liquidation of the railway and canal agreements and £101,500,000 on the bread subsidy. And the concluding intimation in this statement of stupendous totals was the brief declaration: "N. German Colonies have been assigned to the British Empire."

WAGES—LONDON AND ABROAD

AN interesting attempt to compare the level of real wages ruling for certain typical categories of adult male labour in London with that of similar workers in a number of capitals abroad has been made for the first time by the Ministry of Labour. The method employed by the Ministry aimed at ascertaining the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices then current with the wages payable for given amount of labour measured in hours. The quantities so procurable were then expressed as index numbers and these were combined to form an average for each of the trades considered. One set of averages was arrived at by taking the simple arithmetic mean of the index numbers and more valuable averages (shown below) were calculated by weighting the index number for each article by a figure

corresponding to the relative importance of that article in the weekly food bill of working class families in the United Kingdom. Current official statistics of retail prices of other factors in the cost of living have not yet been developed in the different countries sufficiently to enable a wider comparison to be made. For the purposes of the comparison statements were obtained by the Ministry from a number of capitals abroad showing for the 1st March, 1st April, and 1st June, 1923 (a) the rates of wages payable to a full workman in 22 selected occupations, (b) the number of hours constituting a normal working day and week in those occupations, (c) the average retail prices of 19 articles of food ordinarily consumed in urban working class families in most industrially developed countries. On the basis of this information the following table was prepared showing the index numbers of comparative real wages in detail for June, with averages for each of the three months, March, April and June taking London as 100.

Trade and Occupation	London	Amsterdam	Brussels	Christiana	Ottawa	Prague	Stockholm	Vienna	Warsaw
BUILDING—									
Mason	100	107	64	82	252	61	87	49	94
Bricklayer	100	107	46	82	252	—	87	49	94
Carpenter	100	107	70	78	187	52	87	52	92
Joiner	100	107	67	78	187	—	87	52	—
Plumber	100	107	59	78	199	—	80	—	—
Painter	100	107	60	87	172	73	101	56	99
Labourer	100	117	61	102	134	65	102	53	87
ENGINEERING—									
Fitter	100	107	66	97	187	89	71	51	66
Ironmoulder	100	92	70	99	187	65	72	—	67
Pattern-maker	100	98	85	90	203	—	66	—	61
Turner	100	107	71	97	187	57	71	55	66
Labourer	100	109	70	127	175	66	86	—	61
FURNITURE—									
Cabinet-maker	100	82	57	76	126	68	72	37	—
PRINTING, etc.—									
Compositor, Hand	100	82	53	75	166	—	68	33	126
Do Machine	100	86	53	69	154	77	70	—	163
Machine Minder	100	82	55	75	154	—	68	—	126
Bookbinder	100	90	56	85	175	67	67	32	136
Average June	100	100	63	87	182	67	79	47	96
Do April	100	102	70	93	174	68	85	—	101
Do March	100	103	70	92	180	67	87	—	85

Other averages were — For March—Berlin 57
Madrid 61 New York 217 Paris 68 For April
—Berlin 57 New York 209 Sydney 158

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX

THE past year witnessed renewed controversy in connection with the question of vaccination. The statement given below shows the vaccination per cent of the births, the total number

of small pox deaths registered, the small pox death rate per 100,000 of the population and the deaths from cow pox and other effects of vaccination in England and Wales in each year since the passing of the Public Health Act 1875. The average annual number of small pox deaths during the 17 years 1855 to 1871, was over 4,600, and excluding the epidemic year 1871 the average for the sixteen years to 1870 approached 3,500.

Year	Vaccinations per cent of Births	Small pox Deaths	Small pox Death rate per 100,000 population	Deaths from Cow pox and other effects of Vaccination
1872	85	19,022	22.1	(a)
1873	85.2	2,303	9.8	(a)
1874	85	2,084	8.8	(a)
1875	84.9	849	3.5	37
1876	86	2,408	9.9	21
1877	86.3	4,278	17.3	32
1878	85.3	1,856	7.4	39
1879	86.0	536	2.1	36
1880	85.1	648	2.5	41
1881	86.6	3,098	11.9	58
1882	85.9	1,317	5.0	65
1883	85.6	957	3.6	55
1884	81.4	2,234	8.3	53
1885	84.7	2,827	10.3	52
1886	83.4	275	1.1	45
1887	82.8	506	1.9	45
1888	81.7	1,026	3.7	45
1889	79.8	23	—	58
1890	78.0	16	0	43
1891	75.8	49	2	43
1892	74.5	431	1.5	58
1893	72.3	1,457	4.9	59
1894	70.4	320	2.7	50
1895	67.8	223	7	56
1896	66.0	541	17	41
1897	62.4	25	0	36
1898	61.0	253	8	25
1899	66.4	174	5	34
1900	68.7	85	3	25
1901	71.4	356	1.0	17
1902	74.8	2,464	7.5	22
1903	75.4	760	2.3	26
1904	75.3	507	1.5	28
1905	75.8	116	0.4	26
1906	73.4	21	1	29
1907	70.9	10	0	12
1908	63.2	12	0	13
1909	59.8	21	1	11
1910	55.9	19	1	8
1911	52.3	23	1	14
1912	50.1	9	0	10
1913	46.5	10	0	6
1914	44.6	4	0	11
1915	45.5	13	0	4
1916	44.7	18	0	9
1917	43.3	3	0	5
1918	41.5	2	1	7
1919	40.6	28	1	19
1920	39.5	30	1	8
1921	38.3	5	1	7
1922	(a)	27	1	7

(a) Not Available

RENT DECONTROL

THE problem of rent decontrol caused the Government a good deal of political trouble and was responsible for the resignation of three ministers who, defeated at the general election, were unsuccessful when contesting vacancies created to enable them to return to the House

of omnibus. The first phase was the publication of the reports of Lord Onslow's departmental Committee which had been considering the Rent Restrictions Acts. The majority report recommended decontrol in the following summer of houses of the highest standard rent decontrol at Midsummer, 1924 of houses of a standard rent exceeding £35 in London, and £25 elsewhere in England and Wales, and decontrol at Midsummer 1925 of the remaining classes of houses with similar removal of protection in Scotland. The minority report signed by the Labour members of the Committee urged that the protection given to pre-war rentals of £35 in London £30 in Scotland and £25 elsewhere should be continued until 1930, and that as regards other grades of houses protected the restrictions should continue to the same date unless previously withdrawn by Order in Council approved by Parliament, with immediate reductions in rentals.

Subsequently it was announced that higher grade houses would be decontrolled in 1924 unless Parliament decided otherwise, and that all control would end in 1925. Then came the bye elections and the appointment of Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Minister of Health, in succession to Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, one of the defeated candidates and a new policy was formulated and approved by the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain secured the passage of his bill by conciliatory methods. It continued control of all houses until June 24, 1925, set up a temporary system of 'rent courts' and gave landlords the power to recover possession of houses owned by them before June, 1922 if reasonably required for themselves, their children or any person resident with them or engaged in the whole time employment of themselves or a tenant, houses to be decontrolled when landlords regained possession. Purchasers of houses after that date could obtain possession if they proved that the hardship upon them was greater than that upon the tenant. Tenants were given the right to appeal against increases of rent if houses were not maintained in good repair. After the period of decontrol, tenants were for five years to be protected against the danger of eviction without good reason the County Courts being given power to investigate such cases.

SUNDAY GAMES

THE experiment of permitting games to be played on Sundays in the parks and open spaces under the control of the London County Council which was started in July, 1922 is to be continued. The question was reconsidered in July last by the Parks Committee of the Council, who recommended that for the future the arrangements for the playing of games on Sundays previously approved by the Council be continued, with such minor modifications as may be necessary from time to time. A proposal to withdraw the privilege was defeated at a meeting of the Council by 83 votes to 33. The results of the experiment during its first year were generally satisfactory. No difficulties arose in connection with the playing of bowls, cricket, croquet, golf, hockey or lawn tennis but a few complaints were received by the Council with regard to football, only one of which was serious and resulted in the permits of the club concerned being cancelled. The cost of the additional staff necessary during part of the

year was £640, which sum was more than covered by additional receipts. In no case did the playing of games on Sundays necessitate a man working overtime or on his weekly leave day. The number of letters, petitions, &c. in favour of and against Sunday games presented to the Council up to the end of June, 1923 were—In favour. Letters from 125 organisations and 204 individuals, and 708 petitions signed by 29,773 persons. Against. Letters from 262 organisations and 1,176 individuals and 234 petitions signed by 24,322 persons. The number of games played from Sunday July 23, 1922 up to and including Sunday, June 24, 1923 were as follows—

SUMMER SEASON 1922, 20 Sundays—			
	No. of Clubs	No. of Games	
Bowls—126 links	22	351	
(Cricket—68 reserved pitches	5	40	
Other pitches	7	371	
(Croquet—2 lawns	2	2	
Golf—Hainault Forest	1	600	
Tennis—625 courts	46	6,438	
WINTER SEASON 1923 25 Sundays			
Football—133 reserved pitches	16	1,375	
Other pitches	12	8,668	
(Golf—Hainault Forest	1	3,898	
Hockey—17 pitches	11	61	
Tennis—59 hard courts	27	5,356	
SUMMER SEASON 1923 8 Sundays			
Bowls—126 links	22	202	
(Cricket—68 reserved pitches	5	123	
Other pitches	7	449	
(Golf—Hainault Forest	1	1,025	
Tennis—625 courts	44	8,927	
" 75 hard courts	29	1,566	
Total number of games		32,452	

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

A BILL was introduced in the House of Commons in May last to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 and its amending Acts and to amend the law with respect to employers' liability insurance, the notification of accidents, first aid and ambulance. The Bill as amended by Standing Committee A provided for the repeal of the Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Acts of 1917 and 1919 but proposed certain increases in the amounts payable under the Act of 1906 either on the death of a workman or as weekly payments during a workman's incapacity. The total amount of compensation payable to the dependents of a deceased workman is limited to £600—compared with £300 under the Act of 1906—but this sum varies with the number and age of children left under the age of 15. In cases of incapacity the Bill proposed to substitute 30s for £1 as the maximum amount of the weekly payment, and whilst 50 per cent of the average weekly earnings remains the basis of compensation, provision is made for increasing this proportion in cases where the weekly earnings are less than 50s. Compensation is payable if the injury disables the workman for more than three days, but is not payable in respect of the first three days of disablement. Certain cases previously excluded from the benefits of the Acts on the ground that the disabled workman was doing something he was not employed to do are brought within the scope of the Act of 1906 by the following clause—'For the purposes of the principal Act, an accident resulting in the

death or serious and permanent disablement of a workman shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment, notwithstanding that the workman was at the time when the accident happened acting in contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment or of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer, or that he was acting without instructions from his employer, if such act was done by the workman for the purposes of and in connection with his employer's trade or business. It is proposed to extend the Acts to certain classes of shore fishermen persons plying for hire with vehicles or vessels hired from the owners (other than under a hire purchase agreement) certain persons casually employed for the purposes of any game or recreation and certain persons employed on ships otherwise than as members of the crew, not covered by the Act of 1906. Further amendments of this Act deal with the notices of accidents references to medical referees, registration of lump sum agreements, power to make agreements as to compensation to workmen disabled by industrial disease, &c.

FOREIGN TRADE

FRANCE

DURING the first ten months of 1923 importations into France were of the total value of 25,620,674,000 Francs compared with 18,568,714,000 Francs in the first ten months of 1922. Exports amounted during the same period to 24,376,220,000 Francs. Against 17,376,284,000 Francs in the same period of 1922. This is thus a balance of 1,244,454,000 Francs in favour of imports as against 1,292,330,000 Francs during the first ten months of 1922.

GERMANY

Germany's expanding trade is attracting some attention and surprise is being expressed at her ability to finance these growing commitments in view of the flight from the Mark. During the first eight months of 1923 Germany bought 506,644 bales of cotton, against 443,343 bales bought by Great Britain, while for the corresponding period of 1922 Great Britain took 125,000 bales in excess of Germany's purchases. German manufacturers appear to have reorganised their businesses and instead of purchasing British textiles in various stages of manufacture, the German cotton mills are engaged on the

raw product as the following table of British exports to Germany show—

Textile machinery (tons)	Nine months ended Sept. 30.		
	1922.	1923.	1923
Cotton yarn, unbleached (lb)	8,984,600	26,866,900	20,054,900
Piece goods, all kinds (sq yds.)	11,605,900	88,276,200	19,566,100

But if Germany is taking less from one industry, her requirements of coal probably due to the Ruhr deadlock have increased considerably, for the nine months to Sept. 1923, 6,100,000 tons were shipped from Great Britain to Germany, against 11,604,643 tons in the first nine months of 1922. The growth of German trade from the zero of the war must make immense strides as time goes on and in face of the generally expected economic collapse of Germany the figures of expanding trade are difficult to reconcile with the story of her impoverishment. When Germany has fixed the amount of reparations with the Allies and begins seriously to stabilise her currency and control her Budget, a great revival of German trading must be expected. But Germany will require to buy as well as to sell, so that the event will not necessarily be disastrous to Great Britain or any other country, and before the War Germany was one of Great Britain's best customers.

THE WORLD'S BAPTIST CONFERENCE

THE Third Congress of the Baptists World Alliance opened at Stockholm on July 21, 1923, to which 250 delegates, including 600 British and 1000 Americans, were registered. The first Congress took place in London in 1907 and the second at Philadelphia in 1917. British delegates had to live on the P.P. line, *Marble* owing to absence of sufficient hotel accommodation for so large a Congress. The Governor of Stockholm welcomed the Congress, and delegates preached on Sunday in all the churches in Stockholm. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave authority for a Baptist minister to occupy the pulpit of the English church at Stockholm on the occasion. A Congress pageant followed in the park when speeches were made from specially erected platforms. The work of the Baptists throughout the world came under consideration, and arbitration and co-operation were supported in place of Socialism. The Rev. Dr. Shakespeare carried through the organisation as European Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance.

MOTOR LICENCES IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Ministry of Transport's return of motor licences issued from Dec. 1, 1922 to Aug. 31, 1923, shows that at the latter date the number of motor vehicles in respect of which licences were current was 1,105,000, including 384,000 cars taxed on horse-power, 430,000 motor bicycles, 173,000 commercial goods vehicles and 86,000 motor hackney vehicles (taxicabs, &c.). This is an increase of 68,756 cars as compared with the corresponding period in 1921-22, an increase of 51,195 motor bicycles, 22,358 commercial motor vehicles, and 8,351 hackney cabs motor omnibuses &c. The increase of private motor carriages is 22 per cent., of motor cycles, 14 per cent., and of commercial vehicles nearly 14 per cent. Yet while the numbers have increased

the average tax paid per motor has been reduced in value in all but one case, for whereas on Aug. 31, 1922 the average tax paid in respect of a whole year's licence was £17 12s for cars, taxed on horse-power, £2 13s 6d. for bicycles, £2 13s for commercial goods vehicles, and £23 10s for motor hackneys, these respectively produced at Aug. 31, 1923, £16 18s 6d for cars, £2 11s 6d for bicycles, £2 17s for commercial goods vehicles and £25 11s 6d for motor hackneys. These figures reveal the fact that as regards private cars the horse-power of the engine is slightly reduced on the average, being under 17 horse-power in place of 17½ horse-power in 1922. Also that the average motor bicycle has paid 2s less, and so is of slightly less weight and engine power, though the hackney vehicle has paid an increase average tax of about 2s.

Public and Private Wealth

A DECLINE IN THE NATIONAL INCOME

THE latest return of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (issued just as WHITAKER'S ALMANACK goes to press) is for the financial year ending March 31, 1924, and makes its appearance over twenty months after the close of the period to which it relates instead of, as in pre war days, some four months afterwards. Even at this interval it is seriously incomplete as many of the more important figures are given only as "estimates."

This report shows the gross income of the nation to be estimated at £3,250,000,000, of which it is estimated that £80,000,000 represents income under the exemption limit, and other reductions and deductions allowable amount to another £720,000,000, making approximately £2,450,000,000 of income upon which Income Tax is levied. For the first time for many years, the total figure shows a decline from the preceding year instead of the growth to which we have been accustomed, a steady growth in the pre war period and a rapid growth during the later years of the War, and the two years of the post war period. The estimated decline for the year is approximately £250,000,000. The explanation of the decline is probably to be found not so much in a decline in real wealth as in the shrinkage of prices from the excessively inflated level to which they had attained during the later years of the War and the earlier part of the post war period.

The net receipt from Income Tax consequently fell by nearly £6,000,000 to a sum of £334,933,650 as against a Budget estimate of receipts from this source of £349,750,000. This receipt is almost exactly eight times the receipt from the tax in 1914, although the normal rate of tax has risen only a little over five times, namely from 1s 2d in the £ to 6s in the £. The lowering of the old exemption limit of £160 to the present £130, has evidently tapped a large number of incomes, and that coupled with the rise in wages and prices has brought a large number of persons within the scope of the Income Tax Acts who had previously been outside them.

Super tax produced a sum of £61,351,000, levied on an estimated number of 50,000 super tax payers. This compares with a receipt of approximately £3,350,000 levied on 13,000 super tax payers in 1914, but here again a very large number of persons have been brought within the scope of the super tax by the lowering of the minimum from £5,000 to £2,000, and the increase in prices.

At the other end of the scale the income of manual wage earners assessed for income tax during the year under review amounted to nearly £945,000,000 and the total net income assessed to tax (after deductions for exemptions and statements) amounted to nearly £674,000,000.

For the first time, this report contains a table showing the estimated number of individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit, subdividing them into those entirely relieved from tax, by the operation of abatements and allowances, and those chargeable to tax. These figures form the most valuable guide as to the incidence of the tax whereas in former years the only indication given was the "number of assessments," which were quite valueless as a guide, because as single individuals might, and often

did, pay under several different assessments. It is important to bear in mind when studying this table, that the limit of exemption was reduced from £160 to £130 in 1915, but at too late a period in the year 1915-1916 to enable the department to make complete assessments on the new range of income which consequently only became really effective in the financial year 1916-1917. These figures are as follows:

Year	Number of Individuals		
	Total	Relieved from Tax	Chargeable with Tax
1913-14	1,200,000	70,000	1,130,000
1914-15	1,240,000	100,000	1,140,000
1915-16	1,480,000	120,000	1,360,000
1916-17	3,264,000	1,080,000	2,184,000
1917-18	4,476,000	1,520,000	2,956,000
1918-19	5,747,000	2,200,000	3,547,000
1919-20	7,800,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
1920-21	6,150,000	3,150,000	3,000,000
1921-22*	5,000,000	2,600,000	2,400,000
1922-23*	4,750,000	2,500,000	2,250,000

Two thirds of the actual income of the country assessed to tax is provided under Schedule D (profits arising from trade, profession or employment) and 21 per cent under Schedule E (salaries of Government Corporation or company employees) about 7 per cent under Schedule A (income from the ownership of lands, houses, &c.) and the balance from Schedules B and C (profits from the occupations of lands, and income from British and Foreign Government Securities taxed by deduction at the source). It is somewhat curious, in view of the housing shortage that the profits from the ownership of houses is almost stationary while that from the ownership of lands shows a slight loss during the last eight years. The explanation would probably appear to be that while there is a shortage of small and medium sized houses there is a glut of large houses and mansions whose owners cannot now afford to live in them, and for whom sufficiently wealthy tenants can not be found, and the loss of income on the latter is approximately equalled by the increase from the former.

INCREASING COST OF REVENUE SERVICES

A disquieting feature of the report is the sharp rise during the last few years in the cost of the Inland Revenue Services. During the closing stages of the War approximately the same amount of Revenue (£660,000,000) was collected by the Inland Revenue Department, but whereas in 1918 the cost was only 0.50 per cent of the amount collected, the cost rose in 1921 to 1.35 per cent, the actual cost of collection being in the first case £3,862,000 and in the latter £8,945,000. There appears to be no possible justification for the cost of collection of the same amount having increased by over £5,000,000, or over 130 per cent. The increased

* The figures for the last two years are estimates* by the department.

cost as compared with the preceding year amounted to £375,000 although £97,234,000 fees was collected. Here would appear to be an opening for the immediate saving of about £5,000,000 in the National expenditure in one small department the only possible objection being the vested interests of the officials concerned. The simplification of the needlessly abstruse form of the Income Tax return would save further large sums not only in the cost of collection to the department but in time and worry to the individuals concerned as well as in the case of the latter, the payment of fees for expert assistance and advice in dealing with these forms.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY

An interesting sidelight is thrown by the figures for the Inhabited House Duty on the housing problem. This duty is levied on all dwelling houses (including residential shops, hotels, &c.) over the annual value of £20 and is charged at 3d in the £1 on all private dwelling houses of an annual value of between £20 and £40 and at 2d in the £1 on all other classes of dwelling houses within those limits at double that rate where the value exceeds £40 but does not exceed £60 and at treble that rate where the annual value exceeds £60. These figures show a decline as compared with 1913 and 1914 since when the duty has for all practical purposes been stationary, there having been a slight increase in the £20 and £40, counterbalanced by a slight decrease in those of about £60 in annual value. One knows that in the year under review a large number of houses was built both under the Housing schemes of local authorities as well as under the subsidy scheme for houses built by private individuals, and having regard to the prices ruling at the time practically all of these houses would come within the scope of the Inhabited House Duty. Consequently the loss by reason of the larger houses being out of occupation must be very considerable. The department has cognisance of every house erected and occupied and the figures regarding the number of such houses are at the present time of the greatest importance but the only information given to the taxpayer on the question of these numbers in this somewhat expensive report is a space in the table that is blank except for the words 'Not Available.' This phrase in the reports took its rise during the War when it was quite possible not in the national interest to disclose to the enemy the precise nature of our resources but it is being continued in Government statistics these many years afterwards. Certainly on a matter so important to the social well-being, the fullest information should be given especially when it is in the possession of the departments.

CONTINUED GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE

The phenomenal growth in the last few years in life insurance (of which allusion was made in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK last year) still continues, but the information is now only obtainable from the returns of the various life insurance companies, as the Inland Revenue Commissioners have now ceased to give this important information separately, and simply give a total sum which includes life insurance premiums with

abatements, relief in respect of wife and children, earned income allowance and personal allowances.

STAMP DUTIES

The receipt from stamp duties for the year 1924 as showed a sharp decline from £25,542,000 to £19,577,000 of which nearly two and a half millions occurred in respect of conveyances and nearly £600,000 decrease in the receipt from cheque stamps. There was also a decrease of a quarter of a million on stamps from bills of lading and shipping policies, all due to the trade decline that had then begun to set in so strongly.

INCOME FROM ABROAD

The sub-divisions of Schedule 'C' show that income received from Indian Government securities during the year amounted to £9,366,000 the next largest receipts being £4,183,000 from New South Wales, £2,675,000 from Canada, £2,230,000 from New Zealand, £1,965,000 from Brazil, £1,728,000 from Que. Island, £1,489,000 from Victoria, £1,135,000 from Cape Colony, £1,715,000 from China and £873,000 from Japan. At the other end of the scale were totals of £7 from Fiji, £15 from Zanzibar, £32 from the Republic of Liberia, and £110 from Serbia. Income from Turkey amounted to £338,000, from France £523,000, and from Belgium £239,000.

ESTATE, &c., DUTIES

Capital Values—During the year ending March 31, 1924, Estate &c. Duty was levied on capital passing at death of a gross value of £461,329,462 and of the net capital value of £410,834,589. The bulk of this was furnished by English estates of a gross capital value of nearly £300,000,000 and a net capital slightly exceeding £357,000,000. The number of estates involved was 105,566, of which 84,544 were estates in England. Only 5,567 of these estates exceeded £10,000 in value, 5,145 were between £5,000 and £10,000 in value, 24,732 were between £1,000 and £5,000 in value, and 70,151 were under £1,000 in value. Of the capital involved, £141,801,000 was of estates of under £10,000 in value and slightly over £98,000,000 by those under £5,000 in value. £278,633,000 was furnished by the 5,567 estates exceeding £10,000 each in value. **Insolvent estates** were 1,212 in number, as compared with 1,034 in the preceding year, both showing a considerable decline as compared with pre-war years, when the number usually varied from 1,700 to 1,900. The number of estates liable to duty has shown a steady increase (with but a slight set back occasionally) for many years, and has risen from 75,000 in 1914 to 105,000 in the year under review. The bulk of the increase occurs in the smaller estates, those under £5,000 in value having increased from 32,800 to 44,600, and those under £10,000 from 38,600 to 45,000. This does not point to any notable increase in real wealth, as it is fully accounted for by the rises in wages and prices as well as by the closer collection by the department. On the whole, figures tend to show that having regard to the increase in prices, the real wealth on which these duties are levied has shown no appreciable increase since the pre-war period. Another factor which has quite a definite bearing on the matter is the excessively

heavy rates of duty now in force, which range up to 40 per cent in estate duty on the capital involved, and in all but small cases, a further levy on the remaining balance by way of legacy duty ranging from 1 to 10 per cent. This has had the result during the past few years, in several cases where large estates are involved, of the estates being handed over to an intended successor during the lifetime of the testator, and if the testator makes such a gift absolutely, without retaining any right or interest therein and survives the gift for a period of three years such gift is not liable to duty or if the gift be to a public or charitable institution more than 12 months prior to the death, such gifts are exempt.

It would appear that the limit in expansion of revenue from this source has already been reached and for some years past the increase of the amount received has hardly been commensurate with the growth in the rate of duty (which only 15 years prior to the year under review was at a maximum rate of 8 per cent) and the natural increase in the population and in the total wealth of the community. This would appear to be borne out by the serious falling off in the receipt from this duty during the first 32 weeks of the financial year 1923-24, when the receipt was less than that for the corresponding period of the previous year by £588,000, although the duties were levied at the same rate. The net capital value of the estates liable to duty in the year ending March 31, 1924, was in round figures £6,500,000 levied on 74,642 estates whereas in the year ended March 31, 1922 the net capital value was roughly £4,200,000 levied on 105,956 estates. The greater part of this latter year was the period of the peak of high prices and property passing, by death, would be valued for duty at the prices then current. Prices during the latter period averaged considerably over 100 per cent in excess of pre-war prices but the increase in the valuation of the estates was only 41 per cent, notwithstanding that the increase in the number of estates alone was 40 per cent.

Yield of the Duty.—The net receipt from the duty during the year ended March 31, 1922 was £52,520,987 as against a Budget estimate of £48,000,000 which estimate was slightly more than the actual receipt in the preceding year. The Budget estimates for the last two years appear to have been based on the actual receipt during the year 1921-22 or at the rate of £1,000,000 per week. At the time of going to press the receipt from the duty is short of the proportionate amount of the estimate.

During the year under review, of a total receipt from the duty of roughly £52,000,000 a sum of £21,765,000 was satisfied by the surrender of certain War Stocks and Bonds, Funding Loan and Victory Bonds of somewhat over 40 per cent of the total. This results in a reduction by that amount of the capital indebtedness of the State but it reduces the amount of money available to meet current expenditure. This is as it should be, as these payments must of necessity be made out of capital, and are levied on the capital, and should therefore not be treated as income.

Of the total sum received by way of Death Duties £6,102,148 was received from the Legacy Duty and £1,198,227 from Succession Duty, the balance being provided by the direct Estate Duty in its various forms.

Of the capital assessed to duty the largest proportion was in shares and debentures of joint stock companies which accounted for over £22,000,000 land houses, mines, timber, &c (all classed as realty) accounted for £103,000,000, British Government and Municipal Securities for £70,000,000, and cash in house or at bank for slightly over £36,000,000, with a further £12,000,000 for money on bonds, bills, notes and other securities, and £15,500,000 for money out on mortgage of real estate. Duty was paid on £14,700,000 on Life Policies while household effects amounted to almost exactly the same sum. Women's estates in England were 41 per cent in number and 28 per cent in amount of the total.

Of the property subject to legacy duty about 15 per cent was left to a husband or wife, 40 per cent to children or parents, 30 per cent to brothers and sisters or nephews and nieces, 21 per cent to uncles, aunts and cousins and about 121 per cent to more remote relatives or strangers in blood.

Duties in the Channel Islands.—It is interesting to note that there are no Death Duties in the Channel Islands, and only a nominal income tax the latter having been imposed principally on account of additional War expenditure. Guernsey in particular pays its way and has a balance over to remit to London on a taxation so light as to make it appear, at first sight, that it is impossible for the island to pay its way. The secret of the success of the Island's Budget is in the rigid economy exercised in the expenses of administration. The principal receipts are from the liquor duties, which produced in 1922 a sum of £36,479 or an average per head on the population of 19s 5d. All of the duties being less than one fifth of the corresponding duties levied in England. A small import duty ranging from 1s to 3s 6d per ton on all imports produced about £23,000 and duties on tobacco and cigars (ranging from 1s 6d to 2s 4d per lb) produced £16,237. The Income Tax at 6d in the £ was estimated to produce rather over £20,000. The total ordinary revenue of the island for 1922 amounted to £177,857 and the corresponding expenditure to £151,350.

The estate has been for many years in the island a form of capital levy for providing the expenses of what would be in England classed generally as the local rate but after this has been in operation for many years it has been agreed that it is quite unsatisfactory and proposals are shortly being submitted to the States for the expenses to be found by an occupation rate, similar in many ways to that in force in England and doing away with the capital levy. In a small insular community it is easier to see the effect of any particular kind of taxation on the body of taxpayers at large, as well as on the trade of the community, and it is of especial interest at the present time to note that, after trial taxation in the form of a capital levy is found to be inequitable as well as unsatisfactory in other ways, and that a change is being made to the manner in which these taxes are raised in England.

It is possible that at no very distant date the Islands may adopt some form of Death Duties, as proposals to that effect are mooted, but at present such are not in operation and the proposal does not appear to be too favourably received.

THE DEATH DUTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Death Duties on the Statute Book are seven in number, but, of these, three only are payable in connexion with deaths occurring at the present time, namely, Estate Duty, Legacy Duty and Succession Duty. The remaining four, namely, Probate Duty (in Scotland called Inventory Duty), Account Duty, Temporary Estate Duty and Settlement Estate Duty are leviable in connexion with deaths which have occurred during certain specified periods, the last of which expired on the 12th May 1914. The three duties which remain chargeable in relation to deaths occurring at the present time may be divided into two classes. The first class is represented by the *Estate Duty*, a duty payable

with reference to the passing of property on death; the second comprises the *Legacy Duty* and the *Succession Duty*, each of which is a duty payable with reference to the acquisition of property by beneficiaries. The following table includes particulars for Ireland for the entire year 1921-22. The description of the duties is, however, limited to their operation in Great Britain as at the date of this Report.

The Net Receipt of the Death Duties in the year 1921-22 was £52,520,987 as compared with £47,181,081 in the previous year. The details for the two years, with the increases and decreases are shown in the following table—

Net Receipt—United Kingdom
(Excluding Northern Ireland from November 22 1921)

	Net Receipt		Increase	Decrease
	In 1921-22	In 1920-21		
	£	£	£	£
Estate Duty (including Settlement Estate Duty)	45,145,725	40,613,627	4,532,098	—
Probate (and Inventory) Duty	14,785	14,004	781	—
Account Duty	1,154	1,383	—	229
Temporary Estate Duty	1,693	4,204	—	2,511
Legacy Duty	6,102,148	5,292,737	809,411	—
Succession Duty	1,198,207	1,216,958	—	18,751
Corporation Duty	57,275	38,168	19,107	—
Total	52,520,987	47,181,081	5,339,906	—

Estates liable to Estate Duty (United Kingdom) 1921-22

Class	Number	Capital Value			
		Personalty	Realty	Total	Per Cent
Small Estates—		£	£	£	
Not exceeding £300 gross value	28 504	4 754 159	718 599	5 472 758	1 30
Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £500 gross value	16 101	4 882 246	1 421 236	6,303,482	1 5
Net					
Exceeding	Not exceeding				
£	£				
100	1 000	25 246	12,661 649	19,265 964	4 59
1 000	5 000	24,731	47 644 433	67 047,356	15 97
5 000	10 000	5 145	33,075,664	43 111 853	10 27
10 000	15 000	1 921	22,479,398	28 987 411	6 90
15 000	20 000	950	15,060,920	19,134 076	4 56
20 000	25 000	578	12,082,863	15,358 680	3 66
25 000	30 000	445	11 463 012	14 000,999	3 34
30 000	40 000	513	16 774,563	20 415 444	4 86
40 000	50 000	272	11,502,416	14,556,651	3 47
50 000	60 000	203	10 933 023	13,461,930	3 21
60 000	80 000	227	16 222,600	19 845 127	4 73
80 000	100 000	119	10 155 777	13 189 540	3 14
100 000	150 000	134	15 068 583	19,683 706	4 69
150 000	200 000	73	10,551 854	13 992 979	3 33
200 000	250 000	38	7 445,542	11 191 697	2 67
250 000	300 000	23	8 265 213	9 951 303	2 37
300 000	400 000	25	8,767,927	10 557,997	2 51
400 000	500 000	20	6 978,629	9,414,617	2 24
500 000	600 000	7	3,968,209	4,801,813	1 14
600 000	800 000	5	5,135,260	8,362,435	1 99
800 000	1,000 000	5	2,809 682	4,020 187	0 96
1,000 000	1,500 000	6	3,117 195	6,708 987	0 34
1,500 000	2,000 000	2	2,674,605	3,747,583	0 75
2 000 000	3,000 000	2	6,740 884	3,773,132	0 90
3 000 000		1	6,361,650	4,597,977	2 61
Total	105,596	316,577,956	103,256,623	419,834,579	100 00

* Capital transferred to other classes exceeded that brought into this class

The Year's Weather

(1900) October was abnormally dry, with a rather low temperature and a considerable amount of sunshine. Throughout the greater part of the British Isles the rainfall totals showed a large deficiency, this being most noticeable in the centre of England and Wales. Over a very large area less than 25 per cent. of the normal was measured, while in the Cheshire plain the amount was only a little over 10 per cent. At Liverpool the total for the month was only 0.28 in compared with an average of 3.27 ins. Among the small areas in England, Wales and Ireland over which the month's rainfall was equal to or only slightly in excess of the normal, were the eastern parts of Kent the extreme north-east of England and parts of Northern Ireland. In Scotland the deficiency in the amount of rain was not quite so marked, rather more than 50 per cent. falling over the greater part of the centre and east, with amounts equal to 75 per cent. of the normal falling in some of the eastern parts. At Lottland Bay (Isle of Wight) no rain fell from the 6th to 25th at Veltlam (York) it was the driest October for at least 42 years and at Blundellsands (Lancs) the driest for 47 years.

Over the greater part of the country the mean temperature was below the normal especially in the southern part and was most marked during the latter end of the month. The weather at the beginning was mild with south westerly winds and day temperatures in England above the average. By the end of the first week, with north easterly winds blowing, temperature had fallen so that by the 6th the highest reading over England did not exceed 62°. Towards the end of the month a more marked fall had taken place and in London on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th the highest temperature throughout the day failed to exceed 45°. On the morning of the 26th an unusually severe frost for the time of year was experienced with a screen temperature of 28° at Kew. This reading was the lowest recorded at Kew in any October since 1905. Snow and sleet fell in the north on the 27th a slight snow shower in London on the 28th and a heavy fall of snow in the south-west of England on the 29th. The latter half of the month was severely cold in Dublin on the 28th and 29th the high range of the Dublin and Wicklow hills was snow capped. With the exception of the Channel Islands, sunshine was well above the average in the north-west and east of England the amount of bright sunshine exceeded the average by rather more than one hour per day.

November was an unusually dry month with a good deal of inland fog. The general deficiency in the amount of rain over the British Isles in October was continued in November, thus giving two consecutive months of abnormally low records. Taken as a whole the rainfall was the smallest recorded in November since 1909. In Co. Waterford the scanty falls of October and November greatly diminished the water supply and caused rivers, streams and wells to become unusually low. Over the British Isles generally the largest deficiency occurred in a broad belt extending from the south-west of Ireland to the north-east of England, culminating at Dublin in a deficiency of 88 per cent., 0.31 in compared with an average

of 2.67 in. Less than a third of the normal was recorded over a considerable tract near the Scottish border, and from 50 to 75 per cent. over the greater portion of southern England. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average was England and Wales 55 Scotland 70 Ireland 42 British Isles 56. The mean temperature of the month was below the average over the greater part of England including the Channel Islands, the deficiency being most marked in the south-east. In both Scotland and Ireland the mean was above the average. During the first ten days the weather was generally of an unsettled character. On the 1st a warm south-westerly wind gave place to a cold northerly one which brought sleet and hail showers. This was succeeded by a spell of fairer weather. The week ending the 18th was abnormally mild and it may be interesting to recall that at this time Edinburgh was warmer than Jersey and the Isle of Wight and Balmoral was warmer than London. On the 21st London experienced a remarkable gloom or smoke pall in which darkness intense as that of night persisted almost throughout the day.

Sunshine varied considerably in different parts and the total distribution was somewhat irregular. This was to a large extent due to the prevalence of fog. A dense fog prevailed in Glasgow on the 20th. The north-east of England proved to be the most sunny district, receiving an amount equal to an excess of nearly 50 minutes per day. In Scotland the month was unusually sunny towards the south and east, but somewhat cloudy in the north-west. Aurora was seen at Banff on the 28th.

December was mild with a mean temperature everywhere in excess of the average, but was appreciably below that of December, 1901. The first part of the month was on the whole fine with westerly winds and mild weather over the British Isles but by the 18th a stormy period set in and there were very few days on which the wind did not attain gale force on one or more parts of the British Coast. On the evening of the 18th southerly to south-westerly gales were blowing and thunderstorms were experienced in many places. In the early hours of the 20th a depression appeared at the mouth of the Channel accompanied by gales and heavy rain over southern England. As the system passed to the north-eastward it brought snow and sleet to Scotland and some parts of England. This was followed shortly after by heavy rain and thunderstorms, particularly in the western districts. The mild character of the month may be shown by the fact that at Dornoch (Sutherland) three varieties of primroses were in bloom, while a garden in Caigen (Kirkcudbright) still showed many blooms. Scotland had both the extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature recorded for the whole of the British Isles during December. There were 50° F at Banff on the 12th, and 15° F at Balmoral on the 18th.

With the exception of Eastern England, the rainfall over the whole of England, Wales and Ireland was in excess of the normal. In Scotland there was a deficiency which, though widespread, was not very large. Deviations from the normal of more than 50 per cent. were rare and occurred for the most part in a wet patch in the centre of Yorkshire. In many places more than an

inch of rain fell in the 24 hours, among the heaviest of which were 2.00 on the 21st at Ashburton (Devon) 2.05 at Fort William (Inverness) on the 12th, and 1.97 at Wistanstow (Shropshire) on the 19th. Thunderstorms occurred in many places during the closing week of the year.

The distribution of sunshine showed a clearly marked contrast. The north of Scotland, with the whole of the eastern part of England and the Midlands had an excess compared with the normal, while the whole of Ireland the western parts of England and Wales, with the Channel Islands had a deficit. Thus while northern Scotland enjoyed over 60 hours more than the average there was a shortage of nearly 145 hours in the Channel Islands.

(1923) *January* was characterised by a mean temperature well above the average the excess ranging from 1.5 F in the Channel Islands to 4.5 F in eastern Scotland. Not only was the mean temperature above the normal for the month as a whole but exceeded the normal in each district for each week of the month. During the first few days the weather was unsettled with somewhat heavy rain at times between which there were considerable bright intervals. Coastal gales blew in the beginning of the month and again on the 9th and 10th. In the rear of a deep depression which passed over the extreme north of Scotland at this time were northerly winds associated in Scotland with snow, sleet and hail showers. On the 17th fog and frost prevailed in London, the maximum temperature at Kew remaining below the freezing point all day. Yet neighbouring coast stations had temperatures from 20° to 25° higher and from 6 to 7 hours bright sunshine. The most remarkable feature about this fog was its patchy character with many sudden changes from thick fog to bright sunshine in a short distance. Some places such as South Kensington, had fog continuously all day while others such as Hampstead, had no fog at all. At many stations towards the end of the month the minimum temperature for four days was higher than the average maximum temperature of the month. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) vegetation was unusually forward. Cowslips were in full bloom on the 31st in the Isle of Wight and at Willoughton (Lincs) pansies and primroses were in bloom near the end of the month and roses were budding. The abnormal mildness which had marked the winter in Scotland was maintained through January, so that at the close of the month that country had experienced a milder January on only two occasions during the past 60 years, and only once had the period November to January had a higher mean temperature.

The duration of bright sunshine was appreciably above the average in the east of Scotland, the whole of Eastern England and the Midlands there was a deficiency in the north of Scotland, the whole of Ireland and the western districts of England. The amount recorded on the eastern side of England was equal to about 25 per cent of the possible, that of northern Scotland being only 10 per cent. The total amount at Yarmouth (71 hours) was more than double that of the previous January. The sunniest days of the month were the 6th, when many places had from 6 to 7 hours, the 12th and 12th, when from 5 to 6 hours were general, and the 23rd, when many places had more than 7 hours. There was an unusual absence of snow throughout the month. Thunderstorms occurred

locally between the 9th and 12th. Hail fell on several occasions but not in any large quantity.

February was a mild and extremely wet month. Rainfall was so heavy in many places that the amount exceeded that of any previously known in February. At a very large number of places the ground was muddy for more than half the month while some places were wet and muddy every day. In Dublin the rainfall was more than three times the average, the amount measured (5.75 ins.) establishing a record for that city. Considerable falls of snow occurred in Scotland and northern and central England in the latter half of the month especially on the 21st, on which date thunderstorms were experienced in the London area. On the afternoon of this day hailstorms of considerable severity occurred in the south-eastern counties of England. In the general snowfalls which occurred in Scotland after the middle of the month, and in northern and central England mainly between the 18th and 24th and which in some instances took the form of blizzards, the ground was covered with snow in some places for at least six days. Over the eastern districts of Scotland, a large part of England and Wales, and the eastern part of Ireland, the rainfall was equal to more than twice the average, while in a large area extending from the north of Cornwall to Staffordshire the amount was more than three times the average. At some stations in this belt with observations extending back for more than 100 years it was the wettest February on record.

The mean temperature for the month was everywhere above the normal, and during the opening days was remarkably high for the time of year. In Scotland the maximum temperature of the month occurred very generally on the 21st or 22nd, and in very few cases was the reading below 50° F. It reached 56° at Edinburgh and as far north as Gordon Castle. The highest temperature in England and Wales was 61° at Hodsock Priory (Notts) on the 21st. At Rhayader on the 5th the temperature on the ground went down to 15° F.

Except in the north of Ireland sunshine was everywhere deficient the shortage being more than an hour per day both in the east of Scotland and the north east of England, where the percentage of the possible was only 14 and 15 respectively. Only in the north of Ireland and the Channel Isles did the percentage exceed 25. There was a general fog in London and the south eastern counties of England throughout the 14th and on the morning of the 15th.

March was mild and dry. The month might be roughly divided into three periods, a mild unsettled week two weeks of easterly winds and rather cold weather, and a warm week with southerly winds. During the first week south westerly winds were predominant, and the weather generally mild and unsettled. Rain was seldom heavy, and some days had a considerable amount of sunshine. A somewhat cold easterly type of weather prevailed from about the 7th to the 20th, except on the 13th, when a low pressure system passed rapidly up the English Channel, accompanied by heavy rain in London and the south of England. Unusually high day temperatures were registered about the 27th. At Kew on this day there was a maximum of 68° F., a reading for March which has only once before been reported during the past 50 years. March was the fourth month in succession with a mean temperature above the

average, the greatest excess being 3.4° F in the north of Scotland. Only in the north east of England and the south of Ireland was the excess less than 1° . The last week of the month was the warmest, the deviation from the normal varying from an excess of 4.4° F to 6.0° F. In Scotland the period November to March was the mildest since 1881-1882. Day temperatures at some places in England and Wales reached 65° F on the 27th and 65° F at some places in Scotland on the same date. Ground frosts were fairly numerous, the lowest reading being 15° F at Renfrew on the 24th.

In a region extending from Gloucestershire to the Sussex Coast and including the London area, and in a district embracing the south west of Ireland, the rainfall of the month was above the average. Two large tracts had less than half the normal amount. These were the northern part of Scotland (where over an extensive area the fall was less than one third of the normal) and a belt comprising north west Wales, Lancashire, the Lake District and the south east of Scotland. At Gordon Castle (Sutherland) it was the driest March for at least 50 years. There was an unusual absence of snow in Scotland and very little in England and Wales. Except in Ireland and the North of Scotland sunshine was generally below the average. While in the north of Scotland the amount was equal to an excess of more than an hour and a half per day, in the Midland Counties there was a deficiency of more than an hour per day, which yielded a percentage of the possible of only 21. The sunniest days were the 17th, 26th, 27th, and 29th, the highest daily amount being 19 hours at Crathes (Kilmadine) on the 26th, the same at Folkestone on the 27th, and at Douglas, Isle of Man on the 29th.

April was cold and rather wet. The warmest weather of the month occurred during the first fortnight, particularly on the 4th and 12th, when in the midland and southern counties temperature rose to 60° F or slightly above. A cool easterly type of weather prevailed from the middle of the month until about the 25th, when there was a change to a warmer south westerly type. During the cold period, day temperature seldom exceeded 55° F while at night it frequently fell below the freezing point on the ground. Mean temperature on the whole did not differ much from the normal, the greatest deviation being a deficiency of 1.0° F in the South of Ireland and the west of Scotland and of 1.8° F in the east of Scotland. In no district did the excess equal 1.0° F. In almost every part of the British Isles each week of the month was colder relatively to the normal than the preceding one. A frost in Sussex on the 9th did a considerable amount of damage to the fruit blossom and injured the plum blossom in Herefordshire on the 23rd, 24th, 27th and 28th. The lowest temperature on the ground was 14° F at Rhayader on the 23rd, 13° F at Renfrew and 12° F at Blackpool on the 24th.

For the most part the rainfall of the month was above the average. There were, however, two large areas over which the amount was below the normal. The first comprised north western and part of central Scotland and the second that of the east coast of England, part of Cumberland and the whole of East Anglia. The driest part of the British Isles was eastern Suffolk, with less than 50 per cent. of the normal, the wettest was southern Hampshire and part

of the Sussex Coast, where over 200 per cent. of the average was registered. A magnificent display of lightning was seen in Sussex and parts of Kent on the evening and night of the 11th, in connection with a thunderstorm in the Brighton neighbourhood. Thunderstorms occurred in southern Scotland and very generally in England and Wales on the 12th, and were widely experienced in Scotland on the 28th. Sunshine was appreciably below the average, except in the north of Scotland, where the excess amounted to an equivalent of 25 minutes per day. The first three weeks of the month constituted the dull period. During the last week sunshine was about the normal in most places several stations having a daily record of 13 hours.

May was mainly dull and cold. There were a few exceptionally warm days soon after the beginning of the month, but the general character was decidedly dull and almost wintry. The first week was the warmest, during which temperature rose locally in the south to between 75° F and 80° F but within a few days this dropped from 20° F to 20° F. After the 9th day temperatures seldom exceeded 60° F, and in some cases never reached 50° F. There were many ground frosts during the month. Considerable damage was done to crops by frost on the 24th, especially in the midland and eastern counties. At Cheltenham it was the coldest May on record at Dublin the coldest since 1869, while at other places the month was the coldest May for over 20 years. The greatest deviation of the mean temperature from the normal was in Scotland, in the eastern part of which there was a deficiency of 4.0° F, the least deviation was a deficiency of 1.2° F in the eastern part of England.

The distribution of rainfall considered in relation to the normal was very irregular. England as far south as the Wash, and nearly the whole of Wales had an excess, in many places of considerable amount. In parts of Cardigan and Merioneth nearly twice the normal was recorded. Other wet areas were the London district, lower Thames Valley, Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Cornwall. Elsewhere the rainfall was less than the average, the deficiency in some cases being very marked. In Scotland the line of normal rainfall cut that country roughly into halves, the northern part being wet, and the southern generally dry. Keith (Banff) had about four times the normal fall and was the wettest May for the last 40 years. In Ireland the amount was generally less than the average, some parts of Cork receiving less than 40 per cent. of the normal. As an instance of the irregular distribution of the rainfall it may be mentioned that while at Meltham (York) it was the wettest May since 1886, at Ipswich the amount recorded was much below the average. There were frequent falls of snow in Scotland between the 9th and the 17th, the falls being abnormal with a good deal of drifting on the high ground in the north. At the end of the month rivers in the north-east were in flood. Snowfalls, usually light, occurred in England during the same period. Hail showers were frequent and very general. Falmouth had hail every day between the 11th and 16th and Markree Castle (Sligo) between the 9th and 17th.

Sunshine was everywhere below the normal, the amount at a very large number of stations being well below 40 per cent. of the possible. Compared with the normal the greatest deficiency

occurred in England east and the Channel Islands, where the shortage exceeded 15 hour per day. At Greenwich the deficiency was equal to nearly 18 hour per day.

June was dull, cool, and dry. The dull, cool weather which prevailed during the last three weeks of May characterised the greater part of June. In Scotland very cold weather was experienced between the 3rd and the 13th. On the morning of the 13th Balmoral registered a temperature of 27° and Braemar of 26°, and on this same day the highest day reading at Nairn was only 50°. The period April to June was in Scotland, the coldest in any year since 1879. The temperature of the ground at Meltham (Yorks) was the lowest in any June since observations commenced in 1885. Ground frosts occurred at many places 26° being registered at Cambridge on the 3rd. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, the deficiency ranging from 0.7° in the south of Ireland, 1.9° in the Channel Islands to 3.3° in eastern England. The extreme readings for the month were 80° in London on the 23rd and at Perth on the 28th and 26° at Braemar on the 13th.

Except in the north of Scotland where there was a moderate to large excess of rain, the month was remarkable for its dryness. Loch More (Sutherland) had considerably more than twice the normal. In central and southern England the amount was only from 20 to 30 per cent of the normal and from 30 to 40 per cent along the east coast. Some places in the Lake district had up to 77 per cent. Southport experienced one of the driest Junes on record. At Newquay during 31 years only one drier June had been known while on only two occasions during the last 50 years has the total fall at Kew been as low as a quarter of an inch.

The south of Ireland was drier than the north, and in a small area centred around Cork the total monthly fall was only 5 per cent of the average. In a month so persistently dull the sunshine was naturally below the normal. In Scotland the general deficiency was more marked in the west than in the east. Stornoway had the cloudiest June on record while at Edinburgh the sunshine was not much below the normal. The sunniest days of the month were the 11th on which Harrogate recorded 16½ hours, the 23rd, the 26th, when Leicwick had 16½ hours, and the 29th.

There was a thick fog at the mouth of the Channel on the 9th, and at Shosburyness on the 27th.

July was hot and thundery. The month opened with westerly winds, mainly overcast skies and with temperature slightly below the normal. After the 4th, the weather became fine and sunny with high day temperatures and warm nights. The 22nd and 23rd were the hottest days generally temperature at a large number of places exceeding 90°, the highest being 92° at Camden Square on the 13th. Although in London the maximum did not equal that of August, 1921, the maximum at Kew on the 22nd and 23rd (92°) was slightly higher than any previous July reading at the Observatory. Several records were established, among which may be mentioned 92° at Tenbury, the highest reading recorded during 23 years, 92° at Culmpton (Devon), and 89° at Falmouth, both of which are records. At Ipswich, the maximum exceeded 90° on 3 days, and 80° on 10 days.

During this spell of hot weather, the nights were remarkably warm. At Kew, from the 6th to the 16th, the night reading only once fell below 60° and throughout the night of the 12th-13th it never went below 68°. Both at Tavi stock and Lyme (Kent) the same high night reading was recorded for the month as a whole, and for each of the first three weeks, taken separately, the mean temperature was above the normal. The greatest excess was 4.0 in the eastern counties and the least, 1.5 in the north of Scotland and the Channel Islands.

The thunderstorms of the month occurred in three main groups. The first began on the night 6th-7th the line of storm progressing eastward over the kingdom reaching its greatest intensity in Scotland and the northern part of England. Bridges and railway embankments suffered considerable damage in the Cambridge district of Inverness shire on the afternoon of the 8th from what is popularly known as a 'cloud burst'. The second group began with the memorable all night storm which visited London and parts of Sussex on the night of the 9th-10th. The principal characteristic of this storm was the extraordinary frequency of the lightning which continued for a period of from 6 to 8 hours. A barometer at Chelsea recorded over 6,000 flashes in the 6 hours 10 p.m. 9th to 4 a.m. 10th. Between 11 p.m. and midnight the average number of flashes per minute was 26. Further storms occurred locally on the evening of the 10th. The third group which chiefly affected the west midlands and the south west of England, began on the 12th.

August, while warm and sunny locally, was on the whole rather cool and wet. Fine sunny weather marked the opening day of the month, but on the 2nd and 3rd there were heavy rains in Scotland and Ireland with high winds reaching to gale force on many parts of the Irish and Welsh coasts. After this, although unsettled conditions prevailed in the north and west of the British Isles, fine warm weather was experienced for nearly a fortnight in the south eastern part of England. At Kew from the morning of the 1st to the night of the 14th 15th, there was no measurable rain, while the sun shine amounts exceeded 20 hours almost every day during that period. Temperature rose well above the average reaching 80° or more on several occasions, but never attained the high temperature of July. On the 14th, a shallow depression developed over England causing thunderstorms and heavy rain locally at night. By the next day maximum temperature in the south fell about 10°. As illustrating the general character of the month in various parts of the country, it may be mentioned that at Aberdeen it was a cold wet, sunless month. At Cargen (Kilcubbin) it was the wettest and moosest disappointing experienced there. At Keswick it was the wettest August for 32 years and at Saleby (Lumberland) the wettest for 60 years. On the other hand, at Skegness it was a beautiful month the sunniest August on record. At Ipswich it was the sunniest since 1921. At Torquay fine warm weather continued without a break for nearly 3 weeks. The mean temperature of the month was generally below the average. The exceptions were the eastern counties of England and the Channel Islands. The highest temperature of the month was 90° at Camden Square, Canterbury, and Halstead (Essex), on the 9th, and the lowest, 31°, at Balmoral, on the 29th.

In Scotland and Ireland the maximum temperature never reached 80°

Rainfall was more than twice the normal over two small areas, one to the north of and including Inverness, and the other in the neighbourhood of the Solway Firth. A large part of the midlands and the south of England had less than the normal while elsewhere from 100 to 150 per cent of the normal was recorded. In the south west of Scotland generally it was the wettest August on record. During a sudden thunderstorm which occurred at Bexley Heath on the morning of the 24th, 0.40 in. of rain fell in 7 minutes. Falls of 2 ins. in the 24 hours occurred at several places in Cumberland and Wales. Thunder storms were somewhat frequent in the eastern counties of England. With the exception of the east of Scotland and the north west of England the amount of bright sunshine was above the average. The first half of the month was the brightest generally. During the week 5th-11th 83 per cent of the possible was recorded at Margate and 77 per cent at Worthing. At Ipswich 14 hours were registered on the 4th and the total for the first week was 146 hours. At Kew the amount during the first half of August constituted a record. On the 18th, a very large waterpout was seen from Brighton, about 2 miles out at sea.

September, though sunny was rather wet and cool. During the early part of the month fair warm and sunny weather prevailed generally in the southern parts of the British Isles. Comparatively high day temperatures were recorded and the amount of bright sunshine was in excess of the average. Although heavy rain fell at times in the northern and western parts of the Kingdom the weather experienced was an improvement on the rough and unsettled conditions which prevailed at the end of August. Towards the end of the second week the weather became unsettled over the whole country and strong winds blew on the western and southern coasts on the 11th and 12th. Thunderstorms developed locally about the 13th. On the 15th there came a decided fall in temperature and from thence to the end of the month the weather was cool. Snow was reported on the mountains of Scotland on the 20th. In many parts of the country the last day of the month was the warmest, and for the time of year the night temperature was unusually high. The general character of the month in different parts of the country is shown by the following details. At Arisaig (Inverness) it was an abnormally wet and

unsettled month. At Ullapool (Cromarty) it was cold and wet with snow down to the 200-ft line on the 20th and 21st. Dublin experienced a disappointing month with only three days of summer weather. At Rodsock Priory (Notts) during the first fortnight the weather allowed the bulk of the harvest to be secured in good condition, and although the next ten days were unsettled, with a good deal of rain, the amount of sunshine was exactly double that of the previous September. There were, however, rather more than the usual number of ground frosts. At Bude wild wet weather prevailed from the 16th 23rd, and the end of the month was warm and damp.

The mean temperature of the month was below the normal the greatest deficiency being nearly 2° in the east of Scotland and the Channel Islands, and the least rather more than half a degree in the east of England. The coldest period was from the 16th to the 22nd, and the warmest was the week ending on the 29th. A minimum of 64° during the night 29th-30th at Kew was the highest ever recorded at the observatory during the night in any previous September. The extreme readings of the month were highest in England and Wales 78° at Ascot on the 9th in Scotland 73° at Aberdeen, 74° at Edinburgh on the 30th and in Ireland 75° at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 6th, and Dublin on the 29th. Lowest in England and Wales was 29° at Rhayader on the 3rd, in Scot and 27° at Eskdalemuir and West Linton also on the 3rd, and in Ireland 32° at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 18th and Kilkenny and Dublin on the 24th. The lowest ground temperature was 18° on the 3rd at Rhayader.

With the exception of some portions of the eastern and south eastern coastal areas of Great Britain and Ireland the rainfall was above the average. In a few restricted areas more than double the normal amount was recorded, the largest areas being one which included parts of Argyllshire, Renfrew Ayr and the Clyde. In western and southern Scotland the month was the third wettest in succession, and at Rothesay (Bute) the period July to September was the wettest for at least 100 years. It was the wettest September at Greenock for at least 50 years. Speaking generally the first week of the month was the driest and the week 16th to 22nd the wettest. At a considerable number of places 1 inch or more was measured in 24 hours. Ben Lomond was capped with snow for the first time this season.

Storms and Floods in 1922-23

(1922) October. At the beginning of October the government of Bengal reported the whole country from Jaimaiganj to Santahar in the Bhogra district was flooded. The floods swept away all the cattle houses and foodstuffs. The number of people affected were about a million and a half and 1,500 square miles were inundated. Towards the end of October a storm swept the Coast of Brittany and destroyed the Mary Stuart Chapel at the old seaport of Roscoff. The chapel, which was reduced to a heap of ruins, was built in 1548.

November 4. Heavy floods at Naples caused landslides and the collapse of many buildings. Ten persons engaged in rescue work were killed by the fall of a wall. 20-23. Cape Breton Island was visited by the worst gale known in its

history. Miles of telegraph and telephone wires were blown down. 24. The Biskra Tuggurt (Algeria) railway was cut in five places by floods. On the track between Biskra and Tuggurt the floods formed a lake of 38 square miles.

December 10. During a violent snowstorm along the coast of Finland, the trawler *Celermo* was completely wrecked off the little island of Kornso outside Vardö. The vessel broke in two, and some of the parts were washed ashore. 22. On arrival at Cork the *Celtic* reported that heavy seas had damaged lifeboats, hatchways and deck fittings and had flooded the third class saloon. The *Carmama* from New York reported that the gale had caused the loss of a lifeboat and had smashed in one of the hatches. 25. The Captains of the *Cedric* and the *Zeeland*

on arrival at New York said they had encountered the worst storms they have known. 29. On the night of the 29th the Cunard freighter *Valencia* encountered a big sea which ripped free a hulk with a 150 fathoms of steel mooring cable hurled it into the sea which was at once flooded to a depth of 4 ft. Two men were killed and twelve severely injured. 31. The Seine was dangerously high and rose 6 in. in 2 hours. The lower valley of the Loire was flooded. The overflowing of the Nantes Brest Canal and the river Sèvre turned large areas of gardens and fields into lakes.

(1923) January 4. The valley between St. Mihiel and Verdun was under water owing to the rise of the Meuse. For several days previously all river traffic was suspended. 19. A cloud burst at Devils Kanter, washed away a railway bridge and stopped traffic between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques. 20. Great storm along Belgian Coast. At Ostend the sea swept over the channel breakwaters and a considerable amount of damage was done. 21. At Gibraltar, in consequence of heavy rains, large boulders weighing 40 tons fell from the east side of the Rock on to the main road.

February 11. During a gale the German trawler *Waltershof* was sunk in the Gulf of Bergen, nine out of a crew of twelve were drowned. 14. Budapest water works were flooded on account of the Danube rising. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping the city supplied with water. During a violent storm the *Tuscan Prince* was wrecked on an island at the entrance to Barclay Sound, Vancouver. 25. The Zambezi was in high flood and 18 miles of the Central African Railway were under water. Thousands of natives were forced to leave their kraals. Two miles of line between Murrumbidgee and Kain were washed away.

March 4. The Seine was in flood, and the service of river steamers was suspended. The lower districts on the outskirts of Paris were under water. At Bordeaux 200 persons were rendered homeless owing to the flooding of the Garonne. 6. Six inches of snow fell in a terrific storm which raged over New York. Intense cold prevailed, the elevated railways being sheathed in ice. 12. A violent storm from the south west accompanied by rain and snow swept up the Mississippi Valley, leaving twenty-two persons dead in its track. 18. Ina of snow fell in Madison. At Pinson, Tennessee many persons were killed and injured, and about 50 dwellings wrecked. 19. Owing to violently heavy rains in Macedonia, Southern Serbia and Thessaly entire villages were swept away by the swollen rivers. Thousands of people were rendered homeless. Hundreds of people clung to the roofs of houses or sought refuge in trees where they were held prisoners by the floods. Whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were drowned. Much damage was caused by the river Varda, which rose from 10 to 22 feet above its normal level. 22. A blizzard, the most severe since 1888 swept Western and north western America. Milwaukee was buried in snow drifts 20 to 22 ft. deep. In many towns of Colorado the snow was said to be piled up against the houses as high as the second story windows. 23. Swollen by the melting of snow in the mountains of Kurdistan and heavy rains, the Tigris rose to an unprecedented height. 24. The flooded Tigris burst the river bank 27 miles north of Baghdad. 300 square miles of the desert were under water and Baghdad

became almost an island. 30. The White Star liner *Pittsburg* encountered two cone shaped waves, which broke over the fore deck and carried away the centre bridge. The quarter master who was at the wheel was thrust through a partition into the chart room.

April 4. A tornado 3 miles long and several hundred yards wide tore a path through Pineville, Louisiana killing 14 people. In Main Street the fronts of 20 houses were ripped off. In Cass County, Texas, several buildings were destroyed.

May 1. The Canadian Pacific Railway in New Brunswick was seriously affected by floods. The West and East Wellford tracks were under water. The dam which crosses the railway at Brownville Junction was carried away. This was the worst flood since 1887. A later account said that twenty bridges had been swept away. 8. Heavy rains caused the worst floods for over 50 years in the Canterbury and Marlborough districts of New Zealand. Bridges were destroyed, train services stopped and many towns isolated. 10. Violent hailstorms in Paris. A high wind accompanied the hail at Domfront, where the roofs of many houses were swept away, and in the surrounding country the roads were blocked by fallen trees. 14. A tornado caused great damage in Colorado City. It mowed a path 25 miles long across Mitchell County. About 50 persons were killed and great damage caused to crops. The health resort of Hot Springs, Arkansas suffered severely through a cloud burst which sent a wall of water 5 ft. high rushing through the main street. 23. The Ephraïm bus at several miles of the Bund 40 miles north west of Baghdad and caused about 45,000 acres of cultivated land to be inundated.

June 5. A storm of wind rain and lightning swept over New York City and its environs. Many houses were struck by lightning. A 10 room story building on Randall's Island was unroofed and on Riverside Drive many trees were torn up. Damage to buildings was estimated at £40,000. 11. The lowlands of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were flooded as the result of three days of continual rains. Several hundred people were rendered homeless. In Kansas every watercourse in the State overflowed its banks and enormous damage was done to wheat and crops. 25. The heat wave in New York was broken by a freakish storm which visited some parts of the city with great violence and never went near other parts. In Brooklyn during a 10 minutes storm a large number of houses were unroofed and flying debris were carried hundreds of feet. Nearly 500 trees were torn up and a brick wall, 40 ft. high and 200 ft. long, was blown down.

August 24. Disastrous tidal waves on the north-east coast of Korea carried away hundreds of houses, and did much damage to shipping. 26. During a severe thunderstorm at Lehigh the electric tramway cables became fused by lightning. At Pistola a house was set on fire. 29. On the 23rd the floods in Bihar were said to be the highest ever known. The embankment which protects Patna was breached in several places and water was flowing into the town. Thousands of cattle were carried down the Ganges. One third of the population of Arrah, and all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were homeless.

September 20. Bombay City was flooded by torrential rains lasting for several hours. The tramway and suburban railway services were suspended and long lines of stranded motor cars were axle deep in water.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION—The ninety-first annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Liverpool on September 22-29. Sir Ernest Rutherford, who succeeded Sir Charles S. Sherrington as President, dwelt in his address on 'The Electrical Structure of Matter'. There was by no means the same certainty to day as a decade ago, he said, that the atoms of an element contained hidden stores of energy. For the first time in the history of the Association the President's address was broadcasted by wireless.

The following were the Presidents of the various sections:—A, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. I. C. McLenan; B, Chemistry, Prof. F. G. Donnan; C, Geology, Dr. Gertrude Elles; D, Zoology, Prof. J. H. Ashworth; E, Geography, Dr. Vaughan Cornish; F, Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. W. H. Beveridge; G, Engineering, Sir H. Fowler; H, Anthropology, Prof. P. E. Newberry; I, Physiology, Prof. G. H. F. Nuttall; J, Psychology, C. Burt; K, Botany, Mr. A. G. Tansley; L, Educational Science, Prof. T. P. Nunn; M, Agriculture, Dr. C. C. Cawthra.

Public lectures were given in Liverpool and the neighbouring towns as follows:—Professor A. S. Eldington, 'Relativity'; Dr. Johannes Schmidt, 'The Dana Expeditions and their work and the Life History of the Eel'; Sir William Pope, 'Colour Photography'; Mr. T. Bury, 'The Study of Life on the Roof of the New World'; Dr. F. A. F. Crew, 'The Riddle of Sex'; Prof. Seward, 'Greenland'; Prof. Pear, 'The Acquisition of Skill in Work and Play'; Major (T. W. I. Kay), 'X Rays and their Uses'; Prof. Roxby, 'Regional Survey'; Mr. K. Balfour Browne, 'Wild Bees and Wasps'; Sir John Russell, 'Soil and Crop Growth'; and Prof. H. H. Turner, 'The Size of a Star'.

In 1924 the Association will meet at Toronto under the Presidency of Sir David Bruce.

ATLANTIC BIRD RISING—A change of level in the bed of the Atlantic between Cape Town and St. Helena was reported by the Eastern Telegraph Company. One of their cable-laying ships found a depth of three quarters of a mile at a place where the chart showed a depth of three miles when the cable was laid in 1899. Changes of level of the ocean floor have often been brought to light by soundings, but the actual rise or fall is reckoned in a few feet or fathoms, and nothing of such a stupendous character as a change of more than two miles has ever been established by surveys.

BALLOONS ADRIFT—Mr. Henry Harries contributes to the Meteorological Magazine some remarkable facts concerning toy balloons sent up by Major MacLulich from Brighton during the summer of 1922. On August 23 two balloons were liberated together, and next morning they descended in the village of Marcel par Vitrey, Haute Saône, having travelled in company 225 miles. On September 22 two others started together in a dead calm, made a perpendicular ascent of about 2,000 feet, and within 22 hours dropped in the streets of Cassel, Germany, the distance being 365 miles and the rate 30 miles an hour. Numerous balloons were sent off on September 9, under well marked anticyclonic north wind conditions. No fewer than 43 of them were recovered within a small area in the north of France. They had attained an altitude where the wind was of gale force, one of the balloons, found 2½ hours after its despatch,

having covered 108 miles at more than 43 miles an hour. On September 12, the balloons were liberated in front of a cyclone approaching Brighton from the Midlands. Of these 15 were drawn into the cyclone and descended in various places in Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Bucks, and Berks—the greater part of the circuit of the cyclone. The other five were caught in a westerly, veering north westerly current, which carried them to north eastern France. One dropped at St. Ouen, Paris, 226 miles distant from another which descended at Hatcham Park, Stowe Bucks.

BALUCHITERIUM OSBORN—Professor H. F. Osborn has constructed, from the bones found in or many years search, an immense prehistoric animal called the 'Baluchiterium Osborni'. The animal was about 3½ ft. long and measured 1½ ft. to 1 ft. in height. In 1910 the bones of an unknown extinct animal were found in the Eocene deposits in Baluchistan and more recently Borisliak, a Russian palaeontologist, found the remains of a similar large animal in Turkestan, but could not get the skull. An American expedition found a complete skull 5½ ft. long and with this and the other relics Professor Osborn was able to reconstruct this curious Asian monster of the past. Its limbs were as large as those of an elephant, but the feet were different, and the waist was three times as high. It had a horse-like neck and a small head and is believed to have fed on the leaves of trees.

BLACK CURRANT 'PIG BUD'—Experiments have been made at the Crichton Royal Institute, Dumfries, to discover a remedy for 'pig bud', a disease caused by a gall mite which destroys black currant bushes. Over 400 bushes were chosen and the ground around was covered with straw and dead branches, which were then set on fire. The scorched branches of the bushes were then cut off to within six inches of the ground, fresh straw was put on and then burnt away. It is claimed that by this treatment less than ten per cent of the bushes have been lost through disease and that the remainder have made a good recovery, with every promise of a healthy crop.

BOILER AT 1,500 LB. PRESSURE—I. V. Blomquist, a Swedish engineer, has invented the 'Atmos' boiler which is said to be capable of working at a pressure of 1,500 lb. It consists of eight revolving tubes side by side in a furnace, 12 ft. 2 in. of the length being exposed to the flames, whilst the outside diameter is 1 ft. and the walls ¾ in. thick. The tubes make 330 revolutions per minute and the boiler will work at 1,500 lb. pressure and 700 deg. F. steam temperature (100 deg. superheat) being supplied with feed water by a centrifugal pump at 150 lb. pressure. Two boilers of this kind, evaporating 16,500 lb. of steam per hour were in use at the Carnegie Sugar Refining Company, Gothenburg, Sweden, for twelve months and are stated to give little or no trouble. The special feature of the design—the revolving tubes—is to enable the centrifugal force to press the water inside the tubes definitely against the metal surfaces and at the same time to enable the bubbles of steam to escape more freely through a central tube.

CHEVET TUNNEL REMOVAL—A double-line widening scheme has been put in hand on a portion of the London Midland and Scottish Railway in the neighbourhood of Northampton. The total length of the widening projected will

be three and three quarter miles, and it affects the line between Chevet Junction and Snydale Junction. The scheme starts at Chevet Junction, opposite Haw Park Wood, and involves the opening out or removal of the Chevet Tunnel, over 700 yards long. The demolition of this tunnel, cut out of solid rock, will be a costly and difficult undertaking. The rail level is 90 ft below the surface and at present it carries a double track. When the scheme is completed the line will carry four tracks, and an awkward "bottle neck" which has been a serious hindrance to passengers and goods trains, will be removed.

DECIPHERING CHARRED DOCUMENTS — Mr Raymond Davis, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, has discovered that the written and printed matter of papers that have been thoroughly charred as by being heated in an iron box or safe may be deciphered by placing the charred sheet in contact with a fast or medium plate for a week or two in the dark and then developing as usual. An emanation seems to affect the plate except where the charred ink acts as a protective coating. Films need a much longer contact than plates, and sometimes the effect is reversed unless the film is previously washed and dried.

FAILING OF COLOURS — Many colours fade when exposed to strong sunlight, but the relative injuriousness of diffused daylight and artificial illuminants is not thoroughly understood. The subject was discussed by Sir Sidney Harmer, Director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts. He stated that experiments by Dr Russell and Sir William Abney led to the conclusion that (1) fading is due to the action of light and not to moderate heat, (2) it does not take place in the absence of oxygen and moisture, and (3) the rays of the violet end of the spectrum produce the greatest amount of fading. From experiments with various gasses devised to check the transmission of ultra violet rays it appears that in general the use of tinted glasses merely delays fading and does not prevent it, in the case of fugitive colours. The best glass for the purpose had a distinct yellow coloration rendering its use for cases scarcely practicable. The wings of certain moths showed appreciable fading in 10-25 days, on the other hand the fur of the tiger required 175 days, and of a brown horse and antelope 1,425 days, before there was perceptible change of colour. Direct sunlight was found to be about 20 to 70 times as injurious as electric light and diffused daylight about six times as injurious. There seems little doubt that illumination by electric light is less liable to cause fading than natural light. Most artificial illuminants contain less ultra violet energy than daylight.

FATIGUE IN LAUNDRY WORK — Miss May Smith has undertaken an investigation into fatigue in laundry work on behalf of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. She finds that there is a reduction in efficiency towards the end of the day which tends to be greater during a ten hour day than a nine hour day. There is also clear evidence of the beneficial effects on efficiency which occur after a fifteen minutes rest pause in the morning spell, but the greatest influence on the laundresses' output appears to be due to the vast individual differences in the workers' efficiency. Apparently the atmospheric

conditions of laundries compare very unfavourably with those in potters' shops, boot and shoe factories, and cotton weaving sheds. Miss Smith believes that laundry work, when conducted under good conditions, is not detrimental to the health of the workers.

FIRE PISTONS AMONG THE MALAYS — Mr Ivor Evans has published a description of the fire pistons used for the production of fire among the Shans and people of Pegu in Burma, and among certain tribes in the Malay Peninsula. The fire pistons are made of buffalo horn, wood, and tin. The important part is the binding of a rag near the distal end of the piston, which acts as a washer and prevents the escape of air. This rag must be so adjusted that it allows the piston to pass smoothly down the cylinder when the piston head is struck sharply with the palm of the hand, and it must not be so tight that there is difficulty in withdrawing, the piston fairly quickly, nor so loose that air can escape from within.

FOREST MURMURS — Professor W J Humphreys, in his presidential address to the Washington Academy of Sciences gave some interesting particulars of the murmur of the forest and the roar of the mountain, based on observations in the Gap Mills Valley, Monroe County, West Virginia. Occasionally there are strong winds blowing simultaneously up both sides of a high mountain ridge, and it is asserted that when there is an appreciable wind from the mountain there is often a lighter wind blowing in the opposite direction up portions of the mountain itself. With tempest winds the conditions are said to be much like the Helm Wind along the western side of the Pennines. Tree and forest sounds are said to be due, not to the elasticity of the twigs and branches, but as in the case of the singing telegraph wires, to the instability of the vortex sheets which their obstruction introduces into the air as it rushes past. The pitch of theolian murmur of a forest is said to be essentially that of the average twig, and though the note of the twig may be inaudible at close quarters the forest may often be heard miles away.

GREATEST CABLE IN THE WORLD — The greatest cable in the world has been laid between Weston super Mare and Far Rockaway, Long Island, thus establishing the sixth complete cable circuit between the United States and Europe for the commercial cable company. In the construction of this new cable the largest ever manufactured for deep-sea operation, more than 4,000,000 lb of copper, 1,800,000 lb of gutta-percha, and 80,000 miles of iron and steel wires (more than enough to go three times round the earth) of various sizes were used. The cable is capable of transmitting 1,200 letters per minute, 600 in each direction simultaneously, a capacity nearly twice that of any other long cable now in operation anywhere. The conductor of the main sections weighs 1,200 lb per nautical mile, which is 50 per cent more than the heaviest hitherto used. The deep sea portion of the cable will not be much more than 1½ in diameter, and, contrary to common belief, it will everywhere sink down to the ooze at the bottom of the sea, to lie there in the darkness and stillness, from two to three miles below the surface.

GYPSIES IN TURKEY — In the Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society Mr W. E. Halliday gives an account of gypsies in Turkey, collected from a

wide range of literature. It is estimated that there are 800,000 of these people in modern Turkey but the figure cannot be verified. The strict Osmanli hates them as infidels and dreads them as magicians, and the Christian view of the gypsies' irreligion and genial roguery is illustrated from the folk tales. Their thievish habit and way of life have naturally made them unpopular, and it is widely believed in Turkey that they dig up corpses, a belief probably based on their habit of eating carrion. It is also stated that they drink annually a secret potion, the composition of which is known only to the oldest and wisest of the tribe, which secures immunity from snake bite. Their employment as bear leaders is reflected in the dislike of black and brown bears.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS—Remarkable progress is being made in the construction of the twin tunnels under the Hudson River which are intended to unite New York and New Jersey, and be capable of accommodating 45,000 vehicles a day or more than twice the volume of traffic now served by the New York ferries. The tunnels will be two miles long. In each of them there will be a 20 ft roadway for a double line of one-way vehicles and a side walk for pedestrians. Each tube will be divided internally into three horizontal planes with the object of providing adequate ventilation for the expulsion of the deadly carbon monoxide gas from the motor cars in the tunnels. The lowest plane will be filled with fresh air driven in at the rate of 3,600,000 cubic ft. per minute. Air ducts at frequent intervals will admit the air to the central plane which forms the roadway and powerful fans will draw the foul air upwards and outwards and through the plane in the roof. It is estimated that by this plan the entire air in the tunnel will be changed every 90 seconds.

HUMAN HAIR HYGROMETER—An improved hygrometer, which represents at a glance the percentage of moisture in the air, has been invented by Messrs. Negretti and Zambias. In order to indicate changes of moisture Sanssouire employed a hair which became longer when moist and shorter when dry. Twelve or more hairs form the basis of Messrs. Negretti and Zambias' new instrument. Human hair is specially selected and scientifically treated. The hairs are anchored by their lower ends and the upper ends are connected to a link which operates on a lever attached to the pointer spindle. The dial is graduated from 20 to 100 in percentage relative humidity. Readjustment of the instrument is quite simple. On the lower part of the dial is a scale to ascertain the dew point if required. The instrument is said to be of especial value in many industrial processes, and various types are manufactured depending on the requisite conditions. A large type of the same instrument combined with a dew point hygrometer has also been devised.

INDUS BARRAGE—After a discussion which has lasted on and off for seventy years the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of an irrigation barrage across the Indus at the Sukkar gorge. The scheme dwarfs all previous projects in the country. It is estimated to cost £12,300,000, or nearly twice the actual cost of the great triple canal project in the Punjab. The width of the waterway for which the Sukkar barrage has been designed is

3,950 ft., compared with 2,835 ft. for the Asutut Dam in Egypt, while the area affected exceeds the total cultivable area of Upper and Lower Egypt. After 20 years the area irrigated will amount to 5,300,000 acres.

LIGHTING AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT—Mr. Leon Gaster, in a lecture on industrial lighting and the prevention of accidents, before the Royal Society of Arts, showed that industrial fatigue, ill health, spoiled work, and diminished output were the result of unsatisfactory lighting in factories and workshops. In the cotton, fine linen and silk industries it had been found that the output was 5 to 12 per cent. less by artificial light than by daylight. An investigation by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, showed that by using a lamp giving four times the light of an ordinary mercury lamp the amount of coal produced was increased by more than 14 per cent.

MAN'S ERECT POSTURE—Sir Arthur Keith, in his Hunterian lecture on the evolution and disorders of man's posture, pointed out that extinct forms of man show that the upright carriage of the head was evolved later than the human form of the lower limb of which the origin must be sought in Miocene or possibly Eocene times. In the Miocene phase of evolution the gibbon was differentiated from its cousins the Old World and New World monkeys, by postural adaptations of bones and muscles which made it orthograde and human in type as opposed to the pronograde monkeys. This change probably took place towards the end of the Eocene period. The troglodytic phase was represented by the great anthropoid apes, evolved from the small anthropoids, probably in pre-Miocene times. In the pliant phase, structural changes were confined almost entirely to the lower limbs. As man shares so many characters in common with the great anthropoid apes, Sir Arthur Keith holds that he must be regarded as one of several aberrant branches of one great stem which he is to break up into the various fossil and living forms at the beginning of the Miocene or the end of the Oligocene period.

MARBLE MAY BE OF AQUEOUS ORIGIN—Dr. M. Copps has conducted a number of experiments with the object of showing that marble may have had an aqueous origin. He heated a quantity of solid calcium chloride and hydrated sodium carbonate in an autoclave at 300 degrees at a pressure of 24 atmospheres for eight hours, and a compact mass of marble, capable of taking a high polish, was formed. When sodium sulphate was used with calcium chloride a compact mass of alabaster was produced.

MINERS' VOCAL SAFETY LAMP—The latest device for insuring safety in coalmines is a lamp which indicates by a clear musical note when the air is more than a per cent. of fire damp present. The note, which is based on simple harmonics, rises in pitch and intensity in proportion to the quantity of fire damp present. It thus provides miners for the first time with an audible signal of danger.

MOSQUITO BREEDING UNDER CONTROL—A new method of controlling the breeding of malaria mosquitoes has been adopted in the lower valley of the Mississippi, where the shallow streams of the delta, with their abundant

vegetation, are favourable to these pests. Drainage is impossible, and a trial was made of clearing a section of the streams and impounding the water so as to convert a marsh into a lake. The value of this method is that all vegetation is first cleared away, and provision is made for a high permanent level of water and the maintenance of a clear margin. The experiment so far has given good results.

MOUNTAINEERING AT HIGH ALTITUDES—Mr G I Finch, a member of the Mount Everest Expedition, discusses in the *Geographical Journal* the question of mountaineering at high altitudes. He found that up to 22,000 feet the climber's physical functions were unimpaired and good sleep and recuperation from fatigue were possible. Above 23,000 feet sleep was fitful, appetite fell off, and there was a loss of physical fitness. The conclusion is that at, say, 22,000 feet acclimatisation to altitude ceases, and above that height oxygen should be used, at first in small doses and from 25,500 feet in larger doses, but the dose must depend on the nature of the ground. Oxygen increases the appetite and due provision must be made for this. At though greater heights than 26,500 feet were reached without the use of oxygen Mr Finch thinks this procedure unwise and believes that above the acclimatisation level a man must become steadily weaker and unable to recover from fatigue unless he makes use of oxygen.

MUSIC TYPEWRITER—Signor Fortoni, an Italian conductor who has been resident in London for many years has invented a typewriter which enables music to be typed in the same way as ordinary letters. It follows the main lines of an ordinary typewriter in that it is worked by keys moving levers on the ends of which are the types. The music sheet is held upright and flat against a steel plate at the back of the machine. Of the 40 levers, 35 carry six types each, and the remaining five three each. At the front of the machine is a curved dummy piano keyboard of 32 notes. A movable pointer can be shifted to any one of these 32 positions. On the right side of the machine is a lever which can be altered to five different positions. Thus the combination of these with the 225 types gives over 7,000 signs. Included in the types are the ordinary alphabetical capital and small letters so that the words of a song, musical directions, etc., can all be written with the one machine. More remarkable still seems the fact that a piece of music can be mechanically and accurately transposed from one key to another.

NEVER STOP RAILWAY—A demonstration of the "never stop" railway system, as it is called has been made at Southend over a line 300 yards long. The idea of the invention is remarkably simple. The travelling cars are like the nut on a screw. A nut rotated on a screw with a coarse thread travels quickly and if the thread is fine slowly. In the "Never Stop" system each car is like a nut travelling on a screw which rotates under the track. At stations the pitch of the screw is fine between them it is coarse. Between stations the cars travel eight times as fast as at the station. Thus if the speed in the station is two miles elsewhere it is sixteen. No brakes, signals, drivers or conductors are needed. The new system can be applied to overhead railways, in the central area of big cities, where tube, subway, or elevated electric trains are impracticable and where

buses and tramcars are inconvenient. In order to make the test at Southend additionally stringent, a gradient of 1 in 30 was introduced, and there were two loops of only three feet radius. There were 24 cars, each seating 8 passengers, with room for four standing. At a speed of only 16 miles an hour, the railway will be able to deal with ten or twelve thousand seated passengers in that time. The "Never stop" system has been applied to the City of Paris for installation in subways under the boulevards.

NEW RACE TYPE?—Mr A J Pape in a paper read before the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Liverpool, asked the question, "Is there a new race type?" He suggested that there were medical, mathematical and educational evidences of such a type. The characteristic marks included a distinct increase of cranial development above the ossification of the parietal and frontal bones, hair fine in texture and skin fine grained and thin. The eyes were specially luminous and intelligent looking, the eyebrows were rather prominent, the tips of face somewhat triangular but not sharp, and the general physiology of the body was harmonious. The psychology manifested itself in rapid response to sympathy pity in suffering power to comprehend principles easily, quick intuitions, thoroughness, and sensitiveness. There was a distaste for meat and coarse foods, but not a large appetite along any lines.

OTIRA TUNNEL—The opening of the Otira Tunnel in August 1923 completed the railway connection between the east and west coasts of the South Island of New Zealand. It pierces the Southern Alps at Arthur's Pass for 5½ miles and replaces a picturesque but dangerous coach route. The tunnel has a grade of 1 in 33, and is officially stated to be the seventh largest tunnel in the world and the longest in the British Empire. The Simplon is 12½ miles long and the Severn Tunnel 4 miles 624 yds. The Otira Tunnel which has been fifteen years in construction and has cost more than £1,000,000, will mean a great deal for Canterbury, which will be able to get west coast timber and coal direct by rail instead of by a long sea voyage.

PHEASANTS WARNING OF EARTHQUAKES.—There does not seem much connection between earthquakes and pheasants but Professor Umari of Japan has been able to show that these birds are peculiarly sensitive to slight tremors, and in many cases they gave notice of a coming shock. Thus observations were made on pheasants living in a neighbouring park during the quiet hours of the night. In three years he recorded 22 cases of the disturbance of pheasants. In half the cases observed the movement was noticed by the birds more readily than by a trained observer. On seven occasions the birds crowded before the tremor was felt, on five occasions at the same time, and on five after wards. In four cases they crowded while no tremor was felt, though slight movements were marked on the seismograph. In one case only did an earthquake take place without the accompaniment of crowing by the birds.

PORTRAITS BROADCAST BY WIRELESS TELEPHONY—On Empire Day, 1923, Dr Fournier d'Albe was successful in the first attempt to broadcast a picture by wireless telephony. The picture chosen was a portrait of the King. It was "coded" by dividing it into thirty horizontal

strips, each of which was split up into twenty squares. A letter was assigned to each square to indicate its average shading, and these letters were written out in thirty lines of twenty letters each. Each line was divided into four groups of five letters, and each group was dictated into the microphone in turn. The lines were numbered. The total time of transmission, with instructions, was twenty-two minutes, but the code message itself was taken down in eight minutes. The picture was reproduced either by graduated dots on squared paper or on an ordinary typewriter, using letters of graduated size and making the line space equal to the letter space. Recognisable reproductions were made in from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

POSTAGE STAMPS MAY BE ABOLISHED—The Pitney Bowes Postage Meter threatens to abolish adhesive or embossed postage stamps on letters, circulars or postcards. It has been set up in Manchester where it is intended to facilitate the postal arrangements of big business houses, by enabling the correspondence to be sent direct to the sorting department at the Post Office. The meter seals and stamps simultaneously any ordinary sized envelope at the rate of 250 to 300 a minute. The postage imprint is a combination of postage stamp, cancellation and postmark. A firm using it pays for a certain number of impressions, the meter is set and the registers on it indicate the amount of postage used. Thus the postage account of the firm is safeguarded against pilfering, whilst much of the labour of sealing and stamping letters and circulars is abolished. It is mechanically impossible to waste postage, as the meter fails to record unless an impression be made.

RADIO TELEPHONES IN EXPRESS TRAINS—In the United States and in France successful efforts have been made to instal complete radio telephone sets in express trains. In the fast express trains between Hoboken and Buffalo passengers could continue conversation with their friends which were interrupted by the train starting and they could also receive radio telegrams while the train was in motion. Experiments were also carried out by three French railway companies in making concert cars. On the Paris-Orléans railway, the experimental saloon cars had two loud speaking telephones fitted at each end. Up to a distance of 200 miles from Paris, the Eiffel tower concerts were heard quite satisfactorily. As a rule the concerts were better heard than the news items. When the train went through deep cuttings the sound was notably reduced, and when going through long tunnels it almost disappeared. It was found that the large radio telegraphic stations near the Bordeaux-Paris line produced serious disturbances. When going round curves also discordant sounds were heard, due to the friction of the flanges of the wheels on the rails.

RADIUM IN KATANGA—Mr H. E. Bishop of Science gives an interesting account of the discovery of a rich deposit of radium near Rillabothville, in Katanga, during prospecting work by a Belgium Corporation. This was in 1913. Then the war broke out but the secret of the find was so well kept that nothing was known by the outside world until a large plant for radium extraction had been built at Oolen in Belgium. In spite of the fact that the ore is transported 2000 miles down the Congo, across

the ocean to Antwerp, and then by rail to Oolen, its richness allowed of radium preparations being put on the market in 1922 at a considerably lower figure than that at which it has been maintained for some years by the American companies. As a result of conferences between the representatives of the American companies and the Belgian, a joint selling organisation was formed.

SAXON BURIAL GROUNDS—Professor F. G. Parsons has described the result of the exploration he has made of Saxon burial grounds at Margate, Mitcham, and Bedford on Avon. At Margate the dead were found buried in regular rows, as in a modern cemetery, a habit the Jutes brought with them from the continent, where the so-called "row graves" have been long recognised in North West Germany. The Jutes burials may be always recognised from the presence of an earthenware bottle, usually near the face of the dead. It possibly contained mead for the refreshment of the ghost. From the arms and other adornments it is considered that at Mitcham and Bedford on Avon the sights were occupied by pagan Saxons, long-headed, long-faced members of the Nordic race, though every now and then a broad head of Mid-European origin turns up, a sign that the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes were not an altogether pure race. The average height was 5 ft 6 in. The state of the teeth show that the food consisted largely of grain roughly ground by soft stones. They suffered from chronic rheumatism and the injuries to the head often indicate the adventurous life they led. Most of the men died before the age of forty.

SHEEP TRACKS ON GRASSY SLOPES—Dr. Hilmar Odum, of the Danish Geological Survey, has made a study in the Faeroe Islands and in Denmark of the close set grassy ridges running parallel on the surface of a bank, which are popularly supposed to be due to the traffic of sheep. He has found that the formation of the ridges, which he names "terracettes," originates in a settling of the loose earth on an unstable slope into a position of greater stability. A series of horizontal cracks appear at first in the turf cover of a steep slope, then the narrow turf section between two cracks sinks slightly, tinning, at the same time about a horizontal axis so that its surface comes to rest at an inclination rather less steep than that of the slope as a whole. The ridges, once begun, increase in definiteness, owing to the filtering out by the grassy coating and final settling of soil particles washed down by rain. The whole process is entirely a geological phenomenon.

SMOKE PLAGUE AT KEW—The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew has called attention once more to the harmful results that may follow from the lack of control of smoke production in industrial suburbs. The heavy deposits of soot borne by the evergreens are clear indications of atmospheric contamination which will markedly lower the vitality of the plants in the Gardens, and in some cases may actually prevent their successful cultivation. At present the greatest damage arises at Kew from the deposits of dark-coloured tarry material upon the leaf surfaces cutting down the supply of light which reaches them and clogging the pores through which are carried on gas exchanges vital to their healthy existence. Apparently the atmospheric pollution at Kew can

be traced in the main to the industrial area on the opposite side of the Thames

STEERING A SHIP BY EAR.—Mr. Loth, a French engineer, has invented an electric pilot cable which provides for the safe navigation of ships through intricate channels by means of an electric cable sunk in the fairway. On the bridge of ships supplied with the electric pilot is a receiving apparatus very much like an ordinary telephone or wireless receiver supplied with head clip microphones for the use of the navigating officer. By listening to the various tones in the receiver he is able to hold the ship on an accurate course immediately above the live cable sunk in the fairway. The apparatus is unaffected by fog or heavy seas, is extraordinarily simple and demands no specialist training for its use. All that is required is to hold the ship on a course in which the sound waves emanating from the sunk cable are heard at their most distinct pitch in the receivers. Experiments at the Norwegian naval station at Horten in the Christiania Fjord showed that the apparatus was most successful.

TATTOOING.—Mr. W. G. Handy has published an elaborate monograph on tattooing as formerly practised in the Marquesas. He made a study of about 125 cases of the older generation and found that the designs were marked by considerable artistic taste. The operation was said to have been very painful in each case and local inflammation followed by fever or swellings invariably persisted for eight or ten days. Mr. Handy was unable to discover how far the tattooing was supposed to possess a magical significance but in one case a woman had been tattooed to protect her from evil spirits. In its last day the art was purely decorative.

TEACHING THE MINER TO USE HIS PICK.—Mr. Adams and Mr. Stephenson of the University of Manchester, have spent twelve months in an investigation of the most scientific method of using a pick in a coal mine. To do this they lived the life and worked the hours of the miner. As a result the wielding of the pick has been rendered more continuous and rhythmic and a larger output of coal secured with less fatigue to the miner. The effects of better lighting and the more orderly arrangement of work so that less shovelling had to be done were also investigated.

TELEPHONING BETWEEN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The first telephone conversation between the United States and Great Britain took place in the early hours of the morning of January 15, 1923. Mr. H. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, from his office in Broadway, New York, succeeded in addressing a party of Press representatives and others at the New Southgate works of the Western Electric Company. Communication was maintained for two hours. The demonstration was carried out by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America, which had installed a transmitting apparatus at Rocky Mount, Long Island. The transmitter was connected with New York by telephone wires. At New Southgate a special receiving set with

eight valves was employed, with an indoor frame aerial about six feet square. Most of the words spoken by Mr. Thayer and others were heard both by means of head telephones and also by a loud speaker so clearly that it was possible to recognise one of the speakers by his intonation.

TIME AND SOMNAMBULISM.—Mr. Sidney Hooper has published in the "Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research" an account of his experiments in the appreciation of time by somnambules. Hypnotic subjects it is stated, have supernormal power in appreciating the passage of the hours. If one of them is told during hypnosis to do a certain act at the end of 1000 minutes he will do it at or near the exact time although he may have had no conscious knowledge of the suggestion. How does he come to know the time when the suggested act should be performed? Mr. Hooper's experiments suggest that when a long time interval is given in minutes the subject usually calculates subliminally so as to find out when the suggested act falls due. One of his subjects maintained that as soon as the suggestion was given she began to count rhythmically and continued to do so until the appointed moment.

VAAL RIVER BARRAGE.—On July 27, 1923, Prince Arthur of Connaught opened the barrage across the Vaal River which has taken six years to build and is the largest structure of its kind in South Africa. It has been constructed to meet the demand of the Rand gold mines for a continuous water supply. The Vaal River is checked near Vereeniging to form a lake 40 miles in length with a surface area of 64 square miles and containing 12,500,000,000 gallons of water. The intake is at Vereeniging whence the water is pumped to Zwartkops before it travels to Johannesburg through its 54 miles of pipes. An idea of the magnitude of the task can be gained from the fact that there are 36 sluice gates in the barrage, each 75 ft. high and 32 ft. 6 in. wide. There are 35 piers each 8 ft. thick and 34 ft. 6 in. in height, with a length of 55 ft. from the foundations.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALLISTS

THE King has approved of the following awards this year by the President and Council of the Royal Society—

A *Royal Medal* to Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., for his researches in meteorological science.

A *Royal Medal* to Professor J. Martin, F.R.S., for his researches on animal metabolism.

The following awards have also been made by the President and Council—

The *Copley Medal* to Professor H. Lamb, F.R.S., for his researches in mathematical physics.

The *Davy Medal* to Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., for his researches on the complete drying of gases and liquids.

The *Hughes Medal* to Professor R. A. Millikan, for his determination of the electronic charge and of other physical constants.

AN exhibition of objects of decorative art in part selected by the Royal Academy, was opened at Burlington House at the beginning of the year. The Academy portion included contributions from many eminent sculptors, architects and painters, and one gallery was devoted to the exhibition of cartoons and drawings by Alfred Stevens. Most of the latter were the works purchased in the preceding year under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, the others were lent by Sir George Holford. The exhibition at Burlington House also contained an Arts and Crafts section which filled five of the galleries and was arranged by the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society.

To the Selecting Committee for the Summer Exhibition many more works were submitted than in 1922 though the number was still far short of that reached in some of the previous years. The Committee that judged them consisted of the President Sir Aston Webb, Sir H. Hughes Stanton, Sir J. J. Burnet and Sir F. Short and Messrs. Olsson, Jack Shannon, Pegrum Scott, Clausen Russell and Poole. The Hanging Committee for oils and watercolours was composed of Sir H. Hughes Stanton and Messrs. Olsson, Jack Shannon, Clausen and Russell; the works in black and white were arranged by Sir Frank Short; the architectural designs by Mr. Scott; and the sculpture by Messrs. Pegrum and Poole.

Only two works were bought for the Chantrey collection. One was the well known portrait of Phil May in a red hunting coat painted many years ago by Sir James Shannon; the other "The Road Winter Morning," by Mr. George Clausen. A thousand guineas was paid for the Shannon and a hundred and fifty guineas for the Clausen. Sales at the exhibition were less satisfactory than usual although better than might have been expected considering the depressed state of trade. The principal works sold included "Pastoral" (£500) and "Kensington Gardens" (£262 10s) both by Mr. Philip Colnard; "The Hospice" (£250) by Mr. Sydney Lee; "Interior" (£250) by Mr. A. van Amrooy; "Sunrise in May the Willows" (£262 10s) and "Tilly Church" (£300) by Mr. George Clausen; "A Provençal Town" (£250) by Mr. H. H. La Thangue; "The Watch Tower" (£252) by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "Early Mornin'" Les Baux Provence" (£300) by Sir Herbert Hughes Stanton; "La Scala" (£126) by Mr. Horace Fisher; "Hamstead Heath" (£150) by Miss Laura Knight; "The Captive" (£210) by Mr. P. A. Hay; "The Heart of Suffolk" (£315) by Mr. Bertram Priestman; "The Saint and a Sinner" (£150) by Miss Madeline Green; "A Peaceful Vale" (£315) by Mr. Fred Wilner; "Romance d'autre fois" (£550) by Mr. Virgil Constantin; "Memories, Hopes and Fancies" (£315) by Mr. Gunning King; "Suzanne" (£157 10s) by Miss A. MacKitchie; "The Maker of Dreams" (£205) by Mr. Frank O. Salisbury; "Papillons" (£126) by Mr. Walter E. Webster; "Priscilla" (£126) by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "Love and Riches" (£262 10s) by Mr. G. A. Pownall; "Mist rising in the Valley of the Crouch" (£100) by Miss Alice Fanner; "Sybil of the Gold Coast, bust" (£150) by Mr. E. Whitney Smith; and "Winged Joy group" (£500) by Mr. Henry Pegrum. Among the unpriced works marked sold were "Gossip on the Road," by Mr. Clausen; "A Storm is Coming," by Mr. W. L. Wyllie; "The Rose Walk" and

"A Blizzard," by Mr. Joseph Farquhaeson; "Red haired Girl" by Mr. James McBeay; "Angry Waters," by the late B. W. Leader. In October exhibitions were opened in the Royal Academy's galleries of Australian art and primitive English paintings.

The most important addition to the National Gallery was the group of portraits of members of the Wertheimer family, painted by Mr. Sargent. The portraits were painted for Mr. Asher Wertheimer, the picture dealer, who when he died in 1922, bequeathed them to the National Gallery subject to the life interest of his wife. Mrs. Wertheimer died in December 1922 and in the Spring of 1923 the Sargents nine in number and all representations of the donor or his family were on view at Trafalgar Square. They were hung together in one of the small galleries and attracted an unusual amount of attention. By the death of Mrs. Ludwig Mond in May, 1923, the National Gallery became entitled on certain conditions to the large collection of paintings by early Italian masters formed by the late Dr. Ludwig Mond who was advised principally in their selection by Dr. Richter. One of the conditions attached to the bequest is that the pictures are to be hung together in rooms set apart for them. Should it be necessary to build new rooms Dr. Mond's trustees are authorized to provide the funds.

Several pictures in addition to the Sargents were placed on view during the year among them the portraits of Gainsborough's two daughters, Mary and Margaret painted on one canvas when the artist was living at Ipswich. This group is one of the Gainsborough family pictures and was sold at Christie's in May by the widow of one of Gainsborough's descendants. It was bought by Messrs. Knoedler from whom it was acquired by the National Gallery. Other pictures hung for the first time included a small portrait by Corot of a man on a grey horse, a portrait of Lady Emilia Kerr by Romney, a flower piece by Fantin Latour, a portrait of an Italian gentleman by Richard Wilson, and a portrait by Rubens of the Archduke Albert, bequeathed by Mr. Richard Jackson.

At the National Gallery of British Art an exhibition of examples of book illustration of the Sixties was followed by one of the works of Pre-Raphaelite painters of about the same period and containing pictures by Millais, Rossetti, Madox Brown, Burne Jones, Holman Hunt, Brett and others. In the summer a generous offer was made by Mr. Samuel Courtauld to the Trustees and accepted by them. Mr. Courtauld placed in the hands of trustees (the Directors of the National Gallery and the National Gallery of British Art, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir Michael Sadler and Mr. Samuel Courtauld) the sum of £50,000 for the purchase of French pictures of certain schools, to be shown in the Foreign Gallery that is now in course of erection. An exhibition of industrial art was opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum where the Alfred William Hearn Collection of objects of art, presented by Mrs. A. W. Hearn, was placed on view in the autumn. Watercolours by J. R. Cozens and Thomas Girtin were shown at the British Museum, and in spite of the already congested state of the National Portrait Gallery the Director managed somehow to find room to

exhibit a number of newly-acquired paintings and drawings.

The bicentenary of the birth of Sir Joshua Reynolds (July 16 1723) was celebrated by the Royal Academy by a reception at Burlington House, at which speeches were made by Sir Aston Webb, Mr J S Sargent R.A. Mr Charles Sims, R.A. and Lord Crawford, and a small exhibition of Reynolds pictures and relics was arranged in the galleries. The year was remarkable for the number of exhibitions of nineteenth century French art. The first held at the Leicester Galleries, was composed of works in sculpture by the painter Degas. A valuable exhibition, it was followed in May by one of French paintings at Messrs Agnew's, on the heels of which a similar and equally interesting show of nineteenth century paintings made its appearance at Messrs Knoedler's and another at the French Gallery. The French pictures at Messrs Knoedler's were followed by an exhibition of portraits by a Russian artist Mr Savely Sorin. In May Mr Max Beerbohm showed a collection of cartoons at the Leicester Galleries some of which were as witty and as dexterously drawn as any thing that has come from his hand. To some drawings, however, referring to the Royal Family objection was made which led to their withdrawal. Other exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries included one of a memorial collection of paintings by the late Sir James Shannon, R.A. Another memorial exhibition, of watercolours and etchings by the late Colonel Robert Goff was held at the Fine Art Societies, where, too, were shown

a number of drawings illustrating Don Quixote, by Ricardo Marin a Spanish draughtsman and painter. An exhibition of carved ivories was held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

At Christie's the most sensational sale was that of Sir Joseph B. Robinson's collection. His collection contained some fine pictures and their quality appealed so much to him when he saw them arranged at Christie's that he felt he could not part with them. Therefore he raised the reserve price to an extent that made the selling of them impossible except in a few cases and as the sale proceeded picture after picture was bought in. There were several sales at famous country houses including, Ashridge, Brocklet Hall, Strawberry Hill and Belhus. Of these the most important was at Ashridge where a Vandyck fetched £20,400 and a Cuyper the 'Mass' at Dordrecht £1835. At Brocklet Hall a Reynolds reached the highest price an equestrian portrait of the Prince of Wales, for which £5000 was paid. At the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's pictures in July a portrait of Vandyck by himself sold for £5985 and on the same day Gainsborough's portrait of Robert Adair went for £4000, and a landscape by the same artist for £4000. A self portrait of Gainsborough, with his wife and child realised £3125 and his 'Rural Courtship' £3350. Romney's 'Miss Diana Stuart' £3780, and his 'Lady Augusta Murray' £3900. Among modern pictures Holman Hunt's 'Scapegoat' sold for the high price of £4830 and for four panels of Gobelin tapestry, £15,750 was paid.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901)

THE League is entirely non political and non sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different countries and Colonies of the Empire mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents General in 1902-3, (b) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1914 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations was held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League through the liberality of the late Mr Louis Spitzel, has published a series

of text books on the Empire under the editorship of Prof. or A. F. Pollard (1) 'The British Empire—Its Past Its Present and Its Future' (a book of reference) (2) 'The British Empire and Its History' (for Secondary Schools) (3)

The Story of the British Empire. In 1907 the League helped to establish a place industry in St Helena. With the co-operation of the Overseas and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation over 400 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades Correspondence Section were established in 1902-3. Further work undertaken is the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depot over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. President, H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster of Winchester M. J. Rendall LL.D.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs Ord Marshall, C.B.E.

Address 124 Belgrave Road London S.W. 1

OPERA—Although the glories of pre-war Covent Garden have yet to be duplicated, those who are content to savour opera in a language other than the original have reason to be grateful to the National Opera Company. "Madame Butterfly," "The Magic Flute," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Trovatore," "Aida," and other works on which the public has set its affections were performed, and the ever delightful "Hansel and Gretel" was revived—after some years of neglect. The "Valkyrie" and Siegfried had a place in a well varied repertoire while "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" showed no sign of diminished popularity. Indeed they probably will be given long after. The Perfect Fool (about which there was such a to-do) is forgotten. The music of Mr. Polka's waggish opera though interesting in parts and generally telling is entertaining rather than musical. As a skit on Donizetti and other composers with whom Mr. Holst is not in accord, the Perfect Fool has its points. But Donizetti's strains—on the lips of adequate singers—are it is suggested preferable to an *extra avaria*. For the rest, the new work attracted much attention—perhaps too much.

Distinction was given to the vocal side of the undertaking by the appearance of Madame Melba, who if she has lost some of her old power still pleases those who understand the art of singing. Many critics, by the way, expressed surprise at an artist of her age being able to continue singing one authority on statistics having compiled a list of singers who had found it advisable to retire after being a fleeting twenty-five years before the public. Madame Melba no doubt was amused at the laborious composition since she is well aware that those who have always sung correctly and within their means may continue doing so almost as long as health remains. Meanwhile the *diva* sang Mimi with much of her former skill and effect.

British composers also have been represented in operatic realms by Mr. Boult's "The Immortal Hour" and Mr. Beecham's "The Merchant of Venice." The Beecham effort might have stood a better chance of success had the score been overhauled by a more competent musician than young Mr. Beecham. "The Immortal Hour," though an infinitely better attempt is some considerable way short of the ideal. Yet it ran for over a hundred performances.

CONCERTS—In London concerts there was as usual no end of vocal recitals leading. In the opinion of competent judges of singing by far the most important of these were the two recitals given by Signor Battistini who sang with all the beauty of voice and perfection of technique for which he has ever been distinguished. Triumphantly defying time, this Prince of singers whose art is well up to matchless gave renderings of the exacting "Eritu," Non più andrai, Largo al Factotum, the "Proloquio" from "Pa-liacci," and the delicious "Deh vieni" which place him in a class of his own. Signor Battistini's singing, in short, was an object lesson to intelligent students and a joy to the cognoscenti. He ranged through all the moods, and was always dignified—from every point of view. In his native land Signor Battistini is known as *la Gloria d'Italia*, a title which he has upheld for many a long year. The great baritone is the first artist to have thus been honoured.

An interesting appearance was made by Mr

Morgan Kingston a tenor, who scarcely could have been bettered in Lohengrin's "Farewell." It is, however, to be regretted that he should have included in his programme such things as "Nirvana," and similar unworthy ditties. Other singers entered in the same direction notably Madame Clara Butt, Miss Phyllis Archibald, and Mr. Tudor Davies who has something of a caustic fervent style. Mr. Chaplin, on the other hand confused his attentions to music with the singing, as also did Mr. Joseph Hislop. The last named is sometimes apt to "force" with the result that he sometimes fails to effect. A very successful *rendite* was made by Madame Selma Krüger who first sang herself into the affections of London some years ago by prolonging to a remarkable extent the trill in Ocarina's air from "L'italiano in maschera." To-day there is no more brilliant *coloratura* singer, and this is largely owing to her as to an ishingly fine breath control, which appears to be limitless. Praise also is due to Mr. Philip Wilson for introducing the (forgotten) songs of Dowland, and to Madame Tet azdini for keeping alive the glories of *l'abbi cano*. Welcome, too, was the return of Madame Gerhardt, who sang Schumann, Brahms and Schubert. Her singing may not be as flawless as is generally imagined, but she has some extremely fine moments. And that is more than can be said of all *Lieder* singers.

Verdi's somewhat operatic "Requiem" drew an enthusiastic audience to the People's Palace. The Royal Choral Society gave "The Dream of Gerontius," and the Philharmonic Society relied on works which one hears rather too often to welcome frequently. The "Philharmonic," in fact has been taken to task by a talented young composer who bitterly complains that a policy of constant repetition blocks the road which talent would dearly like to tread. The Society may, however be excused its unwillingness to encourage native enterprise, for of all the new works performed during the year scarcely any are of outstanding merit. The same must be said of the songs, whether inspired by good intention or mere trumpet-blasts, they have for the most part, failed to justify their publication. The various trifling piano, violin and cello pieces may be placed in the same category.

London has been visited by many institutions of the first rank. Zacharewitsch, Paderewski, Arthur Schnitzler (technically astonishing), Yease, each was deservedly acclaimed. So, too, was Miss Beatrice Harrison who secured for Mr. Cozens extremely diffuse Rhapsody a better reception than, in the opinion of some critics, it merited. One could not wish for a finer performance.

THE PROVINCES—Birmingham has again enjoyed M. Dupré's recitals the organist having exploited the modern French school of composers. Orchestral concerts have made life at Harrogate pleasant. Leeds has heard music of every conceivable description. Liverpool was afforded the advantage of hearing Mr. Lionel Tertis a viola player of rare quality, and Manchester rejoiced in a series of mid-day concerts which included a Wolf song recital. Romford ever keen on Coleridge Taylor, found Hlwatha's Wedding Feast to its taste. Southport rang the changes on modern British works and Ilkley, Bedford, Brigg, High Wycombe and a multitude of other towns and townlets indulged in choral competitions. The

Edinburgh Harmonists' Society celebrated its centenary by including in a well-chosen programme the interesting "Matona lovely maiden" of the sixteenth century Orlandus Lassus, while a Patterson orchestral concert was patriotically devoted to Scotch music. Subsequent Patterson concerts, being cosmopolitan proved infinitely more acceptable to well regulated music lovers who are not enamoured of Northern products. Sheffield launched out into an amateur performance of "Lohengrin, truly an ambitious undertaking, the Preston Choral Society—a very ancient body—delighted Prestonians on many occasions and the Bournemouth Festival enabled several young composers to secure a hearing. During this festival a memorial tablet to Sir Hubert Parry was unveiled, much to the satisfaction of Bournemouth, where the late composer was born. Bath held a Spring Festival at which Mr John Ireland gave a recital of his pianoforte compositions, Birmingham listened appreciatively to Gounod's "Redemption", and the Doncaster Musical Society—assisted by the Leeds Symphony Orchestra—offered its patrons "The Dream of Gerontius." (It would be interesting to know how many times this work has been performed during the past twelve months.) The Cardiff Blue Ribbon Choir selected for its forty second annual concert Elgar's "King Olaf," which scarcely shows the composer at his best. The Royal Engineers enchanted all Chatham with a spirited rendering of the "Meistersinger" overture, and the Dundee amateurs, not to be outdone by Sheffield ventured on "La Damna-

tion de Faust," two hundred children taking part in the final scene. The Scottish Orchestra "provided the accompaniments," to quote a local paper.

Newcastle was asked to say which it preferred, ancient or modern English songs, and (aspiring composers excepted) the Northerners showed their good taste by voting for the lights of other days. Oxford was afforded the opportunity of hearing Miss Irene Scharrer, whose pianoforte recitals are an outstanding feature of provincial music. Bristol, much to its credit, held a Byrd Week celebration, the local Musical Club following suit with a programme of Byrd madrigals. Bristol is to be congratulated on its respect for good music.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC—Forty years ago music at the public schools consisted mainly of bad singing, more or less faulty playing and a taste for poor compositions. Now a-days these things are better done, as witnesseth the programmes of the Eton and Winchester Musical Societies. During the summer term the Eton Orchestra gave an excellent rendering of the slow movement from Beethoven's "First Symphony," and Moszkowsky's "Spanish Dance in G Minor" while several of the singers (who showed promise) exhibited a preference for Mozart airs. The Winchester Glee Club was heard to considerable advantage in unaccompanied part-songs, Mr G. E. H. Palmer, a pianist of attainment exhibiting a pretty touch in Debussy. Decidedly an improvement on past efforts.

Minor scholastic establishments also have launched out, and with praiseworthy results.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Year	GOLD			Silver	Bronze	Total
	London Mint	Australian and Ottawa Mints	Total			
1915	£21 301 000	£7 924,389	£29,225,389	£7,598,977	£248 415	£37 028 781
1916	1 554 000	6,847 449	8,401 449	8 198,428	457 800	17,046,677
1917	1,014 000	6 770 624	7,784 624	4,137 085	588 365	12 470,074
1918	—	13,925 178	13,925 178	8 885 384	418 845	23 229 407
1919	—	5 529 305	5,529,305	3,876 175	286,590	9,992,070
1920	—	3 370,506	3,370,506	5,135,515	599,780	9,105 861
1921	—	3,394 367	3,394 367	8,520,151	602 795	12,526 313

Mint Marks—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Ottawa, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute 'Mint Marks' immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth), C (Ottawa, Canada) and I (Bombay, India), otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX—The estimated net produce of each penny of Income Tax (excluding Super Tax) was £4,900,000 (1920-21), and was estimated at £4,750,000 for 1921-22 and at £4,450,000 for 1922-23. The number of individuals in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with incomes above the exemption limit for the year 1922-23 was estimated at 4,750,000, of whom a 500,000 were covered by personal allowances, deductions and reliefs. For the year 1921-22 it was estimated that there were 48,000 persons with incomes exceeding £25,000 and with an estimated total income of £3,500,000,000. It was provisionally estimated that in the same year about 80,000 people with an estimated total income of £4,700,000,000 would be liable for Super Tax. The estimated gross income brought under review for Income Tax and Super Tax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was £5,900,000,000. The actual income liable to tax before deduction of personal and family allowances and reliefs was £2,250,000,000, and the total taxable income on which tax was paid was £1,250,000,000.

APART from the productions of Flecker's *Hassan*, John Drinkwater's two dramas, and the two Czechoslovakian plays, a new play by Henry Arthur Jones *The Lie*, was produced with success by Miss Sybil Thorndike at the New John Maedfield was represented by *Meloney Holopur* certain of Sir Arthur Pinero's and Sir James Barrie's plays were revived, and among the new productions were plays by Alfred Sutro, Somerset Maugham and A. A. Milne. One of the successes of the year was *The Green Goddess* the first play of William Archer, the Ibsen translator and dramatic critic.

In addition to many Shakespearean productions at the 'Old Vic,' Miss Thorndike put on *Cymbeline* for a run, while an operatic version of *The Merchant of Venice* attracted attention. The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year —

ADELPHI — July 13, 1923. *The Young Person in Pink*, by Gertrude Jennings and *Roseland* by Sir James Barrie, revived (Mr Donald Calthrop and Mesdames Lillian Braithwaite, Sydney Fairbrother and Kate Cutler). Sept 8 *Head over Heels* a musical comedy by Seymour Hicks, with music by Harold Fraser Simson (Messrs W H Berry Arthur Pusey Bobbie Tomber and Dennis Noble and Mesdames Mabel Sealby Helen Friers and Pollie Emery).

ALDWYCH — March 23, 1923. *Beltane Night*, a drama by Vera Berlinger (Messrs Sam Livesey and J C Buckstone and Mesdames Eamé Beinger Joyce Carey and Mary Brough).

AMBASSADE — Nov 2, 1922. *The Secret Agent*, a play by Joseph Conrad (Messrs Russell Thorndike St. Baiba West Clifton Boyne and Jeven Brandon Thomas and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Amy Brandon Thomas). Dec 14. *Sweet Lavender* Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy revived (Messrs E Holman Clark Jack Hobbs and E Lyall Swete and Mesdames Lillian Braithwaite, Isobel Elsom and Ann Frevor). Feb 29, 1923. *A Little Bit of Fluff* W W Ellis's farce revived (Messrs Ernest Thesiger and F rley Bishop and Mesdames Nan Marriott Watson and Peggy Hyland). March 29. *Marriage by Instalments* a comedy by Bernard McFivale and Richard Bird (Messrs Henry Kendall George Hayes and Frank Bertalan and Mesdames Muriel Alexander and Clare Greet). April 16. *Trespasses*, a comedy by Edward Percy (Messrs Lyn Harding and Frank Lister and Mesdames Ethel Griffies and Do Isytton). May 14. *The Piccadilly Puritan*, a comedy by Lechmere Worral founded on the novel of Mrs Wentworth James (Messrs Langhorne Butler and James Carew and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Rita Page). June 5. *The Lilies of the Field* a comedy by J Hastings Turner (Messrs J H Roberts and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Edna Best, Meggie Albanesi and Gertrude Kingston).

APOLLO — Nov 16, 1922. *Devil Dick*, a drama by A. Schoner (Messrs Maurice Moscovitch Michael Sheibroke and Robert Horton and Mesdames Mary Merrill and Muriel Pratt). Dec 5. *Hawley's of the High Street* an eccentric comedy by Walter W Ellis (Messrs Francis Lister and Edward Irwin and Mesdames Alice Moffat, Clare Greet and Elsie Craiz). Dec 18. *Through the Cracks*, a children's play by Algernon Blackwood and Violet Pearl (Messrs Farren Souter and Gerald Anderson and Mesdames Clare Greet and Lorna Hubbard). Jan. 25, 1923. *A Roof and Four Walls*, a comedy by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs Nicholas Hannen, O B

Clarence, Allen Jones and Landerdale Matland and Miss Phyllis Neilson Ferri). May 24. *What Every Woman Knows*, Sir James Barrie's comedy revived (Messrs Godfrey Tearle, Henry Vihart and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan, Marie Hemingway and Lady Tree).

COMEDY — July 31. *Peace and Quiet*, a comedy by Horace Hodges (Messrs. Ho see Hodges Tom Reynolds and Douglas Burbidge and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Winifred Izard). Aug 28. *The Elopement*, a comedy from the French of Armont and Gerbido, by Arthur Wimperis (Messrs. Ronald Squire John Deverell and Franklyn Bellamy and Mesdames Edna Best Tonie Bruce and Helen Hays). Oct 24. *The Last Warning*, a drama by Thomas F Fallon revised by Arthur Roe (Messrs Thurston Hall Brember Willis and D A Carke Smith and Mesdames Frances (arson and Olive Sloane).

COURT — Dec 26, 1922. *Alce in Wonderland* by H Savile Carke, revived (Miss Evelyn Joyce) and *When Knights were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce, revived (Mr Bromley Challenor). Jan. 31, 1923. *Threes a Crowd*, a farce by Earl Derr Biggers (Messrs Bromley Challenor, Eric Lewis and Frederick Lester and Mesdames Maud Hemingway and Dora Baiton). March 5. *Cert Blanche*, a revue (Messrs. Rob Adams, Bob Alden and Tubby Edlin and Mesdames Billie Hill and Odette Myrtle).

CRITERION — Jan 25, 1923. *Advertising April* a farce by Herbert Farjeon and Horace Horsnell (Messrs Frank Cellier and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike Margaret Yaid and Elizabeth Pollock). July 4. *Send for Dr O Grady* a comedy by George Birmingham (Sir Charles Hawtrej, Messrs Holman (Clark and Arthur Sinclair and Mesdames Maile O'Neill and Margaret Bannerman). Oct 11. *First Family* a farcical comedy by May Edgington (Messrs Hugh Wakefield and Tom Reynolds and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Edna Best, Helen Hays and Conile Ediss).

DALY'S — May 19, 1923. *The Merry Widow*, Franz Lehár's musical comedy revived (Messrs George Graves, Derek Oldham and Carl Brinson and Mesdames Evelyn Lays, Ivy Freeman and Nancie Lovat).

DRURY LANE — March 26, 1923. *Anglo*, a drama adapted from the German by Louis N. Parker (Messrs Maurice Moscovitch Gerald Lawrence Owen Roughwood and Nat Madison and Miss Moyra Macdill). May 9. *Ned Keane of Old Drury*, a drama by Arthur Shirley (Messrs H A Saintsbury William Faure, Henry J Twyford and Edward Cooper and Mesdames Louise Regnls, Haldée Wright and Margaret Yarde). Sept 27. *Good Luck* a melodrama by Seymour Hicks and Ian Hay (Messrs Edmund Gwenn, Julian Royce, Claude Hains and C W Somerset and Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys and Joyce Carey).

DUKE OF YORKS. — Nov 20, 1922. *The Merchant of Venice*, operatic version of Shakespeare's drama by Adrian Becham (Messrs. Augustus Milner, Gregory Stroud, Webster Millar and Frank Webster and Mesdames Ena Ribes and Desirée Ellinger). Dec 26. *The Blue Bird* Masterlincks play revived (Messrs Ernest Hendrie and Norman Page and Mesdames Joan Duan, Phyllis Lay and Lily Brough). Feb 14, 1923. *Good Gracious, Annabelle!* a comedy by Claire Beecher Kummer (Messrs Graham Browne, J C Buckstone and Ivo Dawson and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Polly Emery). March 2. *The*

Marriage of Kitty, the comedy adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, revived (Messrs. Graham Browne and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Hilda Moore and Saba Raleigh) *May 8 Her Temporary Husband*, a comedy by Edward A. Paulton (Messrs. George Tully, George Elton and A. E. Matthews and Mesdames Edna Best and Ena Grossmith) *June 24. Eliza Comes to Stay* H. V. Esmond's farcical comedy revived (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, Charles Grove and John Deverell and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Rosemary Corry) *July 25. Civilian Clothes*, a comedy by Thompson Buchanan (Messrs. Thurston Hall, Martin Lewis and William Devereux and Mesdames Saba Raleigh, Olive Rose and Gladys Webster) *Sept 4. London Calling*, a revue by Ronald Jeans and Noel Coward with music by Noel Coward (Messrs. Noel Coward and Tubby Edlin and Mesdames Maizie Gay, Gertrude Lawrence and Eileen Molynoux).

EMPIRE—*Dec. 21, 1922. Arlequin*, a comedy phantasy by Maurice Magre, translated by Louis N. Parker, with music by André Gailhard (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Dennis Neilson Terry and J. H. Barnes and Mesdames Moyna MacGill, Viola Tree and Rosina Filippi) *April 3, 1923. The Rainbow*, a revue (Messrs. Ernest Theisiger, Earl Richards, George Willie, Billy West and Fred McQuinty and Mlle. Andree).

Gaiety—*Sept. 22, 1922. Catherine* a musical play by Reginald Arkell and Fred de Gresac, with Tolkauskowsky's music (Messrs. Bartram Wallis, Billy Leonard and Robert Michaelis and Mesdames Amy Augarde, Cressie Leonard, Faith Bevan and José Collins).

GARRICK—*Nov. 28, 1922. Biffy* a farcical comedy by Vera Beringer and William Ray (Messrs. Robert Hale, Stanley Cooke and Roy Byford and Mesdames Maizie Hope and Lottie Gerard) *Feb. 5, 1923. Via Crucis*, a morality play adapted from the German by the Hon. Sybil Amherst and Dr. C. E. Wheeler (Sir Martin Harvey and Mesdames Maud Milton, Marie Linden and N. de Silva) *Feb. 28. Partners Again*, a comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman (Messrs. Robert Leonard, Philip White and Edward Combemere and Mesdames Joyce Carey and Marie Ault) *Sept. 1. Ambush*, a drama by Arthur Richman (Messrs. George Elton, Robert Minster and James Carew and Mesdames Auriol Lee and Madeleine Marshall) *Oct. 15. Outward Bound*, a play by Sutton Vane (Messrs. E. Lyall Swete, Leslie Faber, William Stack and John Howell and Mesdames Gladys Ffolliott and Diana Hamilton).

GLOBE—*Nov. 17, 1922. The Laughing Lady*, a comedy by Alfred Stroy (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Herbert Ross, Julian Royce and Brian Gilmour and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Edith Evans and Henrietta Watson) *April to 1923. Arent We All* a comedy by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Julian Royce, Herbert Marshall, Eric Lewis and Martin Lewis and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Ellis Jeffreys, Elizabeth Chesney and Cylene Moxon) *July 12. Reckless Reggae*, a farce by Eric Hudson (Messrs. John Deverell, Austin Melford and E. Vivian Reynolds and Mesdames Peggy Rush and Mary Leigh) *Sept. 13. Our Batters*, a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Alfred Drayton, Reginald Owen and Yorke Stephens and Mesdames Constance Collier, Marion Terry and Margaret Bannerman).

HAYMARKET—*Jan. 27, 1923. Plus Four*, a

comedy by Horace Annealey Vachell and Harold Simpson (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith and John Deverell and Mesdames Peggy O'Neil, Athene Seyler and Clare Greet) *March 31. Isabel, Edward and Anne*, a comedy by Gertrude E. Jennings (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth and Harold French and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Athene Seyler and Margaret Bannerman) *June 21. Success*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Charles Cherry, Reginald Owen and Halliwell Hobbes and Mesdames Moyna MacGill and Grace Lane) *Aug. 23. The Prisoner of Zenda*, the comedy adapted from Anthony Hope's story by Edward Rose revived (Messrs. Robert Lorraine, Allan Aynesworth and Franklin Dyal and Mesdames Fay Compton and Stella Arbenina).

HIPPODROME—*Dec. 21, 1922. Cinderella*, a pantomime (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Bert Errol and Fred Whitaker and Mesdames Clarice Mayne, Daisy Wood and Daisy Burrell) *March 26, 1923. Brighter London*, a revue by Lauri Wylie with music by Herman Finck (Messrs. Billy Merson, Lupino Lane and Reginald Sharland and Mesdames Annie Crofts and Elsie Prince).

HIS MAJESTY'S—*April 3, 1923. The Gay Lord Quex*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy revived (Messrs. George Grossmith, Nicholas Hannen and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Irene Browne, Viola Tree and Rosina Filippi) *May 29. Over Cromwell*, a drama by John Drinkwater (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Milton Rosmer, William J. Rea and Hayden Coffin and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Mary O'Farrell) *Sept. 20. Hassan* a drama by James Elroy Flecker (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Leon Quartermaine, Malcolm Keen and Basil Gill and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Laura Cowle).

KINGSWA—*Dec. 30, 1922. Polly* Gertrude's sequel to *The Beggar's Opera* adapted by Clifford Bax with music by Frederic Austin (Messrs. Pitt Chatham, E. Thornley Dodge and Percy Parsons and Mesdames Lilian Davies, Muriel Terry and Adrienne Brune) *March 31, 1923. Love in Pawn* a comedy by Roy Houlman (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, William Farren and Fawcett Llewellyn and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Winifred Izard) *July 16. Tancred*, adapted from Dariale's novel by Edith Millbank (Messrs. Lawrence Hanray and Hector Abbas and Mesdames Henzie Rae burn and Diana Bourbon) *Sept. 9. Harwood Blood*, a comedy by Frank A. Russell (Messrs. William Stack, Leo Carroll and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Gwynne Whitby).

LITTLE—*Oct. 2, 1923. Little Reme Starts at Aye* (Messrs. Jack Hulbert, Thomas Weguelin, Harold French and Bobby Howes and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, Mai Bacon and Vesta Sylva).

LONDON PAVILION—*May 21, 1923. Doherty Street to Daze* a revue by Morris Harvey and Lauri Wylie, with music by Herman Darewski and others (Messrs. Stanley Lupino and Lloyd Garrett, and Mesdames Odette Myrtill, Mabel Green and Florence Mills).

LYCEUM—*Nov. 13, 1922. My Old Dutch*, drama by Arthur Shirlley and Albert Chevalier revived (Messrs. Albert Chevalier and Charles Fawcett and Mesdames Jessie Belmore and Lily Edwards) *Dec. 26. Robinson Crusoe* a pantomime (The Brothers Egbert and Miss Nancy Benyon) *Feb. 28, 1923. The Orphans*, a melodrama adapted from 'Les Deux Orphelines' (Messrs. Dennis Neilson Terry, Sam Livesey and Billie Owen, Lady Tree and Mesdames Mary Merrill and Colette O'Neil) *April 14. A Night of Temptation* a melodrama by Percy Gordon Holmes (Messrs. Dennis Neilson

Terry and Albert Ward and Mesdames Mary Merrill and Violet Farebrother. *June 6. David Copperfield*. W F Evelyn's version of the novel (Messrs. Bransby Williams, William Lorrimer and Leslie Barrie and Miss Minnie Waterford). *June 22. The Lyons Mail* revived (Mr Bransby Williams). *Sept. 26. What Money Can Buy*, a melodrama by Arthur Shirley and Ben Landeck (Messrs Dennis Neilson Terry, Herbert Landeck and Jefferson Gore and Mesdames Jessie Belmore, Sybil Arundale and Ethel Warwick).

LYRIC—*Dec. 22, 1922. Lala's Time* a play with music by Franz Schubert, adapted by Adrian Ross (Messrs Courtice Pounds, Percy Heming and Edmund Gwenn and Mesdames Clara Butterworth and Dorothy Clayton).

NEW—*Nov. 13, 1922. The Cenci*, Shelley's tragedy produced for first time in public (Messrs Robert Farquharson Lewis Casson, Brember Wills and Victor Lewisohn and Mesdames Beatrice Wilson and Sybil Thorndike). *Nov. 18. The Smiths of Surbiton* a comedy by Koble Howard, produced by the Repertory Players (Messrs. Harvey, Adams and Richard Bird, and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Olive Walter).

Dec. 19. The Great Well, a comedy by Alfred Sutro (Messrs Matheson Lang, Reginald Owen, Michael Sherbrooke and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Mary Jerrold).

March 3, 1923. The Bad Man, a melodramatic comedy by Porter Fmerson Browne (Messrs Matheson Lang, H O Nicholson and Alfred Drayton and Mesdames Florence Saunders and Elma Royston). *June 9. Carnival* a comedy adapted from the Italian by H C V Harding and Matheson Lang, revived (Messrs Matheson Lang and Dennis Neilson Terry and Miss Mary Glynn). *Aug. 8. The Fye of Siva*, a mystery play by Sax Rohmer (Messrs Arthur Wontner, Edmund Broen and Reginald Bach, and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Agatha Kentish). *Sept. 19. Cymbeline* Shakespeare's tragedy revived (Messrs Robert Farquharson, Lewis Casson, George R Ross and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Margaret Yarde).

Oct. 13. The Iu a drama by Henry Arthur Jones (Messrs O B Lawrence, Lawrence Anderson and Ralph Horton and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Mary Merrill and Margaret Yarde).

NEW OXFORD—*Dec. 8, 1922. Battling Butler* a musical comedy by Stanley Brightman and Austin Melford lyrics by Douglas Furber, and music by Philip Braham (Messrs Jack Buchanan, Austin Melford, Fred Groves and Frederick Ross and Mesdames Peggy Kurton, Sydney Fairbrother and Sylvia Leslie). *July 2, 1923. Little Nellie Kelly*, a musical piece by George M Cohan (Messrs Roy Royston and Sonnie Hale and Mesdames June and Anita Elson).

PALACE—*May 15, 1923. The Music Box*, a revue by Sam H Harris with music by Irving Berlin (Messrs Solly Ward, Fred Duprez and Gregory Stroud and Mesdames Ethelind Terry and Albertina Vitack).

PLAYHOUSE—*Dec. 20, 1922. The Private Secretary*, Sir Charles Hawtrey's farce revived (Messrs Charles Windermere and Eric Lewis). *March 24, 1923. Magda* Hermann Sudermann's play revived (Messrs. Franklin Byall, Gilbert Hare and William Stack and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Mona Harrison and Lila Maravan). *Aug. 2. Enter Kohn*, adapted from the French of André Hôard by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Paul Arthur and Frank

Verner and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Made line Seymour).

PRINCE'S—*Feb. 24, 1923. The Cousin from Nowhere*, a musical comedy adapted by Fred Thompson from Herman Haller and Hicemus, with music by Edward Kunneke (Messrs Walter Williams, Roy Royston and Jimmy Godden and Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Helen Gilliland). *Oct. 2. The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, a drama by J E Harold Terry and Arthur Rose (Messrs Elsie Norwood, Lauderdale Maitland and H G Stoker and Miss Hilda Moore).

PRINCE OF WALES'S—*Feb. 26, 1923. Taffy*, a Welsh comedy by Caradoc Evans (Messrs Lawrence Anderson, Ben Field and Roy Byford and Mesdames Edith Evans and Hannah Jones). *April 11. So This is London*, a comedy by Arthur Goodrich (Messrs Fred Kerr and Edward Robins and Mesdames Amy Brandon Thomas and Gertrude Sterroll).

REGENT—*Dec. 20, 1922. The Christmas Party*, a children's play by Barry Jackson (Master Sidney Bromley and Miss Kathleen Hewitson). *May 5, 1923. The Insect Play*, a satire by the Brothers Capek, adapted by Nigel Playfair and Clifford Bax (Messrs Claude Rains, Ivan Berlin and Edmund Willard and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Eliza Lanchester). *June 20. Robert F Lee* a play by John Drinkwater (Messrs Felix Aylmer, Claude Rains, Henry (aine, Edmund Willard and Gordon Harter).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—*Dec. 26, 1922. Opening of British National Opera Company's Christmas season with Hansel and Gretel* (Messrs Frederic Collier and Sydney Russell and Maggie Teyte and Lillian Stanford). *Jan. 27, 1923. I could be Surprised* a revue (Messrs George Robey, Jack Edwards and Leonide Massine and Madame Lydia Lopokova). *May 14. Opening of British National Opera Company's season with The Perfect Fool* a new opera by Gustav Holst (Messrs Robert Parker, Walter Hyde and Frederic Collier and Mesdames Edna Thornton and Maggie Teyte).

ROYALTY—*Dec. 4, 1922. Destruction*, a play by Agnese de Liana (Messrs Ben Webster and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames May Whitty and de Liana). *Dec. 19. Charley's Aunt*, Brandon Thomas's farce revived (Messrs Jack Helliier, Gerald Merrieles and James E Page and Mesdames Violet Elliott and Margaret Riddick). *Feb. 7, 1923. The Lore Habit*, a comedy adapted by Seymour Hicks from the French of Louis Verneuil (Messrs Seymour Hicks, Dennis Eadie and Claude Rains and Mesdames Frances Carson and Alix Dorane). *April 2. At Mrs Beam's*, a comedy by C E Munro (Mr Dennis Eadie and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Adela Mavis).

ST JAMES'S—*Nov. 6, 1922. The Beating on the Door*, a play by Austin Page (Messrs Arthur Wontner, Franklin Dvall, Athole Stewart and A Scott Gatty and Miss Mary Jerrold). *Nov. 30. The Happy Ending*, a comedy by Ian Hay (Messrs Robert Lorraine, John Williams, Fred Kerr and Miles Malletson and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Ethel Irving and Elizabeth Irving). *Dec. 21. Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's fantasy revived (Messrs. Lyn Harding, George Shelton and Charles Trevor and Mesdames Edna Best, Sylvia Oakley and Prudence Vanbrugh). *Jan. 31, 1923. If Winter Comes*, a comedy by A S M Hutchinson and B Macdonald Hastings (Messrs. Owen Nares, Tarver Penna and F. Frederic Volpe and Mesdames Grace Lane, Barbara Hoffe and Helen Spencer). *March 21. The Inevitable*, a

comedy by Isabel Jay (Messrs Henry Cairne and Frank Curzon and Mesdames Isabel Jay and Cecilia Cavendish) *May 31 The Outsider*, a play by Dorothy Brandon (Messrs Leslie Faber, Dawson Milward and E. J. All Swete and Mesdames Isabel Elsom and Stella Rhot) *July 17 The Coming of Gabrielle* a comedy by George Moore (Messrs Nicholas Hannen and Leslie Faber and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Almee de Burgh) *Sept. 6. The Green Goddess*, a drama by William Archer (Messrs George Ailiss, Owen Roughwood, George Relf and Arthur Hatherton and Miss Isabel Elsom)

ST MARTIN'S—*March 6 1923 The Great Bragg*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs Edmund Gwenn, Dawson Milward, J. H. Roberts and Sam Hunter and Mesdames Mary Terrell and Faith Celli) *April 24 R U R*, by Karel Capek (Messrs Leslie Banks, Basil Rathbone, Charles V. Kiance and Clifford Mollon and Mesdames Frances Carson and Ada King) *July 10. Mellon Holiday* a play by John Nascfield (Messrs E. E. Percy and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Laura Cowie, Mary Terrell and Meggie Albanesi) *Aug. 15. The Likes of Her* a play by Charles McEvoy (Messrs Allan Jeayes, Ben Field and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Barbara Gott and Mary Clark) and *The Will*, by Sir James Barrie (Messrs Allan Jeayes and Malcolm Keen and Miss Olga Lindo)

SAYOY—*Feb. 1, 1923 The Young Idea* a comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs Noel Coward, Herbert Marshall and Ambrose Manning and Mesdames Ann Trevor, Kate Culver and Muriel Pape) *June 12—The Man Who Ate the Pigeon* a tragic comedy by W. J. Turner (Messrs Herbert Marshall and Frank Royde and Miss Isabel Jeans)

SHAFTESBURY—*April 17 1923. Mention of the Morn*, a version by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly of Harry Leon Wilson's story (Messrs Tom Douglas, J. H. Barnes James Carew and Henry Wenman and Miss Patricia Collinge) *May 30. Step Flirting*, a musical farce by Fred Jackson with music by William Daly and Paul Lannin (Messrs. Jack M. Lord, Henry Kendall and Fred Astair and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Mimi Crawford and Adele Astair) *Aug. 30. Katinka* a musical comedy by Otto Harbach with music by Rudolf Krumpholtz (Messrs Joe Coyne and Peter Gawthorne and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Blinnie Hale)

STRAND—*Dec. 23, 1922 Treasure Island*, adapted from Robert Louis Stevenson's story by James Bernard Fagan (Messrs Arthur Boucher, Frederick Paisley, Reginald Bach and Charles Groves) *April 10, 1923 Anna Christie*, a play by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs Frank Shannon and George Marlon and Miss Pauline Lord)

VAUDVILL—*Feb. 4 1923. Rats* a revue by Ronald Jeans, with music by Philip Braham (Messrs Alfred Lester, Herbert Mundin and Rex O'Malley and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence, Norah Blaney and Gwen Farrar) *Sept. 29. 1921* a revue by Dion H. Herge and Douglas Furbur (Messrs. A. W. Paskcomb and Herbert Mundin and Mesdames Norah Blaney and Gwen Farrar)

WINTER GARDEN—*Sept. 5 1923. The Baiting Prize*, a comedy by George Grossmith and P. G. Wodehouse, with music by Jerome Kern (Messrs George Grossmith, Leslie Henson, Peter Haddon and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Dorothy Jackson and Heather Thatchor)

WYNDHAM'S—*Dec. 26 1922. Bull Dog Drummond*, "Sapper's" play revived (Messrs. Alfred

Drayton, Basil Foster and Ronald Squire, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Madeline Seymour and Audry Carten) *Feb. 15 1923. The Dancers*, a comedy by "Hubert Parsons" (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs No man Fortes, Jack Hobbs and A. Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Audry Carten,illian Brathwaite and Lillian Bankhead) *July 2. The Writing on the Wall*, a propaganda play by W. I. Hurlburt (Messrs William Stao, Edmund Willard and Hugh Wakefield and Mesdames Olga Nethersole and Joyce Carey)

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced *The Rumour*, by C. K. Munro, at the Globe on *Dec. 4 1922* (Messrs Claude Rains, Milton Rosmer, Harcourt Williams and Edmund Breon and Mesdames Edith Evans and Margaret Lardie) *The Mental Athlete*, by Georges Duhamel translated by Graham and Kristian Rawson at the Lyric (Ham) on *Feb. 18 1923* (Messrs George Hayes Roy Byford and Brember Wills and Mesdames Hermonie Baddeley and Nadine March) *The Machine Wreckers*, by Ernstoller translated by Ashley Dukes at the Kingsway on *May 6* (Messrs George Hayes, Michael Sheibroke, Reginald Dance, Herbert Marshall and Edward Rigby and Mesdames Muriel Pratt and Louise Hampton)

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY produced *The Jew of Malta* Marlowes tragedy, at Daly's on *Nov. 6 1922* (Messrs Balliol Holloway, Ernest Thesiger, Frank Cellier and Howard Rose and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Helena Millais) *John Ford's play, This City Shakes a Whore* (Messrs Ion Swinley, Michael Sheibroke and Harold Scott and Mesdames Moyna Macgill, Barbara Gott and Florence Saunders) *The Alchemist* by Ben Jonson at the Regent on *March 10* (Messrs Balliol Holloway, Frank Cellier and George Desmond and Mesdames Margaret Lardie and Nell Carter) *The Faithful Shepherdess* by John Fletcher, at the Shaftesbury on *June 25* (Messrs Harcourt Williams, Murray Kinell, Basil H. Wess and Edward Rigby and Mesdames Nell Carter, Mary Merrill and Cathleen Nesbitt) *Vivienne* by Ben Jonson, at the Regent on *June 20* (Messrs Rupert Harvey and Balliol Holloway and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Margaret Lardie)

THE PLAY ACTORS produced *Letta Polowska* by Mrs F. C. Montagn at the Kingsway on *Nov. 22 1922* (Messrs Robert Minster and George Hayes and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Dora Gregory) *Widows Weeds* by Edgar Welford at the Kingsway, on *Dec. 10 1922* (Messrs J. Leslie Frith, Gerald Jerome and A. Corney Ghal and Mesdames Margaret Watson and Sybil Arundale) *The Case for the Prosecution*, by Thomas Stirling Boyd, at the Shaftesbury, on *Feb. 18 1923* (Messrs J. J. Bartlett, Reginald Dance and Herbert Marshall and Mesdames Dora Barton and Muriel Barnby)

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced *Antony Settles Down* a farcical comedy, by J. O. Francis at the Shaftesbury on *Dec. 17, 1922* (Mr William Kershaw and Mesdames Margaret Drake and Louise Hampton) *Laender Ladies*, a comedy by Daisy Fisher at the Strand on *Feb. 25 1923* (Mr Henry Kendall and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Cicely Oates, Elspeth Ludgeon and Laura Smithson) *The Lure*, a drama by Major at the Strand on *Mar. 25* (Messrs Richard Bird, William Stack and Harvey Adams and Mesdames May Kendall and Rita John) *South Wind*, a comedy by Norman Douglas and Isabel C. Tippet, at the Kingsway, on *April 31* (Messrs Ben Webster and Leo Carroll and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Edith Smith)

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS
WHEAT

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1922	Estimated 1923
U S A	106	98
Canada	49	59
British India	45	46
France	30	36
Argentina	24	31
Italy	20	28
Spain	15	19
Australia	13	13
Rumania	11	14
Germany	9	13
U K	8	7
Yugo Slavia	6	7
Poland	5	6

The estimated total world production (1923) is 575,000,000 quarters

RAT

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1922	Estimated 1923
Germany	24	32
Poland	23	30
U S A	11	7
Czecho Slovakia	6	6
France	4	4

The estimated total world production (1923) is 195 000 000 quarters

BAPIFY

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1922	Estimated 1923
U S A	22	24
India	17	17
Rumania	11	8
Japan	10	10
Spain	9	13
Germany	8	9
Canada	8	9
Poland	7	10
U K	6	6
Czecho Slovakia	5	6

The estimated total world production (1923) is 235,000,000 quarters

RICE AND POTATOES

The estimated world production of rice (rough rice) is equal to 580 million quarters of 480lb., and of potatoes equal to 138 million tons of 2,240lb

OATS

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 360lb.)	
	Actual 1922	Estimated 1923
U S A	122	131
Canada	52	48
France	28	30
Germany	27	28
U K	23	23
Poland	17	26
Rumania	9	7
Sweden	8	7
Czecho Slovakia	7	7

The estimated total world production (1923) is 435,000,000 quarters

MAIZE

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1922	Estimated 1923
U S A	339	359
Brazil	19	19
Argentina	18	19
Rumania	13	11
Yugo-Slavia	10	10
India	11	10
Italy	9	9
Egypt	9	9
Mexico	8	8

The estimated total world production (1923) is 540 000,000 quarters

BIRTH RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

The birth rate in England and Wales for 1921 at 22 4 per 1,000 persons living was the lowest recorded (except for the war years 1915-19), since civil registration was instituted in 1837. For the decade 1841-50 the birth rate was 32 6 for that from 1871-80 it was 35 4 and for the first of this century (1901-10) it was 27 2. Had the births in 1921 been at the rate prevailing in 1871-80 they would have numbered about 1 340,000 instead of 828,814. The death rate was 12 1 per 1,000 and the excess of births over deaths or natural increase, was 390 185, or 10 3 per 1,000 of the population.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death and marriage rates. The highest birth rate was 30 3 in Manitoba and the lowest 20 3 in British Columbia. New Brunswick showed both the highest death rate (13 9) and the highest infant mortality rate (123 per 1,000 births). Below are the aggregate figures for the principal Dominions—

	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Marriage Rate
Australia	5,455,426	24 95	9 91	17 18
Canada	6,417,000	26 03	10 06	15 08
New Zealand	1,223,901	23 34	8 73	17 38
South Africa	1,526,468	28 33	11 07	16 50

WORLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF WHEAT, 1922

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS

Wheat

Country	Imports (1922) Qr of 480 lb
U K.	22 300 000
Italy	12 300 000
Germany	6 300 000
Belgium	4 500 000
France	3 000 000
Japan	2 400 000
Netherlands	2 300 000
Brazil	2 000 000
Switzerland	1 700 000
Greece	1 500 000

Wheat Flour

Country	Imports (1922) Sacks of 250 lb
U K.	4 450 000
Russia	1 590 000
Czecho-Slovakia	1 430 000
China	1 400 000
Austria	1 300 000
Brazil	930 000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS

Wheat

Country	Exports (1922) Qr of 480 lb
Canada	26 000 000
U S A	18 000 000
Australia	8 000 000
Bulgaria	247 000
Yugo Slavia	158 000
New Zealand	150 000

Wheat Flour

Country	Exports (1922) Sacks of 250 lb
U S A	10 100 000
Canada	6 600 000
Australia	2 480 000
Hungary	900 000

BAHAMAS' LIQUOR IMPORTS

In the House of Commons Mr Ormsby-Gore replying to Sir B. Sheffield said that imports of wines and spirits to the Bahamas for 1918 and 1922 were as follows—

	1918.	1922.
Wines	£867 ..	£27,262
Spirits	6,375 ..	1,003,721

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1922.

WHEAT Milln. Qrs. of 480 lb

Dominion	Production	Export	Import	*Consumption
Gt. Britain	8		26(a)	34
Canada	49	32(b)		17
India	45	Nil		45
Australia	13	10(c)		3
N Zealand	1			1
S Africa	0 8		0 2	1
Cyprus	0 3			0 3
Malta	0 03		0 1	0 13
Total	117 13	42	26 3	101 43

(a) 22 wheat and 4 flour (b) 22 wheat and 6 flour
(c) 8 wheat and 2 flour

BARLEY Milln. Qrs. of 400 lb

Dominion	Production	Export	Import	*Consumption
Gt. Britain	6		3 5	9 5
Canada	8	1 7		6 3
India	17	0 01		16 96
Australia	0 7	0 3		0 4
N Zealand	0 13	0 02		0 11
S Africa	0 14			0 14
Cyprus	0 22	0 06		0 16
Malta	0 025			0 025
Total	32 215	2 12	3 5	33 595

OATS Milln. Qrs. of 360 lb

Dominions	Production	Export	Import	*Consumption
Gt. Britain	20		3 2	23 2
Canada	52	3 1		48 9
India				
Australia	1 5		0 03	1 53
N Zealand	0 6	0 08		0 52
Cyprus	0 02			0 02
S Africa	0 8	0 01		0 79
Malta				
Total	74 92	3 19	3 23	74 96

MAIZE Milln. Qrs. of 480 lb

Dominions	Production	Export	Import	*Consumption
Gt. Britain			8 6	8 6
Canada	1 6		1 5	3 1
India	11 0	0 02		10 98
Australia	0 8		0 05	0 85
N Zealand	0 05		0 02	0 07
Cyprus				
S Africa	5 8	1 1		4 7
Total	19 25	1 12	10 17	28 3

* Figures for Consumption are estimated on averages for 3 years.

In the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of rails for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood some six or seven inches in breadth were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal mines at New Castle, and as a matter of necessity the addition of 'sleepers' had speedily to follow. In 1738 at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails, and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that 'edge rails' were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nantpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825 was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801 for a line $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth in the county of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise.

Up to 1840 inclusive, 399 Acts authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1843-4 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature, but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns. Attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized in 1845, 883 miles, and in 1846 the prodigious total of 4,790 miles under no less than 572 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the 'railway mania.'

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations and for the conveyance of troops, 1843, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act 1883 provides that fares

not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 5 per cent on fares exceeding the rate of one penny, a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 12s. 4d. single and 20s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act 1897—This Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Government Control of Railways commenced August 4, 1914, and ceased at midnight on Monday, August 25, 1921.

THE RAILWAYS ACT 1921

The Railways Act which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses and is divided into six parts to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Railing agreement schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923. The amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned may and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking, and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. This tribunal will consist of Sir Henry Ruxton Smith, G.B.E. (President), Sir William Plumer, G.B.E. and Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., and will be a court of record. The remuneration of the members of the tribunal and their clerks &c. must not exceed in the aggregate £35,000, and this and any other expenses have to be defrayed by the Amalgamated Companies. The decision of the Court of Appeal or of the Court of Session, on a special case stated by the amalgamation tribunal shall be final except with leave of such court. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £50,000,000 in settlement of the 'Railways Compensation Account' in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being

made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniences. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3, Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 10 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1922 the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made—(the late) Sir F. Gore Browne K.C., President, succeeded by Mr W. B. Clode K.C. Mr W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Ry. as the railway representative and Mr G. C. Locket of Messrs Gardner Locket & Hinton, Ltd., London as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole time officers. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 52 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new circuitous routes (i.e. routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups:
1 North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—
L & N W Furness Maryport & C
Mid Highland Cockermouth K & P
L & Y Caledonian S on A & Mid J
North Staffs G & S W Other Companies
2 North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—
N E G N G N of S
G C Hull & B Other Companies
G E N B

3 Western Group, and contains the following railways—
G W Mid & S W Jct Other Companies
Cambrian Local S Wales

4 Southern Group, and contains the following railways—
L & S W L B & C S E & C I of W

Section 54 orders that each company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways. Irish Railway Companies are required to furnish accounts and statistics as at present until other provision is made by the Council of Ireland. Otherwise this Act does not apply to them.

RAILWAYS IN 1922 *

The average rate of interest or dividend paid—
The average rate of interest or dividend paid per cent of total nominal capital was 4.07 in 1922, as compared with 3.74 in 1921, 3.73 in 1920, 3.74 in 1919 and 3.62 in 1918. The corresponding returns paid on the total issued capital were 4.74, 4.43, 4.41, 4.42 and 4.28 whilst the interest and dividends paid per cent of receipts from

* Exclusive of Railways in Northern Ireland

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1911

COMPANIES	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT OF EARNINGS												
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Caledonian	55.6	58.5	60.2	60.0	63.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	79.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	76.0
Central London	—	55.7	57.1	59.0	55.0	53.0	55.0	57.0	71.0	84.0	71.0	67.0	67.0
City and South London	—	49.8	61.9	69.0	59.0	58.0	55.0	58.0	67.0	75.0	67.0	52.0	52.0
Glasgow and South Western	57.6	60.3	64.6	65.0	67.0	64.0	71.0	75.0	82.0	86.0	89.0	82.0	82.0
Great Central	65.3	66.0	68.2	68.0	68.0	61.0	73.0	77.0	82.0	86.0	88.0	82.0	82.0
Great Eastern	64.1	67.2	69.5	69.0	70.0	72.0	74.0	76.0	84.0	89.0	88.0	87.0	87.0
Great Northern	64.1	66.1	67.8	69.0	70.0	71.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	85.0	87.0	80.0	80.0
Great Western	62.3	63.9	64.9	65.0	67.0	66.0	70.0	73.0	70.0	84.0	85.0	81.0	81.0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	61.4	64.3	66.3	66.0	67.0	61.0	73.0	77.0	82.0	86.0	88.0	—	—
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	59.3	60.6	62.6	65.0	66.0	61.0	70.0	74.0	78.0	83.0	85.0	79.0	79.0
London and North Western	62.7	65.0	65.7	68.0	69.0	61.0	73.0	76.0	81.0	85.0	86.0	80.0	80.0
London and South Western	63.8	65.7	66.4	67.0	67.0	71.0	73.0	77.0	82.0	84.0	86.0	81.0	81.0
London Electric	—	41.6	47.2	48.0	49.0	51.0	54.0	58.0	67.0	76.0	86.0	58.0	58.0
Metropolitan	—	49.6	57.2	57.0	61.0	62.0	64.0	66.0	75.0	79.0	77.0	71.0	71.0
Metropolitan District	—	49.3	48.5	51.0	51.0	59.0	62.0	66.0	74.0	81.0	73.0	62.0	62.0
Midland	62.8	63.4	63.9	64.0	62.0	66.0	69.0	73.0	76.0	83.0	84.0	80.0	80.0
North British	55.8	57.7	58.5	59.0	61.0	62.0	68.0	72.0	78.0	83.0	84.0	78.0	78.0
North Eastern	63.2	63.9	62.8	66.0	67.0	69.0	71.0	75.0	76.0	84.0	86.0	82.0	82.0
North Staffordshire	60.8	62.2	64.2	63.0	63.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	79.0	85.0	88.0	85.0	85.0
South Eastern and Chatham	58.9	59.9	63.8	64.0	65.0	65.0	67.0	71.0	76.0	83.0	86.0	77.0	77.0

Railway Earnings and Working Expenditure

883

capital issued were on the average 4'6 in 1922, as compared with 4'3 in 1921, 4'30 in 1920, 4'31 in 1919, and 4'17 in 1913.

Mileage—The total length of road (route miles) open for traffic at December 31, 1922 was 20,998 miles, an increase of 16 miles during the year. Expressed as single track the total mileage of running lines was 36,767½ miles (an

increase of 36 miles) and of sidings 14,799 miles (an increase of 73 miles).

Other Statistics—Total engine mileage in 1922 was 541,088,296, an increase of 74,854,231 or 16.6 per cent compared with 1921. Coaching train miles (239,440,135) increased by 16.56 per cent, freight train miles (1,119,907,631) increased by 20.23 per cent and shunting miles (116,297,998)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND EXPENDED

	1922	1921	1920
	£	£	£
Capital authorised	1,354,367,951	1,378,659,022	1,375,483,794
Capital created	1,291,935,670	1,318,377,747	1,318,118,692
Capital issued (including nominal additions)	1,273,170,530	1,289,737,072	1,289,182,167
Capital issued (excluding nominal additions)	1,093,335,447	1,088,526,752	1,088,196,875
Add—Balance of premiums and discounts	28,327,542	27,906,314	28,134,041
Deduct—Calls in arrear and amount uncalled	123,856	93,591	97,083
Capital receipts from capital issued	1,221,549,133	1,116,390,475	1,116,323,833
Capital receipts from other sources	3,019,591	3,286,237	3,249,416
Total capital receipts	1,224,568,724	1,119,676,712	1,119,573,249
Capital expenditure	1,174,479,870	1,170,904,465	1,165,793,066
Capital expenditure in excess of capital receipts	49,921,146	51,218,753	46,209,827
Total capital powers and other assets available for future expenditure	50,717,671	54,403,668	56,517,473

TABLE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

	Year 1922			Year 1921		
	Gross Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts	Gross Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railway	219,330,693	174,844,342	44,486,351	217,796,991	226,767,460	Dr 8,970,469
Road vehicles	154,355	154,577	Dr 222	200,724	208,560	Dr 7,836
Steamboats	4,146,319	3,881,079	265,240	4,277,153	4,994,316	Dr 717,163
Canales	202,466	389,481	Dr 187,015	384,745	702,060	Dr 317,317
Docks, harbours and wharves	7,856,306	6,103,117	1,753,189	6,822,449	7,143,266	Dr 320,817
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cabs	6,460,671	5,628,434	832,237	6,762,931	6,277,031	485,900
Other separate businesses	71,944	73,915	Dr 1,971	56,682	63,644	Dr 6,962
Government compensation	—	—	—	51,339,393	—	51,339,393
Total	238,223,754	191,074,945	47,148,809	287,651,068	246,156,337	41,494,731
Proportion of amount receivable under Section 11 of Railways Act, 1922	—	—	1,182,775	—	—	4,478,250
Miscellaneous receipts (net)—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents (houses, lands, hotels, lumps, tolls &c.)	—	—	3,565,830	—	—	2,299,064
Interest and dividends from investments in other companies	—	—	60,133	—	—	202,206
Transfer fees	—	—	34,541	—	—	21,285
General interest	—	—	2,258,610	—	—	898,925
Amount received from company working line or part of line	—	—	126,453	—	—	139,064
Joint lines	—	—	21,242	—	—	—
Special items	—	—	149,242	—	—	94,089
Total net income	—	—	54,517,637	—	—	50,427,644

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control.					
		Period Aug 5 to Dec 31, 1914.	Year 1915.	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918.	Year ended March 31 1920.
RECEIPTS—							
Passenger Train Traffic	£ 54,096,074	£ 19,021,203	£ 58,576,836	£ 54,933,831	£ 59,710,183	£ 69,819,265	£ 94,828,686
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,593	26,851,560	71,754,353	74,809,690	74,310,568	72,396,409	89,448,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	—	3,300,000	10,279,104	20,649,126	35,658,554	41,917,084	28,264,126
TOTAL	122,647,577	49,172,663	134,610,293	150,412,607	169,719,305	184,136,698	208,581,706
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,092,670	1,950,817	5,341,872	5,721,354	6,571,736	7,845,987	11,007,695
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE FARNED	117,554,907	47,221,846	129,268,421	144,701,253	163,147,569	176,290,711	197,574,011
Mileage Demurrage and Wagon Hire	150,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,958	—	5,995
Miscellaneous	956,349	414,683	1,079,779	1,100,717	1,120,903	1,197,890	1,840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,912,188	130,358,044	145,811,085	164,273,470	177,588,601	199,420,907
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818,310	4,663,713	11,598,234	11,994,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984,757	5,055,690	6,622,179	6,485,228	897,630
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,487,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	15,211,621	17,600,905	21,888,238	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,445	2,475,733	3,202,694	3,667,993	3,297,049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,028,629	19,195,922	20,604,085	24,748,848	29,972,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,220,765	9,406,579	24,729,443	27,397,967	32,772,223	41,121,685	62,248,190
General Charges	2,591,229	1,094,913	2,935,530	2,690,666	2,885,972	3,140,849	4,318,168
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,346	89,039	197,260	126,802	176,517	125,812	250,206
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,138,451	293,750	1,176,898	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,295
Rates, Taxes and Government Duty	4,701,264	1,077,111	5,064,047	4,839,699	4,880,778	5,273,155	7,272,466
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1911	261,361	81,101	255,341	293,174	—	—	—
Running Powers	398,870	155,192	363,652	354,126	362,339	355,495	463,224
Mileage Demurrage and Wagon Hire	108,099	671	3,274	3,806	1,209	1,005	1,619
Miscellaneous	239,916	28,126	51,136	45,961	63,042	156,745	397,987
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	157,139	74,722	190,639	207,596	252,769	340,392	465,703
Watching Patrolling & Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	121,683	332,225	477,425	623,395	711,009	283,430
—	—	190,731	211,240	6,702	5,806	7,127	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	260,913	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,762,832	86,028,262	96,795,706	108,877,932	131,226,295	185,819,213
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43,573,725	16,149,356	44,329,782	50,114,379	55,401,498	46,362,306	21,601,694

Note 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 with the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—AUDIT.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920 are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of—(a) Re-employment of stock of stores and materials (b) Abnormal wear and tear (c) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable but payments have only been made on the basis of a 25 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,600 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1920 on Pass Road Vehicles Steamboats Canals, Docks Harbours and Wharves Hotels Refreshment Rooms and Cars, etc. thus reducing the net balance to £5,742,079. The Government Guarantee is—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts	£47,440,000
Interest on capital works brought into use	1,090,600
Total Government Guarantee	£48,530,600
Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	7,142,970
Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920	£41,387,630

**STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK
STOCK OF THE GROUPED RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922.**

COMPANY	Total Expenditure on Capital Account	Miles Worked	REVENUE		WORKING EXPENSES		P & C Receipts	NET RECEIPTS (R) - (N) -	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	DIVIDEND ON ORD. STOCK	Largest Station	ROLLING STOCK		
			Gross Receipts	Per Mile	Amount	P & C Receipts							No of Loco-motives	No of Waggons	No of Road Vehicles
Great Western															
Great Western	158,579,922	8,437	38,523,415	4,566	31,102,976	81	7,420,439	859,185	8,276,624	8 0 0	Paddington	3,901	10,008	87,432	
Midland & S.W. Joint	1,900,416	63	146,491	2,325	133,266	84	3,165	641	23,806	—	—	50	134	260	
Total	160,480,338	8,500	38,669,906	4,549	31,236,202	86	7,423,604	859,826	8,300,430	—	—	3,951	10,142	87,692	
London and North Eastern															
North Eastern	98,641,578	1,866	22,178,008	11,885	18,144,022	82	4,032,950	350,753	4,433,707	10 0	Newcastle C	2,195	4,065	122,823	
Great Central	57,459,599	1,845	11,674,770	12,885	9,715,618	82	2,159,152	204,128	1,955,204	—	Manchester L.R.	1,328	2,727	55,320	
Great Eastern*	56,069,006	1,921	12,658,150	10,585	10,978,895	87	1,635,655	181,445	1,817,100	15 0	Liverpool St.	1,323	5,248	37,213	
Great Northern	54,813,965	1,651	12,098,574	12,301	10,908,127	80	1,535,047	318,147	1,853,194	—	King's Cross	1,359	3,221	36,771	
North British	58,481,553	1,728	10,444,023	7,507	9,011,516	78	1,328,523	208,647	1,537,163	—	Waverley	1,075	3,576	55,866	
Great North of Scotland	6,435,626	335	1,094,281	3,260	865,031	79	227,230	14,921	242,153	10 0	Aberdeen	122	766	3,602	
Total	325,740,326	6,676	71,023,802	10,639	58,102,339	82	12,918,563	1,217,067	14,135,630	—	—	7,413	19,903	244,545	
London and Scottish															
London & N. Western*	127,905,293	2,708	45,406,005	16,801	36,517,287	80	8,078,718	1,208,581	107,595,868	10 0	Euston	5,123	14,760	109,061	
Midland	130,474,469	2,169	28,022,280	12,329	23,114,278	80	5,818,101	1,076,058	6,894,160	10 0	St. Pancras	3,019	6,034	127,617	
North Staffordshire	9,221,049	158	1,071,602	6,378	775,551	85	266,051	17,621	313,672	—	Stoke-on-T.	126	534	6,248	
Furness	7,042,746	258	971,465	6,161	879,286	86	134,185	8,523	242,703	—	Barrow	159	361	7,365	
Caledonian	56,325,498	1,114	9,624,757	8,665	7,384,737	76	2,238,020	211,623	2,449,653	—	Glasgow	1,070	3,040	51,536	
Glasgow & S. Western	20,240,990	493	3,993,152	7,917	3,210,233	82	662,919	70,823	769,742	5 0	St. Enoch	558	1,604	19,252	
Highland	7,416,827	506	1,221,024	2,413	979,654	80	241,380	4,381	245,761	—	Inverness	173	769	2,718	
Cook, n. th. K. & Penrith	464,928	33	77,924	2,514	61,907	81	15,017	952	15,969	—	Carlisle	32	71	1,404	
Marquess & Carlisle	824,629	43	175,622	4,085	126,610	72	49,012	711	49,723	10 0	—	13	28	130	
Strathclyde & Avon M. J.	670,881	63	87,010	1,265	80,530	93	6,480	960	7,440	10 0	—	13	28	130	
Wirral	802,134	14	136,071	9,719	116,977	86	19,004	2,822	21,826	8 0	—	17	71	80	
Total	431,488,022	7,525	98,728,042	12,323	74,293,064	80	18,518,978	2,607,045	21,126,023	—	—	10,304	26,593	305,411	
Southern															
London & S. Western	51,617,222	1,019	11,401,801	11,280	9,280,922	81	2,217,860	406,001	2,623,879	8 0 0	Waterloo	612	3,221	14,626	
London Brighton & S. O.	33,549,373	457	6,728,667	14,780	5,253,882	79	1,400,415	251,076	1,650,501	5 0	Victoria	919	10,151	684	
South Eastern & Chatham	63,019,965	639	9,100,924	14,751	7,228,431	77	1,182,491	51,441	1,233,932	6 0	Cannon St.	789	3,691	11,345	
Isle of Wight Central	625,322	35	82,421	3,235	62,590	76	19,871	1,706	21,577	—	—	9	47	393	
Total	148,812,887	2,149	27,653,811	12,868	21,824,145	79	5,809,656	710,323	6,520,979	—	—	2,260	10,447	35,444	
Total of four groups	1,066,569,678	24,890	230,975,581	25,579	185,573,790	81	44,710,801	5,931,251	50,642,051	—	—	23,916	66,585	714,002	
* Includes L. & L. North London															
† Exclusive of amounts received under Section 4 of the Railway Act 1892															
‡ Largest on the system—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company															
§ Ungrouped Railways on page 90															

* Includes L. & N. & North London
† Exclusive of amounts received under Section 2 of Railways Act 1922
‡ Largest on the system.—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company

by 13 s per cent. Coaching train miles (electric traction) increased from 30,902,033 to 32,081,716.

Compared with 1921, coaching train miles per train hour increased from 13 s4 to 13 s5, and per engine-hour from 10 s2 to 10 s7, while freight train miles per train hour increased from 8 s1 to 8 s3, and per engine hour from 3 s1 to 3 s1.

The total number of ordinary passenger and workmen's tickets issued in 1922 was 1,94,686,116, as compared with 1,229,423,512 in 1921, a decrease of 3 s per cent. Receipts from ordinary and workmen's tickets fell from £73,503,127 to £70,706,930. Season ticket receipts, on the other hand, increased from £11,667,422 to £12,051,71. Parcel receipts, however, fell from £18,133,253 to £16,967,922.

The tonnage of goods and minerals conveyed in 1922 was 301,625,608, an increase of 83,744,335 tons, or 38 s4 per cent, compared with 1921. In coal, coke and patent fuel there was an increase of 71,810,455 tons, or 55 s7 per cent, in other minerals an increase of 9,617,302 tons, or 24 s6 per cent, and in general merchandise an increase of 2,316,568 tons, or 4 s8 per cent. Total

goods train receipts in 1922 were £115,563,986, against £109,551,788 in 1921.

On standard gauge railways the average haul was 52 s1 miles compared with 57 s8 in 1921, and the average receipt per ton mile was 1 s14d in 1922 compared with 1 s20d in 1921. The average wagon load increased from 5 s7 tons to 5 s2 tons, and the average train load from 121 s7 to 127 s4 tons, but the average length of haul fell from 57 s3 miles to 52 s1 miles. Reduced rates came into operation at various dates during the year and the average receipt per ton fell from 9 s2 08d to 7 s6 08d.

Total railway traffic expenditure in 1922 was £176,409,620, or 80 s4 per cent of traffic receipts. Corresponding traffic expenditure for 1921 was £125,971,352. Maintenance and renewal of way and works fell from £36,630,130 in 1921 to £28,538,124 in 1922. Maintenance and renewal of locomotives and rolling stock from £49,289,330 to £32,221,104. Locomotive running expenses from £32,652,267 to £40,064,498 and traffic expenses from £67,102,771 to £56,117,645.

CAPITAL OF NEW RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In place of the numerous separate railway companies, each with several descriptions of debentures, stock and shares the Railways Act of 1921 has welded the whole of these railway companies, with a few minor exceptions, into four companies each with its huge capital divided into but a few classes. The division of capital, with the approximate amount of each class, is given in the list below—

SOUTHERN RAILWAY		Present Price
Ordinary "A" (ranking with Defe red not exceeding 3½ per cent.)	£2,480,198	35
Ordinary "B" (participating with Defe red over 3½ per cent. on Defe red)	6,080,521	13
Preferred Ordinary (5 per cent.)	27,347,621	86
Defe red Ordinary	27,347,668	38
5 per cent Preference	39,738,402	103
5 per cent Redeemable Preference, 1924	1,000,000	98½
5 per cent Redeemable Preference, 1926	175,302	98½
5 per cent Guaranteed Preference	4,940,174	103½
4 per cent Debenture +	35,15,987	85
Terminable Loans	573,022	—
Total	£144,848,005	—

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY		Present Price
Ordinary	£42,440,851	110
De ferred Ordinary (ranking after Jan 1 1920)	437,040	—
5 per cent Consolidated Preference	26,051,931	105
5 per cent Consolidated Guaranteed	23,816,537	104½
5 per cent Rent-charge	7,708,241	105½
4 per cent Debenture	24,972,092	87
4½ per cent Debenture	1,009,494	90½
4½ per cent Debenture	4,629,317	96½
5 per cent Debenture	3,066,145	106½
2½ per cent Debenture	1,727,037	53
3½ per cent Loans	41,300	—
Total	£135,905,984	—

WEEKLY WAGES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 1 ST 1920.	
Porters	40s to 4 s
Parcel Porters	45s to 54s
Ticket Collectors	45s to 54s
Passenger Guards	48s to 60s
Goods Guards	48s to 60s

* Excluding War Bonus if any

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY		Present Price
Ordinary	£87,445,567	105
4 per cent Preference 1923	29,766,902	82
5 per cent Redeemable Preference *	700,000	99½
4½ per cent Redeemable Preference *	1,500,000	98½
4 per cent Preference	101,433,739	83
4 per cent Guaranteed	31,406,555	84
4 per cent Debenture	83,044,822	87
Total	£3,529,585	—

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY		Present Price
3 per cent Debenture	£66,338,793	64
4 per cent Debenture	33,617,629	85
4 per cent 1st Guaranteed	29,838,251	84
4 per cent 2nd Guaranteed	27,329,739	83
4 per cent 1st Preference	48,145,988	83
4 per cent 2nd Preference	65,682,351	82
5 per cent Preferred Ordinary	41,872,116	87
De ferred Ordinary	35,514,228	32½
Total	£348,355,275	—

Total of new Railway Companies	£964,406,849	—
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* To be redeemed at par June 1st 1926.
+ Including £1,025,000 as equivalent of £800,000 Reading Annuities.

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921 †

Age 15 or under	16s	On reaching age 18	30s
On reaching age 16	20s	" " " 19	30s
" " " 17	25s	" " " 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine-cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919

Drivers		Firemen		Cleaners	
Per day	s d	Per day	s d	Per day	s d
1st and 2nd years	12	1st and 2nd years	9 6	16 years of age and under	4 0
3rd and 4th years	13	3rd and 4th years	10	17 years of age and under	5 0
5th year	14	5th year	11	18 and 19 years of age	6 0
8th year	15	0		20 years of age and over	7 0

WEEKLY WAGE OF SIGNALMEN FROM MAY 1ST, 1922

Class	Average number of marks *	Standard rate per week	Class	Average number of marks *	Standard rate per week
Special	375 and over	75s	4	75 to 149	55s
1	300 to 374	70s	5	30 to 74	50s
2	225 to 299	65s	6	1 to 29	48s
3	150 to 224	60s			

* The whole of the signal boxes or the Railways are classified the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done etc

RAILWAY POLICE FROM JANUARY 9TH, 1923

Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed

Uniform Inspectors
Detective Inspectors

RATE OF SALARY FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE

Class	1-2	3-4	5 years
3	£ 250	£ 260	£ 270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8s 0d per annum (or 4s per week if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross

UNIFORM (CONSTABLES AND SERGEANTS)

Rank	Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 years	12 years
Uniform Constable	63 0	64 0	65 0	66 0	67 0	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0	74 0
Uniform Sergeant	75 0	76 0	77 0	78 0	79 0	80 0	81 0	82 0	83 0	84 0	85 0	86 0
Detective	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0	74 0	75 0	76 0	77 0	78 0	79 0
Detective Sergeant	77 0	78 0	79 0	80 0	81 0	82 0	83 0	84 0	85 0	86 0	87 0	88 0

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4s per week extra and 3s per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross

HOME RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES (not grouped)

Railway	Stocks	Present Price
Central London	Ordinary	57½
City and South London	4 per cent Perpetual Debenture	83½
East London	Consolidated Ordinary	5
Liverpool Overhead	Ordinary	1½/18
London Electric	"	6
London Electric	4 per cent Preference	81
Mersey	Ordinary	18
Metropolitan	Consolidated Ordinary	76
Metropolitan	3¼ per cent Preference	72
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	54
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent First Preference	85½
Underground	6 per cent Income Bonds, Redeemable	99
<i>Ireland</i>		
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	86
Cork, Brandon and South Coast	"	36
Dublin and South Eastern	"	20
Great Northern	"	64½
Great Southern and Western	"	51
Mid Great Western	"	39

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company	Year under present title	Chairman	General Manager Traffic Manager	Goods Manager (1) Indoor (2) Outdoor	Locomotive Superintendent	Secretary	Superintendent	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	Charles A. Moore		J. L. Crockett	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Quay Belfast
Chester Lines Committee	1865		John R. Chalmers		J. G. Robin	John E. Chalmers		Liverpool
Cork, Brandon & 8th Coast	1845	Theodore F. Carroll	John R. Kerr		J. W. Johnson	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coe	Cork Terminus
Dublin & South Eastern	1866	Sir H. Grattan	M. J. McGuire		G. H. Wild	R. D. Grimth		Dublin
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Sir W. J. Goulding	John Bagwell	B. Temple	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens	R. J. Moore	Amiens Dublin.
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	1844	Sir W. J. Goulding	E. A. Neill	B. Temple	J. R. Bazin	Robert Crawford	P. J. Flood	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Viscount Churhill	F. J. C. P. H.	E. Lowther	C. B. Collett	A. E. Bolter	R. H. Nichols	Paddington Stn., W. 2.
London & North Eastern	1825	William Whitelaw	R. L. Wedgwood	G. Marshall (S. Area) T. Hornsby (N. E. Area) J. C. Christie (S. Area) S. R. Willox (N. Area) S. Oland	H. N. Greaser (C. N. E.)	James McLaren G. F. Thurston	C. H. Stemp (S. Area, Scotland) William John ston (N. Area, Scot- land)	Marlybone Station, N. W. 2.
London, Midland & Scottish	1825	Lord Lawrence	Arthur W. Hutton	S. H. Hunt	J. E. Under (S. O. P. Z.)	R. C. Irwin	J. H. Fellows	Easton Stn. N. W. 2.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	J. B. Mullin	H. Hunt	W. Hunter	W. Naylor	H. Hun		Penryn, Lon- donderry
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway	E. H. Selous	W. H. H. (T)	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	Baker Street
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	1845	Maj. H. C. Cusack	M. F. Keogh	H. A. Sipe Chief Com- mercial	W. H. Mitton	Percy A. Hay	M. J. G. Maitly (Running)	Dublin
Southern	1825	Sir Hugh H. J. Drum mond, Bt.	Sir H. A. Walker K. C. B.	F. H. Willis Chief Com- mercial	R. E. L. Mann (Mechanical) A. D. Jones (Loco Run- ning)	Godfrey Knight	E. C. Cox (Chief Operating)	Waterloo Stn., S. E. 2.
Underground Electric		Lord Ashfield		Comm. merical	W. A. Agnew (Mechanical)	J. C. Mitchell J. P. F. O. L. E.	J. Thornton	Electric Ry. House Westminster S. W. 2.

* Engineers and Collectors shown on page 594

Railway Accidents—Employees—Councils

889

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1922 CAUSED BY THE RUNNING OF TRAINS OR THE MOVEMENT OF RAILWAY VEHICLES

	1922						1921	
	England and Wales		Scotland		Total (Great Britain)		Total Great Britain	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers —								
In accidents to trains	5	385		21	5	406	18	589
From other accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles	60	1 781	13	89	73	1 870	70	1 485
<i>Total of Passengers</i>	65	2 166	13	110	78	2 276	88	2 074
Servants —								
In accidents to trains	3	78	1	5	4	83	10	75
From other accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles	172	2 598	31	266	203	2 864	217	2 756
<i>Total of Servants</i>	175	2 676	32	271	207	2 947	227	2 831
Other Persons —								
In accidents to trains	10	26	2	4	12	30	2	14
While passing over railways at level crossings	33	9	4	2	37	11	30	8
While trespassing on line	100	41	32	18	132	59	171	40
Suicides and attempted suicides	160	17	23	2	183	19	167	18
On business at stations and sidings	8	68		9	8	77	13	53
Miscellaneous (not included above)	2	16	2	2	4	18	10	22
<i>Total of other Persons</i>	313	177	63	37	376	214	393	155
Grand Total of Passengers, Servants and Other Persons	553	5 019	108	418	661	5 437	708	5 060

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE GRADES SPECIFIED 1921 AND 1922

Grade	Staff at March 1921	Staff at December 1921	Grade	Staff at March 1922	Staff at December 1922
Capstan men	1 864	1 879	Inspectors	9 016	10 392
Carters & Van guards	17 769	25 509	Labourers	47 161	53 058
Carriage Cleaners	8 230	7 468	Lamp men	2 049	2 100
Carriage & Wagon examiners	5,919	4 105	Loaders & Sheetmen	5 223	4 342
Carriage & Wagon oilers and greasers	2 828	1 818	Mechanics & Artisans	118 444	88 854
Chain boys & Slipper lads	50	460	Messengers	2 695	3 663
Checkers	13 257	10 292	Number takers	3 189	2,227
Clerks	93 373	75 000	Permitment way Men	74 510	71 593
Cranemen	2 186	1 865	Pointsmen	436	679
Crossing keepers	3 466	3 516	Police men	2 985	2,441
Engine cleaners	21 202	19 074	Police Inspectors	251	
Engine drivers & Motormen	38 665	29 695	Porters		
Fitters	37 097	27 177	Goods	24 897	29,706
Goods Guards	18 435	16 588	Passengers	35 553	30 866
Passenger Guards	9,414	8,427	Hunters	19 523	14 869
			Shunt horse Drivers	1 112	8 103

Continued next page.

RAILWAY COUNCILS

Councils set up under Clause 63 of the Railways Act, 1921 provide for the following stages —

- Local Departmental Committees (at stations and depôts). In operation April 3 1922
- Sectional Railway Councils (representing various groups of grades). In operation April 3, 1922
- Railway Council (representing all grades covered by the scheme). Partially in operation
- Central Wages Board
- National Wages Board

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1922 NOT CAUSED BY THE RUNNING OF TRAINS OR THE MOVEMENT OF RAILWAY VEHICLES

	1922				1922		1921	
	England and Wales		Scotland		Total (Great Britain)		Total (Great Britain)	
	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I
<i>Passengers —</i>								
a While ascending or descending steps at stations	4	214		5	4	219	2	196
b By being struck by barrows by falling over packages &c on station platforms		107		1		108		114
c From falling off platforms on to the ballast		52				52	2	76
d By other accidents	3	188		4	3	192		178
<i>Total of Passengers</i>	7	561		10	7	571	4	564
<i>Servants —</i>								
1 While loading unloading, or sheeting wagons, trucks and horse boxes	2	1 956		141	2	2,097		2,098
2 While moving goods and luggage in stations or sheds		969		67		1,036		1 041
3 While working at cranes or capstans	4	192		13	4	205	2	219
4 By the falling of wagon doors, lamps, bales of goods &c		524		56		580		567
5 While attending to engines at rest	2	1 769		125	2	1,894	1	1 874
6 From falling off or when getting on or off engines or vehicles at rest	1	938		82	1	1 020	1	983
7 From falling off or when getting on or off platforms	2	361		29	2	390		345
8 From falling off ladders, scaffolds &c	6	365	1	37	7	402	15	415
9 By stumbling while walking on the line	1	720		43	1	763	2	815
10 By being trampled on or kicked by horses while engaged in railway work		32		3		35	1	69
11 From being struck by articles thrown from passing trains								
12 From the falling of rails, sleepers &c, when at work on the line	2	712		104	2	816		771
13 Otherwise injured when at work on the line or in sidings	2	1 833		144	2	1,977	5	1 909
14 Miscellaneous	10	1 707		99	10	1 806	3	1 772
<i>Total of Servants</i>	32	12 078	1	947	33	13 021	30	12 878
<i>Other Persons —</i>								
On business at stations and sidings	6	305	6	34	12	339	9	348
Miscellaneous	15	81		13	15	94	14	123
<i>Total of Other Persons</i>	21	386	6	47	27	433	23	471
<i>Grand Total</i>	60	13 025	7	1 000	67	14,025	57	13,913

Continued from page 889

Grade	Staff at March 1921	Staff at December 1921	United Kingdom—	
Signal Fitters & telegraph			Total Staff employed	
Wiremen	1 792	4 288	March 19, 1921	766,381
Signalmen	31,952	29,467	Less Staff employed by	
Signal box Lads	1 587	2 146	Railway Cleaning	
Station masters, Yard masters, &c	8,757	10,210	Houses not recorded	
Ticket Collectors	6,142	4,402	in 1921	3,022
Watchmen	1 108	949	Total Staff employed	763,359
Working Foremen	1,873	—	December 31, 1921	639,323
Miscellaneous	92,370	37,605	Increase	124,036=19.4 per cent.
<i>Grand Total</i>	766,381	639,323		

Railways—Summary of Total Staffs—Largest Signal Boxes 891

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1932 AND 1933

Name of Company	All Staff		Name of Company	All Staff	
	At March 19 1932	At December 31 1933		At March 19 1932	At December 31 1933
ENGLAND AND WALES.			ENGLAND AND WALES—continued		
Alexandra (Newport & South Wales) Docks and Railway	1,707	540	Taff Vale	5 690	4 814
Barry	4,806	1,663	Wirral	445	388
Brecon & Merthyr Tydfil Junction	842	634	Railway Clearing House	2 853	(c)
Cambrian	2 358	1,952	Other Companies*	4 139	6 163
Cardiff	2,702	799	SCOTLAND		
Cheshire Lines Committee	5 184	5,157	Caledonian	29 316	23 345
Furness	3,221	2,719	Glasgow & South Western	12 122	9 735
Great Central	36,378	31 588	Glasgow, Barhead & Kilmarlock Joint	1 147*	422
Great Central & Midland Joint Committee	405	(a)	Great North of Scotland	3 528	2 518
Great Eastern	44,602	33 014	Highland	3 490	2 711
Great Northern	38,190	34,523	North British	31 869	25 205
Great Western	91 985	79,912	Port Patrick & Wigtownshire Joint Committee	445	273
Great Western & Great Central Joint Committee	316	(a)	Other Companies*	300	1,007
Hull & Barnsley	3,338	3 439	Total Great Britain		735 870 614,496
Lancashire & Yorkshire	45,286	39 407	IRELAND		
Liverpool Overhead	473	339	Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
London & North Western	101,493	87 948	Cork, Brandon & South Coast	650	497
London & South Western	31,247	24,091	County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	339	304
London, Brighton & South Coast	18 285	15 585	Dublin & South Eastern	1 657	1,316
London Electric	6,522	2 751	Great Northern (Ireland)	6,969	5 365
Maryport & Carlisle	644	422	Great Southern & Western	10 194	8 611
Mersey	485	447	Londonderry & Lough Swilly	381	415
Metropolitan	4,114	4 256	Midland Great Western of 1st land	4,253	3,329
Metropolitan & Great Central Joint Committee	518	(a)	Midland Northern Counties Committee	2 765	2,625
Metropolitan District	3 412	2 324	Irish Railway Clearing House	169	(c)
Midland	81 731	71 193	Other Companies*	1 967	1 536
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2 626	2,471	Total, Ireland		30 521 24,827
Mid & South Western Junction	700	541	Total, United Kingdom†		766 381 (c) 639 323
Neath & Brecon	227	315	Manchester Ship Canal		1 415 2 610
North Eastern	65 048	55,872	* Companies with a total staff of less than 300		
North London	1 993	1 819	† Includes Manchester Ship Canal		
North Staffordshire	6 577	5,117	(a) included with parent companies		
Port Talbot Railway and Docks	738	544	(b) included with London & North Western Railway		
Rhondda & Swansea Bay	324	616	(c) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1933.		
Rhymney	1,923	1,723			
Shropshire Union Railways & Canal	1 384	(b)			
Somerset Joint Committee	1 736	1 501			
South Eastern & Chatham Railway Companies Managing Committee	27 017	22 456			
Stratford upon Avon & Midland Junction	327	237			

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Railway	Station	No of Levers	Whether Manual or Power	Railway	Station	No of Levers	Whether Manual or Power
G & S W	Glasgow	488	Power*	L & N W	Crews	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow	374	Power	N B	Edinburgh	260	Manual
N E	York	295	Manual	L & S W	Watcrlow	248	
L & N W	Euston	288		L & N W	Crews	247	Power
L B & S C	London Bridge	280		G E R	Liverpool St	244	Manual
L B & S C	Victoria	269	Power*	S E & C	Cannon St	243	
N E	Newcastle	266	Power	G W	Birmingham Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1861 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE

Date	Company	Nature of Accident	At	Number Killed
Sept 2 1861	Hampstead J	Collision bet excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct 13 1861	N British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug 20 1868	Lou & N W	Irish mail in coll with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20 1870	Gt Northern	Collision excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept 10 1874	Gt Eastern	Collision engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec 24 1874	Gt Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug 7 1876	Som & Dor	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec 28 1879	N British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 (drowned)
July 16 1884	M S & L	Crank axle broke	Painstone	24
Sept 16 1887	M S & L	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12 1889	G N Ireland	Train divided ran back	Armagh	80
July 27 1903	Glas & S W	Train ran into buffer stops	La Loo	15
July 10 1905	Lanc & York	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1 1906	Lon & S W	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec 28 1906	N B & Cal	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct 15 1907	Lon & N W	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept 17 1912	Lon & N W	Derailment highspeed through hoversover	Dutton Junction	16
Sept 2 1913	Midland	Rear collision non observance of signals	Aspell	16
Jan 1 1915	G E R	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22 1915	Caledonian	Coll, two pass trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug 14 1915	Lon & N W	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec 18 1915	N Eastern	Double collision fire	Tarrow	17
Dec 19 1916	I & N W	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec 19 1916	G S & W	Collision	Kilhamph	5
Jan 3 1917	N B	Collision express and light engine	Altho	12
Sept 15 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan 19 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17 1920	L & Y	Collision passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan 26 1921	Cam	Head on collision single line	Newtown Abernille	17
July 8 1921	East London	Goods and pass trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov 11 1921	L & N W	Loco boiler explosion	Luton	2
Nov 26 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N St)	3
Aug 21 1921	S E & C	Workmans train overrun platform workmen alighting on line caught by light engine and stationary train ran into by another workman's train	Milton Range Halt	5
Feb 13 1923	I & N F (G N)	Collision express and goods trains	Ratford	3

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS

	M	Yds		M	Yds
Severn	4	636	Gidersome	I & N W	1
Notley	3	950	Strood	S E & C	1
Stanhedge, Old	3	57	Clayton	I B & S C	1
New	3	57	Oxsted	Lighton & S E Jt	1
Double Line	3	60	Sydenham	S E & C	1
Woodhead	3	13	Dicwton	Hull & Bainsley	1
Clipping Sodbury	2	913	Merstham New (Quarry)	I B & S C	1
Disley	2	346	Wapping (L pool)	North West in	1
Bramhope	2	234	Mersey	Mersey	1
Leamington	2	206	Clecknock	Caledonian	1
Cowburn	2	82	Bradway	Midland	1
Sevenoaks	1	1691	Sough	Fincs & Yorks	1
Thondda	1	1683	Watford New	I & N W	1
Morley	1	1590	Abbot's Cliff	S E & C	1
Box	1	1452	Corby	Midland	1
Catesby	1	1237	Halton	G W & L & N W Jt	1
Dove Holes	1	1224	Wenvoe	Barry	1
Littleborough	1	1125	Sapperton	Great Western	1
Vict W loo (L pool)	1	1000	Sharnbrook	Midland	1
Bolsover	1	864	Glaston	Midland	1
Lolhull	1	849	Merstham Old	S F & C	1
Glenfarg	1	759	Midford	Som & Dorset Jt	1
Queensbury	1	741	Balsize	Midland	1
Merthyr	1	735	Watford Old	L & N W	1
Kilsby	1	666	Glenfield	Midland	1
Bleamoor	1	629	Claycross	Midland	1
Shepherd's Well	1	605	Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1

Indian Railways, 1921-1922

893

Railway and Year of Opening	London Office or Headquarters	Mileage open at close of year	Capital at end of year	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Dividend on Shares Per Cent	Train Mileage Passenger and Goods	Revenue	No of Passengers	No of Tons	Value of Tons
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall F C	130	£2,060,000	17 15 337	12 38 692	Rs 4 77 645	8 0 0	—	33	78	1 330	—
Assam Bengal (1892)	80 Bishopsgate E C	1021	£2,661,800	86 18 203	84 85 028	1 33 175	3 0 0	1 995 722	165	488	4 524	—
Barru Light (1895)	Winchester House	118	—	£2 78 490	—	—	10 0 0	—	17	49	101	—
Bengal N. Westn (1884)	237 Gresham House	2 058	£6 239 829	3 97 15 330	1 38 78 998	1 68 36 341	11 0 0	2 282 097	344	1113	9 033	—
Bengal Doctars (1893)	132 Gresham House	158	—	£2 81 168	—	—	—	—	16	60	461	—
Bengal Nagpur (1886)	132 Gresham House	2 607	£3 765 679	6 77 00 233	4 34 64 313	1 92 71 087	6 0 0	—	735	1 506	21 709	—
Bhavnagar (1886)	Bhavnagar Para	278	—	—	—	—	—	1 484 000	24	130	507	—
Bombay Baroda & C I (1866)	91 Petty France S W	3 624	£4 48 170 104	10 32 38 837	7 49 07 723	2 37 71 790	6 0 0	16 979 737	889	2 547	18 537	—
Burnia (1877)	199 Gresham House	1 623	£1 18 08 96 114	3 18 57 404	2 20 61 489	97 95 915	7 0 0	—	305	999	7 388	—
Darjeeling Himalayan (1886)	Kurseonk	147	£1 02 31 000	—	—	7 10 000	—	539 328	28	143	468	—
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrickpuri Calcutta	1 738	£1 38 60 94 970	4 49 66 639	3 76 49 787	66 42 852	—	8 045 541	535	2 029	13 036	—
East Indian (1854)	73 79 King William St	2 773	£18 500 000	13 77 6 804	8 57 27 640	5 12 34 164	5 15 6	24 054 781	1 204	2 223	37 157	—
Gondal Portland (1881)	Gondal	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	115	450	—
Great Indian Peninsula (1853)	48 Copthall Avenue	3 164	£6 072 000	15 04 90 036	11 46 76 836	3 78 13 200	3 7 6	21 488 901	1 257	2 406	19 113	—
Gwalior (1869)	Gwalior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	90	339	—
Jodhpur Bikanir (1882)	Jodhpur	1 366	Rs 5 68 47 344	1 07 51 606	75 01 797	31 59 809	—	2 449 625	133	315	2 055	—
Madras (1888)	Madras	141	Rs 67 87 079	11 21 616	7 6 6 659	4 54 587	—	215 956	15	173	264	—
Madras Southern Mahr (1856)	35 Buckingham Pal l d	3 022	£2 00 000 000	6 71 23 486	4 69 06 696	2 02 12 790	7 10 0	10 998 827	593	1 072	12 477	—
Mare (1881)	Mare	401	£5 704 671	£1 86 000	21 88 000	2 58 000	—	570 000	36	136	472	—
Mor (The) (1871)	Windsore	94	£5 704 671	£1 86 000	21 88 000	2 58 000	—	570 000	36	136	472	—
North Western State (1862)	Windsore	568	Rs 1 26 30 000	£1 86 000	21 88 000	2 58 000	—	570 000	36	136	472	—
North & Rohilkhand (1862)	Lucknow	1 608	Rs 24 53 72 000	17 37 83 000	13 36 04 000	11 14 000	—	20 835 000	1 135	3 895	21 025	—
Rohilkhand & Kumaon (1884)	227 Petty France S W	575	£1 84 934	3 42 58 000	2 21 10 000	11 48 000	—	6 000 000	208	1 128	8 534	—
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France S W	1 833	Rs 27 65 47 729	4 40 03 089	3 15 57 197	1 24 45 892	11 0 0	1 120 000	73	283	2 77	—

Operating figures for all Indian Railways —

Mileage open at close of the year

Total capital outlay including interest and suspense on open lines (in thousands of rupees)

Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)

Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)

Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings

Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)

Net earnings per train mile

Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay

Total including miscellaneous train miles (in thousands)

Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)

Average miles a ton of goods was carried

Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods is one mile

Passengers carried

Weight of goods carried

Mile

Rs

per cent

Rs

per cent

Rs

per cent

Train miles

100 miles

Miles

Rs

per cent

Rs

per cent

Train miles

100 miles

Miles

Rs

per cent

Rs

per cent

Train miles

100 miles

Miles

1919-20

36 735

5 66 3 77

Rs

89 15 32

50 65 65

56 81

38 49 67

Rs

2 37

6 80

162 161

20 401 656

232 33

4 43

500 007 400

87 630 000

1920-21

37 266

6 30 06 15

91 98 76

60 29 04

65 54

1921-22

37 266

6 30 06 15

91 98 76

60 29 04

65 54

31 69 72

Rs

2 03

5 06

161 802

19 920 888

227 96

4 62

569 464 800

87 545 000

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, *M.P.*, *Secretary*, F. H. Price, *C.B.E.* *Office*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1 1848. *Chairman* Sir William J. Goulding, *Bart.* *Secretary* Peter J. Biennan, *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS*

Railways	Engineer	Solicitors
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	John R. Keir <i>B.E.</i>	Arthur Julian
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir John O'Connell
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Camplin	Cecil Ballie Gage
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	J. F. Sides	Croker Barrington
Great Western	W. W. Grierson <i>C.B.E.</i>	A. G. Hubbard
	C. J. Brown <i>C.B.E.</i> , Southern Area	
	C. F. Bengough <i>N.E.</i> , Eastern Area	
London & North Eastern	W. A. Frazer, Southern Scottish Area	I. Chew
	Jas. A. Parker, Northern Scottish Area	
London, Midland & Scottish	E. F. C. Trench, <i>C.B.E.</i>	H. L. Thornhill
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B. Newell	J. Tracy
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	A. W. Bretland	E. de V. White, <i>LL.D.</i>
Southern	A. W. Szlumper <i>C.B.E.</i>	William Bishop
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 288

Indian Railways

The construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open at the close of the Year 1922 was 37,566 miles. They have in their service 752,752 employees of whom 6,902 are Europeans, 11,609 Anglo Indians, and 732,141 Indians. The following are the principal Officials of the Government of India Railway Department—

Government of India Railway Department
(Railway Board)

Chief Commissioner C. D. M. Hindley *M.A.*, *M.I.C.E.*

Members, Col. W. W. Waghorn, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *E.A.* Bell, *C.I.E.*

Government Director, * G. Deuchars

Secretary, R. McLean, *B.Sc.*

Chief Engineer, G. Richards, *B.A.*, *F.C.I.*

India Office (Railway Department)

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1

Secretary, W. Stantiall

Government Director, G. Deuchars

Con. Engrs., Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton

Total gross earnings of all the railways in India during 1921-22 were about Rs. 92.89 crores of which the Imperial Government's share was Rs. 81.87 crores, Provincial Governments Rs. 0.02 crores, District Boards Rs. 0.25 crore, Indian States Rs. 3.45 crores, and private companies Rs. 7.29 crores. Gross receipts from State owned railways were Rs. 81.69 crores and working expenses Rs. 65.67 crores, leaving net receipts of Rs. 16 crores, which represent a 75 per cent on

the total capital as compared with 4.74 per cent for 1920-21, and 6.28 per cent for 1919-20. The net receipts are however, insufficient to provide for "other liabilities" which include Rs. 19 crores for interest, Rs. 5.51 crores for annuities and sinking fund, and Rs. 1.06 crores for companies share of surplus profits and the final result is a net loss to the State of Rs. 9,27,30,501. This means that for the first time since 1900 the railways have fallen from the status of an important source of revenue to the country and have added to the Government's annual liability. As the report points out however the railways have not ceased to be a paying proposition and the poor results are not due to faults in the administration. They are suffering from a combination of unfavourable factors which have similarly affected every form of business in the world. Working expenses have risen to an unprecedented degree and the earning power of the lines has not responded because trade was almost at a standstill.

Even under these unfavourable conditions the total earnings of all lines were Rs. 92.89 crores in 1921-22 as compared with Rs. 92.98 crores in 1920-21. Passenger traffic earnings (Rs. 34,29,31,000) were less by Rs. 47,34,000 on account of the shorter distances travelled by third class passengers. In goods traffic, on the other hand, though the tonnage lifted (86,246,000) showed a decrease of over a million tons, the earnings (Rs. 49,52,30,000) went up by Rs. 1½ crores. This is explained by a fall in the quantity of commodities carried at cheap rates, principally coal, accompanied by increases in some of

* Address—India Office Whitehall S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

the better paying commodities. Other contributory causes were the increase of rates for coal carried for use by the public and the withdrawal of concession rates in some cases.

Working expenses in 1921-22 were 76 2s per cent of gross earnings as compared with 65 54 per cent in 1920-21 and 56 8s per cent in 1919-20. In 1913-14 the percentage was 51 79. Compared with 1919-20 there was an increase in all departments but nearly half of the total increase occurred in the locomotive department alone because of the high price of fuel. This is temporary and so are the heavier renewals of permanent way locomotives, carriages and wagons which are caused by overtaking war arrears. In all departments, however, the rise in the cost of wages constitutes the

most difficult problem which still awaits solution.

During the year under review 225 14 miles of new lines were opened for public traffic about one third of which represented mileage built by Indian States and about half by private companies. Government lines opened during the year were 25 64 miles in length and were intended chiefly for military purposes. The total railway mileage is now 37,266.

NOTE.—At the standard rate of exchange of Rs 10 to the pound sterling which has been adopted, with effect from the beginning of the official year 1920-21, in accordance with the proposals of the Currency Commission, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00 000) is equivalent to £10,000, and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1 000 000.

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1923)

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under —

Company	Old Company	Train	From	To	Time	Distance	Average Speed
Great Western	G & W	10 30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth W. Rd.	11 11	111 Miles	54 8
London Midland & Scottish	L & N.W.	8 45 P.M.	Euston	Chester	4 7	225 1/2	50 5
London & North Eastern	L.N.E.	5 30 P.M.	King's Cross	Doncaster	2 56	156	53 2
London & North Eastern	G.F.	12 10 P.M.	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 45	130 1/2	47 3
London & North Eastern	N.E.	11 18 A.M.	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 27	124 1/2	50 8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	9 0 A.M.	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 15	123 1/2	54 9
London & North Eastern	G.	6 30 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester via	2 14	120 1/2	56 6
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	10 0 A.M.	Carlisle	Glasgow	2 14	120 1/2	45 8
London Midland & Scottish	G & N.W.	11 24 P.M.	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 52	91	49 2
Southern	L & N.W.	12 30 P.M.	Salisbury	Exeter	1 48	88	51 8
Southern	L & S.C.	11 3 A.M.	Victoria	Fiatton	1 59	84 1/2	46 0
Southern	S.I. & C.	10 50 A.M.	Victoria	Dover Marine	1 43	76	45 4
London & North Eastern	N.B.	4 12 A.M.	Edinburgh	Dundee	1 19	59 1/2	45 0
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	6 35 P.M.	Dublin	Dundalk	1 3	54 1/2	51 7
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	—	5 37 P.M.	Dublin	Maryborough	1 3	51	48 6
Mid. Gt. Western (Ireland)	—	6 01 P.M.	Dublin	Mullingar	1 14	50	40 5

The Fastest Running without Stoppage is made by the Companies as under —

Company	Old Company	Train	From	To	Time	Distance	Average Speed
Great Western	—	3 4 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	1 15	77 1/2	61 8
London & North Eastern	N.F.	8 59 P.M.	Dunlington	York	0 13	44 1/2	61 5
London & North Eastern	G.C.	4 30 A.M.	Leicester	Arkwright Street	0 22	22 1/2	61 5
Great Western	G.W.	11 15 A.M.	Paddington	Bath	1 45	100 1/2	61 1
London Midland & Scottish	L & N.W.	10 1 P.M.	Birmingham	Coventry	0 19	19	59 7
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	4 43 P.M.	Perth	Perth	0 34	34	57 4
Southern	S.F. & C.	6 0 P.M.	London	Ashford	0 28	28 1/2	56 8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	5 53 P.M.	Kettering	St. Pancras	1 17	72	56 1
London & North Eastern	G.N.	7 42 P.M.	London	Doncaster	0 55	57 1/2	55 1
Southern	I & S.W.	5 24 P.M.	London	Sarisbury	0 39	39	55 1
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	6 45 A.M.	Dublin	Proghda	0 36	36	53 0
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	6 35 P.M.	Brighton	East Grinstead	0 46	46 1/2	52 6
Cheshire Lines (Committee)	—	14 trains	Manchester	Warrington	0 28	28 1/2	59 3
London & North Eastern	N.B.	9 42 P.M.	Cowthorpe	Edinburgh	0 53	53	57 9
London & North Eastern	G.F.	10 19 P.M.	Shenfield	Princeswell	0 24	24 1/2	51 8
London Midland & Scottish	G & S.W.	5 10 P.M.	Glasgow	Ayr	0 59	41 1/2	49 7
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	—	5 27 P.M.	Maryborough	Dublin	1 3	51	48 6
London & North Eastern	G.N.S.	11 30 A.M.	Huntly	Strathmill	0 51	49 1/2	47 5
London Midland & Scottish	N.S.	12 43 P.M.	Macclesfield	Stoke	0 27	27 1/2	44 0
London Midland & Scottish	Highs	6 05 P.M.	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 50	35 1/2	43 3

* Sundays only

† and 8.45 A.M. Ayr to Glasgow

‡ Aberdeen ticket Platform.

920 *Highest Altitudes and Statistics of Railways not Grouped*

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS

Railway	Summit	Height feet
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H R)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North Eastern (N E R)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North Eastern (N E R)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North Eastern (N E R)	Between Curroun and Lulloch	1,350
Great Western (B & M R)	Between Dowals Top and Pochriw	1,314
London Midland & Scottish	Wenavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G W Joint	Between Nantybwich and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M R)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS

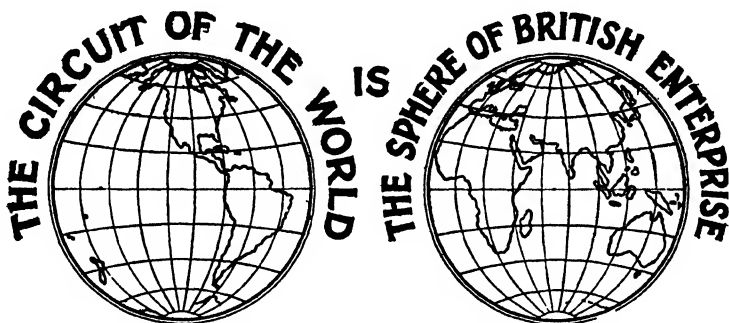
Railway	Summit	Height feet
Antofagasta & Bolivia	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pikes Peak, U S A	Pikes Peak	14,147
Jungfrau Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,348
Transandine Railway Argentina	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (a ft. 6 in gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St Gothard	Gothard	3,789

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES AND INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM NOT GROUPED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922

COMPANY	Total Expenditure on Capital Account	Miles Owned & Shared	Worked	REVENUE		WORKING EXPENSES		NET RECEIPTS (R.V.)	MINISTERS RECEIPTS (R.V.)
				(1000s £ cent to °	Per Mile	Amount	on Gr Receipts		
Continued from page 885									
Electric									
Metropolitan	19 182 672	65		1 976 466	30 407	1 397 233	71	579 233	260 815
Central London	4 618 550	7		613 920	87 703	413 590	67	200 330	71 362
City and South London	3 419 288	7		409 216	58 45	212 445	52	196 771	21 055
London Electric	18 426 095	24		1 977 599	82 400	1 137 595	58	840 004	138 664
Metropolitan District	12 500 385	28		1 776 164	63 434	1 218 826	62	557 338	167 880
Irish									
Belfast & County Down	1 625 576	80		402 775	5 035	349 538	87	53 237	4 365
Cork Bandon & S Coast	883 551	94		113 355	1 206	105 646	93	7 710	1 099
Dublin & South Eastern	2 766 207	126		510 374	3 972	421 656	83	88 718	8 205
Great Northern	9 998 460	617		2 162 174	3 504	1 874 387	87	287 787	20 236
Great Southern & Western	15 009 967	1 151		2 471 460	2 147	2 536 718	—	Dr 65 258	23 706
Londonderry & L h Swilly	170 738	99		59 376	603	82 374	—	Dr 22 637	3 033
Midland Great Western	7 221 525	538		1 327 999	2 468	1 040 482	78	287 417	5 597

COMPANY	TOTAL NET INCOME	DIVIDEND ON ORD. BLOCK	Largest Station	ROLLING STOCK			
				No of Loco mot's	No of Coach Veh's	No of Goods Veh's	No of Pass Veh's
Electric							
Metropolitan	840 048	3 10 0	Moorgate St	38	110	552	98
Central London	271 692	4 0 0	—	—	257	—	23
City and South London	224 826	4 0 0	—	40	157	—	10
London Electric	978 668	4 0 0	—	—	533	—	16
Metropolitan District	725 218	3 0 0	Embs Court	6	534	—	61
Irish							
Belfast & County Down	57 602	5 0 0	Belfast	30	203	703	42
Cork Bandon & S Coast	8 809	2 0 0	Cork	20	68	445	23
Dublin & South Eastern	96 923	1 0 0	West d Row	64	268	1 063	73
Great Northern	318 023	5 0 0	Amicus St	202	674	5 988	467
Great Southern & Western	Dr 41 552	3 0 0	Waterford	329	908	7 875	627
Londonderry & L h Swilly	Dr 19 604	3 10 0	Londonderry	17	52	274	7
Midland Great Western	292 924	4 0 0	Broadstone	139	399	2 861	260

* Exclusive of amounts received under Section 2 of Railway Act 1921



BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES

SECTION

INDEX.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Page</i>
Biscuit Industry	946	Printing (Letterpress)	954
Chemical Hand Fire Ex- tinguishers	950	Rope Making	932
Granite Quarries	934	Seeds	942
Iron and Steel Wire Industry	928	Ship-Repairing (British)	922
Lead	930	Ships' Compositions and Paints	924
Life Rafts and Buoyant Apparatus for Ocean- Going Craft	926	Shirt and Collar Making	940
Paper	956	Surgical Instruments and Appliances	952
Pencil Industry	948	Velvet and Corduroy In- dustry	938
Piano and Gramophone	944	Woollen Industries	936

BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping"

THE consensus of opinion amongst British ship-repairers is that 1923 has been a very bad one for the industry. There was a slight indication at the beginning of the year that the conditions were improving, and a period of normal employment was anticipated. Unfortunately, however, this early promise did not fructify, and the balance-sheets of the firms engaged in the business, as well as the domestic budgets of the workers, will afford ample corroboration of the fact that 1923 has been an unsatisfactory year. The causes of this are not far to seek. Freighters have shown a declining tendency right through the year, with the result that when a shipowner had a vessel upon which repairs were necessary he often laid her up instead of putting her in the hands of the repairers, because he realised that were he to continue running her his voyage accounts would show, if not an actual loss, very little profit indeed. Thus ships, the overhaul of which would have provided many welcome jobs, were relegated to the tiers of idle ships lying up in the Fal, the Tyne, the Clyde reaches and the lesser-used docks of some of our principal ports. Another factor which told against the industry was the falling off in orders for the conversion of steamers from coal to oil-burning. During 1922 this section of the industry was kept fairly busy, but the returns for last year show that shipowners regard the economies secured by oil-burning with less enthusiasm than they did a year or two back. No doubt the explanation is that they are face to face with such stringent conditions that they do not feel inclined to indulge in any expenditure—economical though it may be—unless it is absolutely necessary to keep the ship in commission. But besides these reasons there is another and greater one which has exerted its malevolent influence upon British ship-repairing. This is the regrettable friction between employers and employed. It is peculiarly unfortunate that these labour troubles should have been so persistent during 1923, because the position on the Continent was such that the competition of foreign firms was much less in evidence than it was during the previous year. The restriction of the coal output of the Ruhr increased the price of fuel at Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp very considerably, and, in addition to this, shipyard workers demanded higher wages, and thus the Continental ship-repairer, hampered as he was by unstable exchanges, found that he was not able to quote so successfully against his British competitors as during 1922. This increase in Continental prices assisted the British ship-repairer, but not to the

extent which it would have the labour conditions here been more favourable. Still, there were certainly fewer British ships sent to Continental yards for overhaul and repair during 1923 than in the previous year, while at the same time the foreign tonnage which came into the hands of British firms was, if anything, larger. There can be no question that when the shipping industry recovers from the depression under which it labours, the ship-repairing business will be found thoroughly competent to deal with any calls made upon it. The general policy which firms have adopted is that of preparing for the improved trade when it comes. In this connection, it may be noted that considerable progress has been made during the year with the big ship-repairing and overhauling establishments which are being provided by Messrs Harland and Wolff in the Port of London. The largest of these will be situated at King George V Dock. It will extend to some 1½ acres, and be equipped with the most modern types of shipyard and engineering machinery. Elsewhere on the Thames there will be subsidiary yards and shops under the same organisation, where, in particular, engineering repairs will be carried out at the shortest notice. As many of the larger boats which come up the Thames have been built by Messrs Harland and Wolff, it follows that these new works will provide facilities which will be much appreciated by the shipowners concerned. Not the least interesting feature of the equipment of these works will be a floating dock capable of taking the average size vessel which uses the London docks. During the year an agreement was come to between certain North Atlantic steamship companies as to the curtailment of services during the winter, an arrangement which enables the companies concerned to lay off for repair or overhaul any other vessels without impairing the efficiency of the service. This principle of withdrawing boats during a slack season is likely to be extensively followed, and it is calculated to have a stabilising effect upon the ship-repairing industry, as it will be known that big liners will come off for overhaul at a certain definite time. Under this arrangement the *Olympic*, *Mauretania* and *Homeric* were withdrawn from service at the close of the North Atlantic passenger season. Each of them will be reconditioned and will resume operations in the spring of this year. The *Mauretania* job will be a very interesting one, as, in addition to a general overhaul, her turbines will be re-bladed. The *Homeric*, the largest reciprocating-engined vessel in the world, will be adapted to burn oil fuel under her boilers instead of coal.

HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS & ENGINEERS

BELFAST

LONDON

GLASGOW

GREENOCK

LIVERPOOL

SOUTHAMPTON

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SHIPS' COMPOSITIONS AND PAINTS.

By SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, KBE

PAIN**T** in its simplest form consists of powder colour, or pigment, mixed with a liquid vehicle which serves the double purpose of enabling the colour to be spread evenly over the surface to be painted, and then, on "drying," of binding the particles of colour together to form a durable film. The purpose of this film is either to protect the surface of the material and to enhance its appearance, or, in the case of ships to prevent the growth of weed, grass barnacles &c.

The pigments used may be metallic salts alone or in combination, or dye colours precipitated on to finely powdered earths.

The liquid vehicle may take a variety of forms, according to the purpose for which the paint is required. Of the "drying" oils, linseed oil is by far the most important, used either in the raw state or "boiled" — a process which consists of heating the oil in the presence of some "drier" such as litharge or a manganese salt. On exposure, the "drying" oil combines with the oxygen of the air, more or less rapidly, according to the proportion of chemical products added in order to assist this oxidation. Such a paint is termed an 'oil paint', to distinguish it from 'varnish paint' in which the oil vehicle is replaced by a combination of gums or resinous materials alone, or with the addition of oil and thinned out with a suitable solvent. After application the solvent evaporates leaving a resinous film which may or may not continue to harden still further by the process of oxidation, according to the type of paint.

Paint may be applied merely as a protective coating to protect the surface (wood, iron, steel, stone, cement or whatever it may be) against the destructive action of the atmosphere, water, acids, or acid and other chemical fumes, or even as a proofing material against the penetration of such materials as petroleum motor spirit, &c. Each of these cases is a study in itself, and in few other industries has chemistry played so important a part in solving the problems presented. Not only the vehicle used, but also the pigment adopted, has to be studied with a view to producing a chemically stable film that will adhere to the particular surface in question, and last for as long a period as possible as a protection against the action to which the surface will be exposed.

These problems are rendered still more complicated when it is required to produce a paint fulfilling such difficult conditions and at the same time having to be of a particular colour. An otherwise perfect composition may be rendered worthless by the introduction of certain colours which set up chemical action on other ingredients of the paint. Even in the case of ordinary oil or coloured enamel paints, the chemistry of the pigments is of primary importance, as unskilled mixing of certain colours together may produce chemical reactions which, although not immediately evident, may, in a short time, cause the disintegration of the paint film.

Another important point in the case of iron structures subjected to the varying temperature of the air, and the consequent expansion and contraction of the iron, is the necessity of producing a paint film which, after the initial drying, will remain elastic. The Chemical Laboratory has done much to produce such a

paint, both by the selection of first class materials after careful chemical analyses and the judicious blending of oils and pigments, as well as by the exclusion of all resinous materials or chemical products likely to produce cracking of the paint film.

One of the most astounding and certainly, both from a chemical and economical point of view, most interesting developments of scientific paint making during the last fifty years has been the production of special compositions for protecting the bottoms of ships. To trace the history of these paints step by step is beyond the scope of these notes, but, briefly, it was the advent of iron ships that brought with it the problems of corrosion and fouling—that is, the marine growth which attaches itself to objects immersed for any length of time in the sea.

Copper sheathing, formerly applied to wooden vessels, in order to prevent the growth of weeds and barnacles as well as the ravages of the boring worm, could not be applied to iron vessels, owing to the galvanic or electrolytic action set up between two such metals as iron and copper when immersed in a salt solution. A protective layer of wood was tried before covering the bottom with copper sheets but this soon became impregnated with sea water, and the corrosive action continued as before. Experiments were then made to produce anti fouling paints. By a continual process of trial and elimination of various antiseptic and toxic compounds, coupled with close study of the complex chemical reactions, it has been possible to produce a composition applied just like an ordinary paint, which is acted upon by the sea water in such a way as to cause a gradual emanation of a poisonous compound, thus killing in the germ stage all that varied animal and vegetable marine life which would otherwise adhere to and develop on the ship's bottom.

Such a paint, however, is itself very corrosive if allowed to be directly in contact with the iron or steel plates. This defect has been overcome by further study of the chemical reactions produced, and for some time it has been the general practice to apply a first coating of a special anti-corrosive paint to insulate from the ship's bottom the last or anti fouling coating.

The economical importance of a reliable anti fouling paint can readily be appreciated when it is considered that on an unprotected ship there may accumulate, in a comparatively short time, tons of barnacles and weed, thereby reducing the speed of the vessel by several knots. In the case of warships the importance of speed is obvious, but in the case of merchant vessels the fact is sometimes overlooked that if the ship's bottom is allowed to become foul through the use of an ineffective anti fouling paint, a day or two's delay may result in even a short voyage, with consequent high fuel consumption and extra wages, to say nothing of valuable time lost to the owners of the vessel, such monetary losses being out of all proportion to the cost of a reliable composition.

Britishers have long realised the importance of protecting and maintaining property in general, on land or afloat, and perhaps that, coupled with the results of highly organised chemical research, is why British paints enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other in the world.

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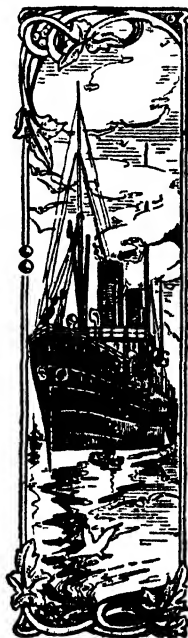
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LIFE RAFTS AND BUOYANT APPARATUS FOR OCEAN-GOING CRAFT.

By ERNEST W BLOCKSIDGE, M I N A , Author of "Ships' Boats"

"SAFETY of Life at Sea is a subject of the greatest importance to the travelling public. It is one which demands the close attention of the naval architect, shipbuilder and shipowner

The difficulties confronting the ship's officers, when it becomes necessary to abandon a large passenger vessel at sea after casualty, and transfer 4,000 people from her decks in 68 lifeboats safely to the water, cannot be fully realised by the "man in the street". It is the constant desire of the responsible Government authority and the shipowner to reduce the perils to which passengers and crews would be exposed under such circumstances, consequently, the rules for controlling the equipment of vessels with suitable life saving appliances are periodically revised

In the year 1894 the Board of Trade was empowered to appoint a Committee of fifteen gentlemen representative of all the shipping interests, for the purpose of advising the Board on the preparation of rules for life saving appliances. This elected body is known as the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee

The attention of the whole civilised world was focussed on the inquiry into the circumstances attending the remarkable and regrettable disaster to the *Titanic* which occurred in mid Atlantic just before midnight on the 14th April, 1912, when 60 per cent of the persons on board were drowned

Immediate steps were taken by the Board of Trade, through their Advisory Committee to formulate new regulations for the purpose of avoiding in the future a repetition of the conditions which attended this disaster and their recommendations were published in July 1912

The principal requirement of the Rules for Life Saving Appliances, issued in 1913 and 1914 as a result of the Advisory Committee's suggestions, was that lifeboats should be carried on all foreign going passenger vessels in sufficient number to accommodate all persons on board, and it is around this enactment there has been much discussion since the introduction of the Rules.

Experience during the early stages of the submarine war on merchant vessels prompted the Board of Trade to issue a circular to ship owners urging the necessity of carrying light rafts or buoyant apparatus on all vessels, in addition to the statutory equipment of lifeboats. This type of life saving equipment was the means of saving a large number of lives, and in certain instances when time did not permit of the lifeboats being lowered, rafts were the only available means for saving life

It has been fully realised by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee that the experience gained under the working of the Rules for Life Saving Appliances makes it very doubtful whether modern legislation has been as effectual as was anticipated when the Rules were issued in 1914. The Committee, therefore, have again given careful consideration to the whole subject and have formulated recommendations for adoption by the Board of Trade

It is now considered that rafts of sufficient strength to be thrown from a vessel's deck, and strong enough to carry persons out of the water rather than support them in the water, could not, in the opinion of the Committee, be handled without mechanical appliances

The apparatus recommended by the Committee is, therefore that which can be easily handled and thrown overboard if necessary, sufficient buoyancy being provided to enable a weight of 32 lbs to be supported in the water for each person the apparatus is certified to carry

Time is the factor which controls the situation when a disaster occurs at sea. The quality of handiness is therefore, of great importance in the design of a light raft

The practical advantages of the light form of life rafts are —

- (1) They can be easily stowed for immediate use when the limit of time is not sufficient to enable all the boats under davits being launched overboard, and
- (2) If a vessel takes a heavy list after casualty, the light rafts can be used from either side

All foreign going passenger vessels will, in the near future, carry light rafts in addition to the accommodation provided in lifeboats. The space occupied by one stack of light rafts (16 in number), stowed in double tier, would measure overall 8 ft. 5½ in by 6 ft. 8 in and 5 ft. 4½ in. in height, and give support to 320 persons in the water. Four stacks of life rafts would, therefore, be sufficient for an Atlantic passenger vessel carrying over 4,000 persons, to comply with the Committee's requirement that life-rafts should be supplied in numbers equal to 25 per cent of the number of persons on board

Certain classes of home trade vessels carry more passengers in relation to their length than the foreign going vessel, owing to their limited voyages. Being within easy reach of harbour and assistance from other vessels, they are, therefore, permitted to carry, in addition to a scheduled number of lifeboats, a percentage of approved buoyant apparatus in the form of light rafts, buoyant deck seats or other approved design

Before lifeboats or buoyant apparatus can be accepted as a part of the statutory equipment of a passenger vessel, they are subjected to severe tests, and constructed under the supervision of Board of Trade surveyors to an approved specification

The light rafts carried on foreign-going passenger vessels are suitably equipped with paddles, boathook, painter, self lighting lights and signal flares. Rafts supporting less than 25 persons are not required to be fitted with paddles, boathooks and flares

The light life raft or buoyant apparatus has now become an important part of the life-saving equipment on board passenger vessels, and if simplicity and efficiency are rigidly maintained in other details of equipment, loss of life at sea will be reduced to a minimum

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THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY.

By H D LLOYD, Assoc M Inst C.E.

THE Trade Statistics for the past twelve months ended June 30, 1923, show that, in spite of continued depression in general trade, and of numerous difficulties in foreign trade arising from depreciated Exchanges, the British Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers have succeeded in securing an increased share of the world's business.

The figures of British Exports, given in detail below, show a gratifying increase in British Trade, particularly in the Exports of Wire Cables and Rope, Wire Netting and general Wire business.

In the Home Trade production has also been well maintained, in spite of severe competition, both amongst the Home Trade Manufacturers themselves and from imported goods.

The total output of the Trade for the current year will, so far as it is possible to make an estimate at the present time,

be equal to, if not in excess of, the total output for 1918, in other words, the trade has regained a position in regard to quantity of output at least equal to that which it held before the War. How this position has been secured may be a matter of individual opinion, but there is no real doubt but that the chief factor in establishing the position of the Wire Trade has been the willingness of Manufacturers generally to incur heavy losses in their efforts to bring down prices to a competitive world level. Every effort in this direction has been successful in securing more business for the British Wire Industry, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of overhead charges per unit of output, and, whilst the policy referred to is a drastic remedy to pursue, it has at least resulted in such a measure of business that the trade can now be carried on, if not with profit, at any rate without serious loss.

EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

PERIOD	Cables and Rope	Wire Netting	Wire Nails	Mattresses.	Other Manufactures	Iron or Steel Wire		Nails & Tacks (not wire) Rivets and Washers.	TOTAL EXPORTS
						For Fencing	Other Sorts		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons
6 months to June 1921	8,121	1,203	1,056	95	454	4,558	7,876	4,394	27,763
6 months to December 1921	5,743	1,986	2,005	62	277	2,194	5,568	3,703	21,506
6 months to June 1922	6,772	4,746	1,176	63	364	5,863	12,711	5,709	37,424
6 months to December 1922	8,328	10,231	1,566	80	255	13,363	23,751	6,229	64,893
1923									
January	2,440	2,067	464	19	87	3,042	2,712	—	—
February	1,867	1,999	204	12	43	2,767	3,046	914	—
March	1,728	1,863	294	13	139	2,644	4,096	1,117	—
April	1,799	1,496	449	7	124	2,294	4,253	1,847	—
May	2,684	1,743	418	40	87	2,977	5,360	1,633	—
June	2,116	2,309	269	21	63	2,619	6,159	1,695	—
Total (6 months to June 1923)	11,414	11,632	2,197	105	461	16,134	25,823	7,606	74,452

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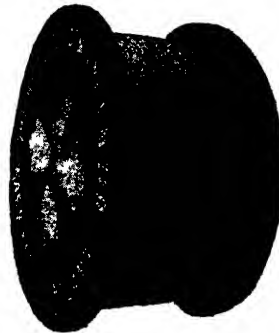
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LEAD.

THE manufacture of lead is amongst the oldest of British industries, and within recent years it has developed into one of considerable magnitude and importance

Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, when ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints

It is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and after mixing with oil, forms the most valuable pigment for protecting steel and ironwork, it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines, &c

Litharge (monoxide), an equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries

Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c, and pipes for water and gas, and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously

reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities

Alloyed with tin, lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, &c

Lead also is largely used for covering electric cables

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted—usually in water-jacketed blast furnaces—to the metallic state

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals

Before such lead can be manufactured, the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by lixiviation and calcination, and the precious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead, zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on cooling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia, Spain and Burma

The world's production of lead exceeds a million tons per annum.

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ROPEMAKING.

THE industry of ropemaking is one of remotest antiquity. The earliest materials were probably the fibres of plants and grasses the inner bark of trees the hairs of animals and their hides cut into thongs and twisted together. By the old Egyptians as their inscriptions show, flax and the fibres of the date tree besides raw hides, were utilised. Herodotus records that in constructing the bridge of boats by means of which the army of Xerxes crossed the Hellespont the Persians made cables of flax and papyrus of 28 inches circumference. The natives of Peru used fibres of the magney, from which they twisted cables strong enough to support their primitive suspension bridges. For thousands of years ships have been rigged with rope. As long ago as 1250 B.C. the hulls of Egyptian vessels were often strengthened by girdles of them, and heavy rope cables were a part of the equipment of the Athenian navy. In first class ships of to-day the running rigging is made of hemp rope the standing rigging shrouds stays and back stays being of wire rope.

Up to about 1800 the spinning of yarns stranding and laying of ropes had been carried on by hand but the general adoption of steam as a motive power which revolutionised the industries of the world had a direct effect on rope manufacture. Steam engines were installed and power driven machinery was laid down. The equipment of a modern rope works is costly and elaborate and the business being a highly specialised one, necessitates the employment of skilled labour on a large scale. It is of some interest to note that the first machines for twisting handspun yarn into strands were made in England and a few of them being sent to the United States the new method was at once adopted there.

Prior to the outbreak of war in the Crimea, manufacturers had been dependent on a hempen fibre imported exclusively from Russia, from which were made the tarred 4-inch mooring-cables of our old wooden first-raters. A part of the mooring hawser of the *Royal George* sunk at Spithead in 1787 is still in existence and although it had been immersed for half a century its fibre is almost as fresh as when new. When hostilities cut off Russia as a source of supply and British ropemakers had to look elsewhere they found a superior substitute in Manila hemp—*musa textilis*. This plant is indigenous in the Philippine Islands and all attempts to extend its geographical range have failed. To-day the resources of the Philippines are supplemented by importations of other vegetable fibres from, principally Russia, India, Italy, New Zealand, East and South Africa, China, Mexico, the United States and South America. On the differences and variations of properties and qualities of these materials depend the heaviness and other characteristics of the products made from them. On account of its strength, flexibility and durability, Manila hemp holds first place. It is the principal raw material from which the wants of the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine are supplied, ropes and hawsers made from it being capable of bearing a maximum strain. Its origin is the leaf stalks of a non-edible plantain which is cut down close to the root, its leaves being cut off just below their expansion, after which the fibrous coats are stripped split into 3-inch widths and scraped. The preparation of the hemp for shipment is a slow process, two men manipulating about 25 lbs a day. It takes more than 3,000 plantains

to produce one ton of hemp. Sisal hemp, from Mexico and East Africa, though not so strong as Manila, is in considerable use especially for ropes of small size. New Zealand hemp is obtained from the leaves of a species of lily the yield being 12 to 15 per cent. of clean fibre, against 3 to 5 per cent. of the sisal hemp plant. Another vegetable fibre largely used is coir from the inside of the husk of the cocoanut. This fibre is very short but owing to a natural twist in the yarn it makes excellent ropes possessing extraordinary elasticity and having the additional advantage of being relatively very light. A coir rope or hawser will stretch 40 or 50 per cent., and thus is especially adapted for mooring purposes where there is a heavy range of sea, or where a ship has to lie off the shore while loading or discharging. The elasticity of the coir hawser also recommends it for "springs" in towing cables ensuring the ease of any sudden strain on the steel wire ropes which are now widely used for towing of big vessels. It is further much in favour of a coir rope that sea water improves it. A coir towline 90 fathoms long and 18½ inches round would weigh a little more than 31 cwt. An equivalent tarred hemp rope would have a circumference of 11¾ inches while white Manila doing the same work would need to have only 10 inches. A coir cable of quite exceptional size—47 inches in circumference and containing 3,780 yarns—was used in connection with the launch of the historic *Cent Eastern*.

In some cases ropemakers include in their activities the making of binder twine, trawl twine, patent log lines, sash lines, packing cord, parcel twine, etc. Binder twine is in demand by farmers, and is largely in use in connection with harvesting operations. considerable quantities of it go overseas to the Colonies and foreign countries. One factory with an average annual output of 4,000 tons of a favourite brand of this article last year exported 1,500 tons of it to the Canadian market alone. Trawl or fishing twine is made by special plant from the finest qualities of Manila hemp and knitted by hand into hammocks for our fleets of steam trawlers. These nets are made in sections which have to be joined together and tarred and mounted with the necessary ropes before they are ready for service.

A few words may appropriately be said of Irish activities in the industry under review for to the qualities of Irish made cordage (which is the general term applied to all varieties irrespective of size) the trade owes much of the popularity of its products all over the world. Rope manufacture is not by any means a new industry in North Ireland the first ropewalk having been started in Belfast as long ago as 1768. To-day the town is the chief seat of the manufacture, to it belonging the distinction of possessing the largest and most completely and comprehensively equipped ropeworks in any part of the earth, producing an output of cordage of different sorts of about 18,000 tons per year. The development of the industry in Belfast has synchronised with the extension of shipbuilding in that port. It has become one of the most important industries in the whole province and there are prospects of its even greater growth.

To realise how useful a part the cordage manufacturer plays in the world it is only necessary to reflect for a moment on what a ropeless and stringless civilisation would be like.

The making of metallic wire ropes is a separate industry. The first British patent for manufacturing these—of iron or steel wire—was taken out in 1840 but at the beginning of the 19th century iron wire ropes were used in the construction of a suspension bridge at Geneva. For centuries before this the art appears to have been a lost one but that it was known by the ancients is proved by the fact that an excellent specimen of brass wire rope made by the Ninivites some 800 years B.C., and found at Pompeii, is exhibited at the Naples museum.



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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase feldspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinestone. Calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite. Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Cree town and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmorland are rich in areas of supply. Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material and the Isle of Man has an extensive area, but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively

known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwt. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes, rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process, the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

The latest available returns are those for 1922, in which year the production of igneous rocks in England was 2,999,485 tons. Scotland 1,761,007; Wales 1,118,255; Isle of Man 49,127, total, 5,927,864 tons against 5,740,014 in 1921. Feldspar, felsite and felstone (55,605 tons) are excluded, 1921 figures for these being 39,244 tons. Total production of limestone in Great Britain, excluding calc spar (6,453 tons), was 9,418,678 tons against 7,335,882 in 1921, including calc spar 1,798 tons. Foregoing figures apply to all workings except those of under 20 feet in depth. Irish returns, which in 1921 were 277,868 tons igneous rocks and 95,246 limestone, are not included.

The official returns for 1922 accounted for 2,235 tons of manufactured and 47 tons of rough granite exported, and 84,435 tons of manufactured and 449,267 tons of rough imported.

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WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

THE processes of spinning and weaving wool were introduced into the British Isles by the Romans and native woollens early established a Continental reputation which endured through the Middle Ages, becoming at length only less highly esteemed than those of Spain, the home of the famous merino sheep, developed from the strain originally brought into the Peninsula by the Moors. Owing much from time to time to the knowledge and skill of Flemish refugees the trade became the most important staple industry of England and the source of its prosperity. Tradition has it that the woolsack of the Lord Chancellor was first installed as a symbol of wool's vital value as a national asset. Edward III—who did much to encourage the industry, including weavers, dyers, and fullers to settle in England from Flanders—was among the monarchs who mistakenly forbade the exportation of wool in any form. In practice the policy of non-exportation injured where it was intended to benefit. Production greatly exceeded home consumption, prices of the raw material fell, smuggling was systematised, and the business thrown generally out of gear. Abrogated the law forbidding exportation was enacted in 1660, and not finally repealed until 1825.

At times strange devices were resorted to with the object of increasing and enforcing the use of woollen manufactures. In the reign of Charles II, for instance, it was decreed that all corpses should be buried in woollen shrouds—a law nominally operative for 120 years. Development of technical skill, particularly during the reign of Edward III and again of James I, synchronised with a movement to increase the range and bulk of home manufactures and limit exportation to woven cloth. At one period the right of sending woollen cloth abroad was granted to the City of London as an exclusive privilege.

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the invention of the spinning frame and power loom, supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead. No branch of British commerce has more closely "followed the flag of Empire. Colonial expansion, broadly speaking, has had the two-fold effect of widening the areas of supply of the raw material and multiplying our markets for the manufactured article.

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarns and piece goods distributed from the manufacturing centres of Great Britain and Ireland was about £17,000,000, as against an average of about £25,000,000 of later years.

The chief overseas sources of supply of raw wool are Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, and India. China, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list, even Iceland contributing a quota. The supplies from the East are considerable.

The importation into Australasia of Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire sheep for interbreeding with the merino fine wool sheep on which the Australian exporters were before solely dependent has resulted to advantage in the production of a variety known as Colonial crossbreed wool. To naturalised English stock too, the Argentine owes a long wool variety resembling the English long wool.

The principal home produced varieties are classified as lustre, demi lustre, and short, the races of sheep associated with each class each thriving in its own tract and each preserving its racial characteristics, improvements long standardised having been effected by scientific crossing. Scottish long rough wool is in demand for carpet making. Welsh wool, which in washing shrinks practically to its limit of shrinkage, is in favour for flannels.

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric, in the manufacture of which three principles are operative—the woollen, worsted and "stuffs"—and to a great extent these principles are localized in practice. At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first named principle, the output to-day being much more varied. While re-manufactured materials, cotton "sweepings" and "fud" and "flocks"—the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds—are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the best cloths of the "West Country" and certain defined Scottish areas. Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle, Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the stuffs. But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities, and Huddersfield working in part on the woollen principle turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties. The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread) or the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed. In the "stuffs" trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted wool, silk and linen are also in use, the wefts being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and silk.

During the end of the sixteenth century Irish woollen imports into England were prohibited, and, referring to this prohibition, Lecky describes native Irish wool (in his *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*) as "supremely good." It is to be hoped that under the auspices of the Irish Government steps will be taken for improving the sheep of the country. At present the wools used by the Irish mills are principally Shropshires, Leicesters, Crossbreds, Blackfaced Mountain, and their products from these of Saxony worsted suitings and serges have a deservedly high reputation, while their chevots and costume cloths are in great favour in Great Britain, France and other European countries. The United States of America have also been large buyers, but it is feared that the new American tariff will continue to be prohibitive for all except perhaps the highest grades of Botany goods. Irish woollens have a closer general affinity with those of Scotland than those of England. The abundant supply of water power available in the country is in its favour, and important developments of the Irish woollen trade are anticipated.

British woollen industries remained the capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century.

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VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

OF all the many subdivisions of the Lancashire cotton industry that concerned with the production of velvets and corduroys, summed up formerly under the heading of fustians, may claim to be amongst the oldest. Velvet—one of the most ancient fabrics in history—was produced by the Chinese, probably from cotton, long before the Christian Era.

With other textile arts, this made its way slowly across the continent of Asia more civilised in those remote times than now, and in the clash of East and West during the spacious times of the great Crusades these arts touched the undeveloped western world.

Persia, in her great days, took her share in velvet development, and the influence of Persian design on figured and woven velvet is traceable.

The trading activities of the Venetian Republic linked up Persia and the Levant with the counties beyond the Pillars of Hercules, but the space of this article does not permit of more than a brief mention of the movement of the textile arts through Genoa, France, Flanders and the Spanish Netherlands to Lancashire and Manchester.

Fustian, probably of Egyptian derivation, is the parent of modern cotton velvet, and in mediæval England was the wear of the serving man, whilst people of quality wore velvet. Originally made from the coarse wool of the country, combined with linen warps from Ireland, it was by the 17th century being manufactured from cotton, then newly imported from the Levant, and it is chronicled that Manchester had a considerable export of these goods to the Continent and America. From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved. Fustian however, remains the family name covering all classes of cotton pile fabrics: velveteens, cords, moleskins, beaver-teens, imperials, diagonals, &c.

Many highly specialised processes are necessary to convert the raw material into the beautiful finished article as seen in an outdoor costume or evening gown in Regent Street or the Champs Elysées.

The grey material is woven in Oldham, Preston, Bolton and East Lancashire and then centralised in Manchester, where the merchant arranges the various processes contributing to the successful production of the finished velvet or corduroy. To make velvet successfully, nothing but the best material must be used—fine Egyptian yarn for strength in the warp and for the soft silky American suitably spun to give the velvety touch. So far velvet as it comes from the loom, is hardly distinguishable from plain cotton cloth. The next stage and of one of the most important, consists in forming the pile.

After preparatory stiffening and liming, this operation, calling for much manual dexterity, consists in opening up the fine longitudinal tunnels, or "rares," into which the cloth is woven by means of a fine steel knife, sheathed in a long, finely pointed guide, which opens up the rare, enabling the sharp edge of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel, leaving the walls, as

it were, of tufts of pile standing. These tufts form the velvet.

Indifferent weaving, or poor material in the shape of low grade cotton, would result in imperfections which would deflect the knife and damage would result.

The problem of cutting velvet pile by machinery was unsuccessfully attacked by many inventors in the last century, but in recent times one or two effective cutting machines have been introduced, and whilst the bulk of the work is still done by hand, a well designed machine has a great future before it. Cords have long been cut by machinery of an entirely different design.

The pile is next prepared by brushing, dressing and singeing to give it a smooth, even surface, preparatory to bleaching and dyeing. The Fast Dye is now a necessary accompaniment of good quality velvet and after dyeing, a beautiful finish is applied to the fabric, giving it a high degree of lustre and richness.

Much is being done to develop the "Fast to Light" dye in velvet fabrics and for house decoration this process is invaluable.

Beautiful styles are produced in figured, printed, striped and brocaded velvets, as also in acid printing and with shot effects.

Velvet supplies such diverse uses as ribbons, trimmings, elegant footwear, juvenile clothing.

Corduroy may be briefly described as velvet made with coarser, cheaper yarns, in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety—from the very fine thickset to the wide cable cord. A well proved article of great utility it gives endless wear and satisfaction to its world wide users, including the agriculturist, the navy, the iron worker, the constructional gangs of North America, the South African farmer, the Australian stockman, and other workers. During the war the British and Allied War Departments discovered that corduroy was a material unequalled for hard wear in the labour battalions.

For juvenile clothing velvet and corduroy give unequalled results, and in the home furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have wide scope for the fast dyed velvet and corduroy in house adornment.

Some approach to stabilisation of the deplorable exchanges would permit of the re-opening of many outlets which velvets and corduroys found in the settled times before the Great War.

Meanwhile competition in the restricted markets tends to lower the quality of the article by the employment of unsuitable material and inferior dyes, and the necessity of keeping up the standard of quality for which Manchester was famous cannot be too strongly stressed. The buyer can make himself secure on these points by insisting on purchasing and employing one of the well known branded qualities on the market.

At the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition at Wembley overseas buyers and others will have an opportunity of inspecting velvet fabrics, comprehensively displayed, and of seeing for themselves what is being done in this ancient industry.

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SHIRT AND COLLAR MAKING.

THE comfort of a well made well fitting shirt is best appreciated by those whose misfortune it has ever been to wear an ill made, ill fitting one. To ensure the former characteristics, there are still fastidious men who get measured for their shirts as they get measured for their coats, but to do so is quite unnecessary, for first class factory shirts, made to standard sizes, are as comfortable as any which are made to measure. In their manufacture in all reputable establishments the same meticulous care is taken at every stage irrespective of the nature or quality of the material employed be it cotton, linen, flannel, silk, imitation silk or mercerised cotton 'zephyr', or a combination of cotton and wool.

The first step is to mark out on the material the different parts of the shape of the intended garment in all its dimensions. Exactly to the lines delineated the shape is cut by electric cutters, guided by skilled hands. The making is technically the process of joining the pieces together, for the smooth seams two needle sewing machines being employed. Trimmings are added in the form of neck and wrist bands, and in the case of dress shirts the fronts, and for the formation of buttonholes at one complete operation another machine of great ingenuity is used. Before being sent to the laundry every shirt is critically examined by specialists any flaw detected, however slight, entailing its rejection. It is the duty of the examiners to see to it not only that each garment is perfectly made but that it is in conformity with the prevalent taste in the particular part of the world which is to be its ultimate destination, for 'tastes vary even in the matter of shirts. By residents in some regions an ampler or other different cut of the lower part is preferred than is in favour with men in another region.

In the laundry where the processes of washing, drying, starching, and ironing are conducted, a scrupulous re-examination takes place subject to which the articles are ready for dispatch to the warehouse.

Similar methods and principles apply to the manufacture of pyjamas which have to a considerable extent supplanted the older-fashioned night shirt.

The making of a collar involves many more processes than, from the smallness of its size, might be supposed, the higher priced varieties going through as many as twenty-eight different operations. Every 'single collar is in four parts (two outside and two interlinings) most 'double ones in seven parts and each part is separately dealt with. The least expensive collar is that of cotton, the most expensive that of linen. In between comes the collar made of cotton with a linen facing.

The design having been pencilled on the cloth according to an iron or zinc model (iron for the shapes most frequently used, as being less liable to wear and deviation) the cutting out is accomplished in either of two ways—by hand or by machinery. Cutting by hand is a work of highly trained skill and much delicacy and dexterity. Cutting by machinery is done by means of rapidly revolving power band knives making hundreds

of revolutions per minute. The material on which they operate is folded into certain lengths, these lengths being piled one above another, and from each fold a large number of parts are cut to pattern. Great skill is also required by the operators of the hand knives, and much art and care have to be exercised to avoid waste as the loss of a few inches on each cutting would result in a considerable loss.

The shapes and styles of collars are many double and single. Of the former, the top is either three fold or four fold according to the requirements of the particular customer for whom they are being made, and the band is four fold. These folds are assembled and prepared for the stitcher by heated irons, the edges being turned over by means of shapes or dies so that an absolutely correct shape is formed according to the required design.

In the meantime one of the plys that form the band has been sent to the stamper to have the name, shape, size and depth put on in special ink, and after this the folds are run together and turned. Top and band being now ready for the machinist they are deftly and quickly stitched together by neat rows of thread by machines capable of 3 000 stitches per minute. Button holing follows a machine capable of 1 600 operations a minute cutting the hole, seaming it and clipping off the end of the thread, simultaneously and almost instantaneously. Similarly treated is the single collar of which—in one variety—the crucial point is the 'wings. Great pains are taken that there should be no variation in the 'roundness of the round' and the 'squareness of the square, for both wings must be uniform, and the least deviation would mar the effect.

The last stage is reached in the laundry which the stainless and smoothened goods leave with a pure white finish. Before the final processes in this department every collar has had to pass through a minute inspection in the examining room.

Shirt making and collar making are allied industries. In them, as in so many other industries, the leading position of Great Britain is demonstrated by the fact that the reputation of British shirts and British collars is literally world wide. The export trade in them extends to every part of the earth. The name of a British firm of good standing on either article is a guarantee not only that it is the product of the most modern scientific mechanism and consummate human skill but that it has been made in the purest hygienic conditions—conditions that safeguard the health of the workers and protect their work from all danger of contamination.

Enlogiums of a like sort apply to another industry which is sometimes carried on in the same factory—that of tie making. Of every shape and pattern and of divers materials, British ties are worn in many countries besides the land of their origin. Every mechanical device that can assist or improve the work of trained hands is available, and on the artistic side experts in form and colour bring to bear the benefit of their judgment and experience.



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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods, thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden, by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales, the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without pains taking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only

one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred new varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated, means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.

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THE PIANO AND GRAMOPHONE INDUSTRY.

WHILST the following notes relate more especially to the piano and its up-to-date prototype, the player piano, they are also applicable to the gramophone which, not wholly without justification so far as the better types are concerned, has acquired the status of a musical instrument, and cannot be separated from any review of the musical instrument industry.

The past three years have probably been the most difficult period which the British musical instrument trade has ever been called upon to face, and records at least the failure of one eminent house.

That this depression has been less due to conditions peculiar to the trade than to those which equally affected other British industries is the only satisfactory feature to record. Summarised, these conditions have been—

(1) Limitation of home demand as a result of excessive taxation

(2) Heavy decreases in values of stock

(3) Inability, mainly due to exchange disparities, to trade in the foreign markets

(4) German competition

The latter is placed last because, whilst the threat of German competition bulks largely in the popular eye, it has yet to be demonstrated that, save in the cheapest grade of goods, the German makers can redress the disadvantages of the present tariff and at the same time give a greater value than the British maker. For them to do so will become increasingly difficult as the value of their currency tends to rise.

Labour conditions have become more satisfactory, the Trade Unions concerned wisely acquiescing in the reduction of a wage which was severely hampering the trade. Due to this and other reasons,

prices fell considerably during 1923, and to day may be regarded as having become stabilized, an important consideration for the purchaser.

During the past year a most important development has occurred in connection with the player piano. Emanating from America, but delayed in this country by the war, the reproducing piano has practically superseded the earlier and more mechanical type of instrument, whilst offering the same facilities for playing by hand and by music-roll as the player piano. This instrument also exactly reproduces the characteristic playing of the most eminent pianists. Its powers were strikingly evinced at a concert held at Queen's Hall, where a reproducing model of the "Pianola" Piano, accompanied by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, played Harold Bauer's interpretation of Saint Saens' Piano-forte Concerto in G minor, and subsequently accompanied Miss Carrie Tubb in several vocal numbers and William Murdoch in a piano-forte duet. It seems likely that in course of time this instrument is destined to replace both the piano and player piano.

The gramophone has benefited by the great amount of research work devoted to sound reproduction in recent years, and whilst its evolution may not yet be so complete as that of the piano, an extraordinary degree of excellence has been reached in the best makes. A new competitor to the gramophone recently arose in the form of wireless receiving sets, but, except in early days of the "boom," no appreciable diminution in the sale of gramophones and records was felt. Several manufacturers of musical instruments have embarked in this new business, but it cannot be said that the wireless industry has yet justified the predictions of its supporters.

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Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, W. 1.

THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed our selves and the world, the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the articles very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked, and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv 3 "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful" penetration into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first built and largest biscuit factory in the world. This ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years. The invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being coincident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service" to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country, while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South Western,

and South Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropics heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag—the British biscuit goes with it.



BY APPOINTMENT

IN the science of economy there is an axiom that the best is the cheapest.

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¶ They are manufactured of only the purest materials, under conditions of most exceptional cleanliness, in buildings which are models of sanitation

¶ By these methods, practised consistently for over ninety years, Huntley & Palmers have won their great reputation

¶ The millions who, in every quarter of the world, daily enjoy Huntley & Palmers biscuits need fear no modification of their quality

¶ Those who have yet to try them may do so with confidence

Huntley & Palmers Ltd.

Reading

London

THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment paper or other material and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses however which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly that in pursuance of an Act of Parliament the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic and towards the close of the 18th century when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion and also during the early part of the 19th century efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass or gum, was tried but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté a French chemist in 1796. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which on the other hand can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge combined with practical experience and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors from the last of which it is extruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it

is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays in lengths of about 22 ins., and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high grade pencils are made of cedar wood which owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar belongs to the juniper family being the *Juniperus virginiana* which is found at its best in the south eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 7½ ins. long 3-16ths in. thick and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved coated with glue and the lead strips inserted. Two slats one of which contains the slats are glued together and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semi circular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose, but clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists however in the United Kingdom and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured strip have been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured pencils of high grade including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the dye manufacturer for colours often specially produced, and it is this connection which largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany. British manufacturers were obviously well equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Continental productions a few years ago would have shown that where any difference existed in favour of foreign productions it was primarily the finish due to colour.

As is well known, one of the greatest industrial developments in the United Kingdom in recent years has taken place in the dye industry, one of the results of which is that United Kingdom pencil manufacturers are no longer dependent on foreign dyes, and the handicaps under which they formerly contended no longer exist.

The industry has rapidly developed and has become of considerable importance in the United Kingdom. The great increase in production has been made possible by the installation of additional machinery of the most modern type, but whilst many processes lend themselves to mechanical production, and whilst from the nature of the commodity the wide use of machinery is imperative, it must not be overlooked that the art of pencil making is one of the old crafts, which has been handed down from father to son for generations.

In spite of the perfection of modern mechanical means of production, craftsmanship is the important factor in the production of the finest qualities and it is owing to the craft of the workers engaged in the industry that to-day British pencils stand supreme.



Royal Sovereign

Pencil Co., Ltd.

Pencil Makers during Five Reigns.

Pencil Making in 1862.



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Alexandra Drawing Pencils

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**Thick Hexagon Coloured
Pencils**

*This picture
was taken at
our Exhibit at
the International
Exhibition,
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1862*

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THE CHEMICAL HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

As far back as it has been possible to trace, the possession of fire and the art of making it have belonged to the vast majority of mankind. Its utility has been appreciated and extended all through the ages until it has become an indispensable part of existence. Its danger when uncontrolled was recognised in very early days and organised efforts made to combat the evil. Trained men with more or less efficient means of throwing water or other liquids to a distance were fully organised in Roman and pre Roman times. These organised fire-extinguishing bands have developed into our modern Fire Brigades with their magnificent equipment. The need of such organised efforts has been illustrated again and again by conflagrations which have caused widespread disaster. In the classics we have the burning of Troy and Carthage, and the famous satisfaction of the Emperor Nero's madness in the destruction of Rome. Later, we read of great fires in London in the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, and the Great Fire of 1666. In 1812 Moscow was burned, the loss amounting to £80,000,000. In 1871 the Communist outrages caused losses to the extent of £82,000,000, in the same year the loss through the Chicago fire amounted to £39,000,000, and some thirty years later this town lost 600 lives in a fire at the Iroquois Theatre. The year following, Baltimore and Toronto suffered terrible losses through fire. These are a few of the startling catastrophes which shock humanity. If the daily loss of life and property resulting from fire could be presented in total figures for one year it is highly probable the shock would be equally great. At a recent conference of the Professional Fire Brigades Association a Chief Officer remarked that it was not generally recognised to how great a total the fire losses in Great Britain amounted. During the year 1921 the financial forfeit was about £10,000,000 and an insurance did not cover it. He emphasised the fact of the national importance of efficiency in connection with fire fighting and preventive devices, and that such efficiency demanded that a fire should be put out not washed out, and that the least possible amount of water damage should be incurred. He further stated that the country could not afford the huge losses at present sustained.

Although a fire affects a certain number of individuals directly, it is bound to affect a very large number indirectly in numerous ways which are apparent when a little thought is given to the subject. Outbreaks of fire cannot be absolutely prevented, although every possible care may be taken. The causes are too numerous and often beyond human control. Therefore the only remedy is to fight the fire in the earliest possible stages by means which will over come it with the minimum amount of water damage. To this end the Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher has been brought into existence. The majority of these are based on the principle of the formation of gas as the result of the combination of chemicals, i.e., the production of CO_2 as the result of a mixture of acid and alkali, thus propelling the jet of chemical a serviceable distance, and at the same time, as water is capable of absorbing large quantities of Carbonic Acid Gas, it is carried in the water

to the seat of the fire, and the evaporation of the water liberates the gas. This gas is the enemy of all kinds of combustion, and therefore forms the main factor in the extinguishment of the fire. This principle has been presented in various forms by firms who have realised the possibilities of sales. The foregoing remarks prove the necessity of Fire Protection, but frequently it is not recognised until too late,—insurance is applied for and paid according to policy, reorganisation is started, premises rebuilt and customers re-canvassed—the latter may or may not return to the victim of the fire. Insurance should in no circumstances be depreciated, but it forms very inadequate compensation for the immense amount of worry, loss of trade and loss of treasures incurred, apart from the fact that life may be endangered. When considering a matter with so grave issues at stake, it is essential that the precautions adopted should be adequate to meet requirements in all respects. One of the most vital points to be considered is whether the appliance installed will be found to be effective and in order years hence, as of course it may be many years before the appliance be used. A machine which has deteriorated, or in which the mechanism refuses to act, is worse than useless, as valuable time is wasted in trying to use it. It is also essential that the appliance can be set in action instantly, without the reading of lengthy instructions thus avoiding loss of time and enabling the uninitiated to set the appliance in action. Its weight and construction should enable it to be used by one man alone, and where necessary a size within the capabilities of a woman or even child should be installed. It is a great advantage if the appliance can be used with one hand alone, and of course this cannot be done when a hose is attached to the appliance. A conical appliance, provided the exit is at the apex and the handle is correctly placed, can with the greatest ease be directed where required. A brief examination would satisfy one regarding some of the above necessary qualifications, and a test fire would show whether or not the extinguisher could put out a fire, but this would be no guarantee that the extinguisher would be equally efficient years hence and in the hands of an inexperienced person. The only guarantee which can be accepted with absolute confidence is the actual use of the fire extinguisher after it has been hanging up filled for years and then used by one without instruction. Any firm which makes a claim that its appliance will not deteriorate should be able to produce such evidence from their customers.

As fires give no warning, and have been known to occur on the same premises within a few hours interval, a system of fire protection which is always ready is essential. Therefore it follows that a fire extinguisher must be capable of being easily and quickly refilled, and spare refills should always be at hand. In selecting an appliance it is advisable to give preference to the one that carries with it a continuous system, under the terms of which refills are supplied free after each actual outbreak of fire, appliances are periodically inspected and advice given by experts when desired, provided the above-mentioned qualifications are also included.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

NO science and no art has made more marked progress in modern times than the science and art of surgery. This improvement has synchronised with the striking improvement in the instruments and appliances on which, generally speaking, the success of all serious surgical operations is to a large degree dependent. While it is true that the perfection of the implement he wields will not make good a lack of skill on the part of the operator, it is equally true that a faulty instrument may stultify the ability of the most skilful. The work of the maker of surgical instruments and appliances plays a part of vital importance in the work of those who use them, and in their manufacture a knowledge is necessary of the exact purposes they are designed to serve. In number they have greatly increased—for instance, in dentistry all teeth were formerly extracted with one and the same forceps, now a different one is made and in use for different teeth. Operations that were never attempted before have necessitated the making of new instruments, or new forms of old ones.

Surgery having become a science before medicine proper was anything better or more than a superstition, the industry of the manufacture of its necessary tools is one of the most ancient in the history of civilisation. In the oldest Egyptian temples and the oldest of Egyptian obelisks proofs have been found that implements were made for incisions, scarifications and other surgical purposes most likely including amputations, long anterior to the date of the Ebers papyrus—3500 B.C. Lancets, tweezers, uterine specula, catheters, iron rods for cautery, and means for the removal of some forms of cataract, all dating back to the earliest Egyptian times, are to be inspected in a number of museums in various countries. By practitioners in ancient India who probably derived their surgical knowledge from the Greeks, no fewer than 127 instruments, chiefly for cutting and cauterizing, are known to have been used. In Greece surgery had reached a high stage of development before Hippocrates placed medicine on a more rational foundation than it had occupied before his time—in fact, certain modern appliances, such as splints and scientific bandages, appear to have been originally of Hippocrates' invention. The Romans and other ancients adopted all known surgical means and aids. Rome's conquering armies were accompanied by practitioners well equipped with them.

Excavated at Pompeii, there are preserved in Naples about 300 implements of about 60 different kinds—hollow probes (straight, curved and hooked), needles, specula, vaginae, catheters, pincers, cauteries, bistouries, lancets, scissors, etc. Mostly these are made of bronze, but many of the cutting ones are of iron.

The most important characteristic of the appliances and instruments of the surgeon of to-day, from the operating table—itsself a wonder of constructional ingenuity—to dressings and

sponges, is that everything is either aseptic or antiseptic—a fact for which the gratitude of humanity is due to Lord Lister (born 1827)—the pioneer in the only surgical advance worth much notice since the time of Ambroise Pare (1510-1590). Lister's first employment of carbolic paste as a dressing has been followed by the use of sponges as well as outside dressings of sundry preparations of absorbent wool (wool which having been freed from grease, readily absorbs moisture). Nothing merely ornamental or in the way of embellishment is now allowed on any implements, which must all lend themselves to rapid and thorough cleansing.

The discovery of radium, the recognition of the bacteriological properties of the electric light, and the therapeutic use of the forces of electricity have led to the manufacture of various ingenious mechanical appliances. Among these may be mentioned the cystoscope, a long narrow tube, shaped and curved somewhat on the lines of a catheter. At one end are a minute glow lamp and reflector and a small window, its other end is fitted with a lens and connected by a switch with a main current. Other instances are the Filsen lamp and the galvanic cautery—a series of minute points of platinum, with a suitable trigger.

Besides the multitude of instruments and appliances by which operations are effected there are those designed to relieve and cure without the risks and pains of the operation they may make unnecessary. Such dangers and sufferings, in cases of any importance, there must always be. Both are matters of degree but both are inevitable. As regards the latter, there is mental distress in anticipation that no anæsthetic can deaden, and some physical pain subsequently. Then, again, there are appliances for use in cases the nature of which puts an operation out of consideration—such for instance, as those of many cases of hernia, or rupture, for which a truss is worn.

It is a noticeable and, in view of the very large number of men, women and children who, from various causes, are afflicted with hernia, a noteworthy feature of the truss that the ordinary instrument remains to-day in principle and very much in make what it was hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago—which by no means indicates the impossibility of improvement. As a matter of fact, of quite recent years an article to supersede the old form has been manufactured for which radical and very distinct advantages are claimed.

That the superiority of British-made surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and appliances is appreciated abroad is proved by the existence of an export trade with the Continent and countries far more distant. The latest available returns show that instruments during 1921 were exported to the value of £160,181, and appliances, including trusses and artificial limbs but excluding artificial eyes, to the value of £180,719. These figures are considerably below those for the previous year.

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British Guiana	7, Croal Street,		Georgetown
New South Wales.	301 George Street,		Sydney
New Zealand	256, Lambton Quay,		Wellington S
Singapore.	Purmea House,	Kampong Bahru	Road
Canary Isles	Jesus Nazareno 4	Santa Cruz	Feneriffe
Holland.	Singel No 25	Amsterdam	&c, &c

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LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

By J. R. RIDDELL, Principal, London School of Printing.

LETTERPRESS printing the Craft which turned the darkness of the Middle Ages into light and secured the intellectual achievements of the past, and also furnished a sure guarantee of the future is the art of obtaining impressions from relief surfaces such as type and engraved blocks.

It is claimed that the earliest attempts at printing were made in China before the Christian era. It is known that printing from engraved blocks and movable characters was practised in the Celestial Kingdom in the eleventh century when a smith named Pi Shing made movable types, but the large number of characters in the Chinese alphabet made the invention practically useless. Books printed from blocks were published in China and Korea as early as 922; these are said to be still in existence. In the British Museum there is a copy of a Chinese Encyclopedia printed from movable types in the year 1837.

There is no actual certainty of the date of the invention of printing from movable types but it is assumed it took place about 1440. Certain Letters of Indulgence are the first known documents to have been printed by this method. These were issued from a press at Mainz and bear the date 1454.

The first book printed in English was *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye* partly printed at Bruges about 1477 by William Caxton the first English printer who set up his Press at Westminster in 1476.

The art of producing metal types is a very exacting one calling for great accuracy and skill not only in the designing of the letters and cutting of the punches but also in the casting of the individual letters. The unit of type measurement is the *point* which is equal to $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pica em, or the sixth of an inch. The height of type is 9.18 in. or approximately the diameter of a shilling. Founts of type which are of varying weights and sizes are supplied to the printer in recognised proportions of characters, i.e. signs and spaces and are based on the number of A's in the fount.

In the actual production of letterpress printing there are two main operations the setting up of the type by the compositor and the printing of the type on the sheet of paper by the pressman or machine manager.

COMPOSING

In hand composition the compositor stands in front of a frame on which is placed a tray called a *case*. This is divided into a number of compartments or boxes of varying sizes each of which contains either a number of one particular letter of the alphabet or punctuation marks signs figures spaces &c. These letters are picked up from the case by the compositor with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and placed in a metal tool called a *composing stick* held in the left hand and from which the letters in the form of lines are taken and placed upon a long shallow tray with flanges called a *galley*. The spaces shaped like type but somewhat shorter are placed between words. The lines of movable type are ultimately made up into pages of a book of a particular size and placed inside a steel frame called a *chase* and the type locked up—the made portable by means of a system of wedges making the form of type suitable for setting from a machine.

Between the setting up of type and the actual printing there are several important operations to be performed such as reading—a most responsible task—the reader's position usually being held by a man of wide learning and practical experience. There are also the making and re-*lining* of the readers and authors' corrections, and finally the arranging or *imposing* of the pages in such a way that when the sheet is printed on both sides and folded the pages will fall in proper sequence and with correct margins.

After the number of copies required have been printed the type is distributed—i.e. each letter or space is put back into its respective box by the compositor so that the type may be used over again. In this work great care has to be exercised to prevent the letters getting into the wrong boxes or as the printer would say *losing* the case.

We live in a mechanical age and mechanical science has made great advances in connection with Printing during the past 50 years. In setting up solid matter such as newspapers and books composing machines are used to a large extent. Of these there are various styles which can be divided into two classes, those which cast a solid line of type called a *slug* and those which produce as in hand composition a line made up of separate letters.

The compositor on the composing machine is called an *operator*. He manipulates a keyboard similar in

appearance to that of a typewriter the keys of which when depressed set certain mechanism into operation, ultimately producing lines of type spaced and ready for printing either in solid lines as with the *Lino*type or in *ter*type or in single letters as produced by the *Monotype*.

MACHINE PRINTING

When the forms of type and illustrations have been sent to press a large amount of work and skill is demanded of the pressman or machine manager before the results are obtained which enable even a novice to recognise that the book or the piece of printed matter he is handling is an example of good craftsmanship. There is an indefinable charm about a well-printed page. Hours, and sometimes days of what is called *making ready* may be spent on the machine to produce an even clear solid and sharp impression from the forms. Particularly is this the case when printing illustrations. The printer has to adjust the weight of pressure to suit the different tones in the plate so that the tone values of the original design will be retained throughout the printing of a large edition. This is done by cutting out on sheets of paper the parts which print too heavily and patching up those which require to print solidly by the use of papers of varying thicknesses and pasting them together forming what is called an *overlay*. This is fixed on the platen or cylinder of the machine in such a way that it corresponds exactly with the forms and the impression is made. This work requires a high order of intelligence and skill and much experience.

When the make ready is completed the machine is set to suit the job. Ink suitable for the work is placed in an adjustable trough called a *duct*, which is regulated by means of screws so that an even and sufficient supply of ink is automatically maintained and carried to the forme by means of a system of rollers throughout the run of the job which may last for a day or even for weeks. On an average something like 9,000 sheets of a school book will be printed in a day but during the printing great care has to be exercised and a sharp look-out kept for letters breaking off or for something (such as a space between words which should not print) working up and spoiling the appearance of the work.

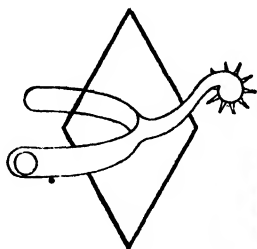
There are many kinds of printing machines too numerous to mention, varying from those which give a flat impression such as the hand press and platen machines to the large cylinders and rotaries which produce books and daily newspapers. The various styles of machines are capable of printing anything from a few hundred up to about 500,000 copies per hour.

BLOCK MAKING

A reference as to how illustrations are obtained may not be considered out of place in this tabloid article. The artist's drawing, photograph or design is photographed by a particular process (sometimes through a screen representing a number of minute dots which can be seen if a print from a half-tone block is closely examined). The process negative is then photographically printed on to a sensitised piece of metal which when developed is subjected to the action of certain acids which etch or eat away the metal not protected by the photographic image. After varying degrees of etching the image is left standing in relief providing a surface from which the letterpress printer can print. These relief blocks when mounted on wood to bring them to type height are placed in a forme and printed at the same time as type.

Blocks for printing in colours are made very much in the same way but instead of employing one negative there are three each representative of one of the fundamental colours—scientifically designed and from these negatives blocks are made. Each block is printed in a different one of the three primary colours—yellow red and blue—and when the colours are printed on top of each other a reproduction of the colour tones approximating those in the original painting is obtained.

Printing is acknowledged to be one of the most important of our national industries. It is estimated that some 8,000 firms in the United Kingdom have invested over £30,000,000 in the business which gives employment to some 300,000 workers. Further it is the art which has educated the world and as a career for young men it provides considerable scope in its future development. There are great opportunities for men of education coupled with technical knowledge to become leaders who will influence the public to a fuller realisation of the commercial value of good printing, whether it be for newspapers, books or the larger and probably most important section—commercial job printing.



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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H P STEVENS, M.A., FIC

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres derived chiefly from wood esparto, rags and straw recently even sawdust has been utilised, (2) soda lime and bleach ing powder for the purification of the fibres (3) resin, glue gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper (4) loading materials such as china clay chalk gypsum, etc. to cheapen and render the paper opaque (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal tar dyes the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water

Rags which once supplied the bulk of the paper-makers raw material are now used for high grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials

Wood pulp is of two varieties—mechanical wood pulp and 'chemical' wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood grown to pulp in a stream of water the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements. Wet mechanical pulp comes mostly from Norway—although Canada now runs the latter close-bleached chemical pulp mostly from Norway and unbleached from Sweden. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Imports have shown a considerable increase but even at the end of 1922 had not regained pre-war figures.

Rags are largely imported. The present figures show a decrease in value as with other raw materials

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1920 1921 and 1922

Description	1920 Tons.	1921 Tons.
Mechanical Wood Pulp	588 989	572 051
Chemical Wood Pulp	155 220	218 777
Esparto	162 839	73 434
Rags	12 406	9 149
Other Materials	6 682	1 466
Totals	1,275,802	874 797

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term 'paper' must be held to include not only printing writing and wrapping papers but also paste board, cardboard mill board, straw boards and many specialities

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds such as news and wrapping papers while Germany's exports of paper to this country such as packings wrappings tissues and coated for 1922 are double those for 1921, and the value over 50 per cent. more

During 1922 both imports and exports show large increases in quantity. During 1921 the reverse is the case

Figures for 1923 are not yet available

The following figures give the quantity and value of

the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years—

		IMPORTS			
		1920	1921	1922	1923
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
647 363	339 128	553 584	30 522,181	11 601 308	12 374 275

Two thirds of these quantities and one third of these values are accounted for by straw boards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. The feature of the 1922 imports is the recovery in quantities to the 1920 figure although the value is little altered. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table—

		EXPORTS			
		1920	1921	1922	1923
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
117 622	73 249	122,751	12 817 869	7 706 444	6 737 289

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production—

Paper—	United Kingdom Quantity Tons	Value £
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes	124 250	3 085 000
Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc	438,050	5 590 000
Packing and Wrapping Paper: Biscuits etc	181 860	1 943 000
Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings)	24 050	848 000
Pasteboard Cardboard and Millboard	44 950	563 000
Other Sorts	23 200	700 000
Paper Bags	25 500	487 000
	864 550	

All other Products—Recorded by Value only	119,000
Total Value	13,328,000

		1922	1920	1921	1922
		Tons.	£	£	£
565,460	9 188 704	4 358,965	3,224 462		
380 164	31,399 435	5 382,468	5 612,948		
171 375	3 179 948	588,803	859 476		
10 763	428 062	281 800	300 638		
9 403	189 757	33 662	42 223		
1 110 165	39 278,906	13,835 598	19 808,977		

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers Association. The following figures give the annual pre war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles—

	Tons.
News all grades	877 900
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp	254 800
Printing mostly from Grass (Esparto)	148 300
Brown Papers and Specialities	228,900
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20 800
	1 029 600
Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc	62 400
Total quantity	1 092,000

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Amsterdam, Birkenhead and New York - - -	Padang Macassa and Java	With transhipment to	All Ports, Dutch East Indies
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Singapore - - - - -	Western Australia	Via	Java

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In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations with great strength of capital which control the principal ocean routes (see page 961)

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1860. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838 in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1903 the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,164 vessels, at 695,074 gross tons, exclusive of 971 ships (363,038 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 6,335,373 tons and sail 2,830,865 tons

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus

FIRST STEAMBOAT'S PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES

1707 Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle wheel steamboat

1736 Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat

1769 James Watt invented a double acting side lever engine

1783 Marquess of Jouffly made experiments in France

1785 James Ramsey, in America propelled a boat with steam through a stern pipe

1785 Robert Fitch in America propelled a boat with canoe paddles fixed to a moving beam

1787 Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machines

1788 Miller, with Synington produced a double hull stern wheel steamboat

1803 Charlotte Dundas, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Synington

1804 Phoenix, screw boat designed by Stephens in New York, first steamer to make a sea voyage

1807 Clermont first passenger steamer continuously employed built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812 Comet first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe, built by Miller in Scotland

1818 Rob Roy, first sea trading steamer in the world built at Glasgow

1819 Savannah, first auxiliary steamer paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic, built in New York.

1821 Aaron Manby first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron

1823 City of Dublin Steam Packet Co was established

1824 General Steam Navigation Co was established at London

1824 George Thompson & Co (Aberdeen Line) were established

1825 Enterprise made the first steam passage to India

1825 William Foxwell, pioneer steamer of the P & O S.N. Co

1830. I. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool

1832 Elmhurst, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger

1834 Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established

1835 F. Green & Co established at London

1836 Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste

1837 Francis B. Ogden first successful screw tugboat fitted with Ericsson's propeller

1838 Archimedes made the Dover Calais passage under two hours fitted with Smith's propeller

1838 R. F. Stockton, built for a tugboat fitted with Ericsson's propeller sailed to America

first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic first screw steamer used in America

1839 Thames, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co

1839 George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow

1840 Britannia, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line

1840 Chile pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co

1845 Great Britain first iron screw steamer precursor of modern Atlantic steamer

1845 Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Ltd (Wilson Line) established at Hull

1847 Pacific Mail Steamship Co established in America

1849 Houlder Brothers & Co established at London

1850 Bullard, King & Co (Natal Line) established at London

1850 Messageries Maritimes de France established

1850 Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool

1851 Teber, first steamer of the Bibby Line established 1851 at Liverpool

1852 Forerunner, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co

1853 Union Steamship Co was established (now Union Castle Line)

1853 Borussia, first steamer of the Hamburg American Packet Co established 1847

1854 Canadian, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1850

1854 Donaldson Bros established at Glasgow

1854 British India Steam Navigation Co was established

1855 Tempest, first steamer Anchor Line

1857 Waldeman first steamer of J. T. Kennie, Son & Co (Aberdeen Line)

1858 Bremen, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856

1858 Great Eastern launched into the Thames, Jan. 31, commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858 British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool

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Owners or Lines	Head Office	Owners or Lines	Head Office
<i>Not less than 100,000 tons each</i>			
American Line	New York	Osaka Mercantile Co Ltd	Osaka
American Hawaiian S S Co	San Francisco.	Ostasiatisk Kompagni	Copenhagen
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros), Ltd	Glasgow	Pacific Steam Nav Co	Iverpool
Anglo American Oil Co Ltd	London	Pan American Petroleum Transp	Los Angeles
Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co, Ltd	London	P & O Steam Nav Co	London
Armement Deppe	Antwerp	Pickands Mather & Co	Cleveland Ohio
Atlantic Gulf W Indies S S Line	New York	Pittsburgh S S Co	Duluth Minn
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd	London	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	London
British India Steam N Co, Ltd	London	Rijs Wm, & Sons	Rotterdam
British Tanker Co Ltd	London	Shaw Savill & Albion Co, Ltd	London
Brookbank F & J, Ltd	Iverpool	Smith S W R., & Sons	Cardiff
Brothers, Dan	Gothenburg.	Soc Gen de Transports	Marseilles
CanadianGovt Mercht Mar Ltd	Toronto	Soc Nazionale di Nav	Genoa
Canada S S Lines, Ltd	Montreal	Sota y Aznar	Hilbao
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd	London	Southern Pacific Co	New York
Carlson G	Gothenburg	Standard Oil Co (New Jersey)	New York
Cayzer Irvine & Co Ltd (Cian)	London	Standard Oil Co (California)	San Francisco
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	Standard Trans Co	New York
China Nav Co, Ltd The	London.	Stinnes A G Hugo	Hamburg
Commonwealth & Dom Line, Ltd	London	Submarine Boat Corp	Port Newark
Commonwealth Government Line	London	Tomlinson G A	Duluth Minn
Cie Générale Transatlantique	Paris	Uyoo Kisen K K	Yokohama.
Compania Transatlantica	Cadiz.	United Fruit Co Inc	Boston.
Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav	Trieste	United States Steel Products Co	New York.
Cunard S S Co	Iverpool	Union Castle Mail S S Co, Ltd	London
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco	Union S S Co of New Zealand	London
Eagle Oil Transport Co Ltd	Liverpool	Van Nieuvelt, Goudreau & Co	Rotterdam
Elder, Dempsey & Co Ltd	Liverpool	Verenigde Nederland	The Hague
Ellerman & Bucknall S S Co, Ltd	Liverpool	Weir Andrew & Co	London
Ellerman Lines, Ltd	Liverpool	Western Marine & Salvage Co Inc	Virginia.
Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd	Hull	Wilhelmsen Wilhelm	Christiania.
Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London		
Forenede Dampskibes Selskab	Copenhagen	<i>Under 100,000 tons but not less than 50,000 tons each</i>	
Furness, Wither & Co Ltd	London	Asiatic Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London
Great Lakes S S Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Atlantic Transport, Ltd	London
Gulf Refining Co, Inc	New York	Bibby Bros & Co	Iverpool
Hain Edward, & Son	St Ives	Boland & Cornelius	Buffalo
Hamburg Amerika	Hamburg	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	Cleveland Ohio
Hamburg Sudamerika	Hamburg	Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav "Vapeur	Paris
Hanna M A, & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Cie. Transmediterranea	Batcelona
"Hansa Deutsche	Bremen	Dalglish, R. S. Ltd	Newcastle
Harrison, J & J	Iverpool	Davies & Newman Ltd.	London
Holt A, & Co	Iverpool.	Deutsch Australische	Hamburg
Houlder Bros & Co, Ltd	London.	Donaldson Bros, Ltd	Glasgow
Hutchinson & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Elders & Fyffes Ltd	London
Indo China S Nav Co, Ltd	Hong Kong	Embricos, M	London.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co, Ltd	Kobe	Friscon, H	Stockholm
Kokusai Kisen K K	Kobé	Grangesborg Oxelöund	Stockholm
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam	Great Lakes Transit Corp	Buffalo
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam	Grace, W B, & Co	New York
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam	Hogarth H & Sons	Glasgow
Lampert & Holt, Ltd	Liverpool	Houston R P & Co	Iverpool.
Leyland F & Co, Ltd	Liverpool	Java China Japan Lijn	Amsterdam
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro	Mallory, C D, & Co Inc	New York
Lloyd Mediterranean	Genoa.	Matson Nav Co Inc	San Francisco
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc Anon	Antwerp	Metcalf, Herbert	Gothenburg.
Lloyd Sabaud	Genoa	Mitsui Bu san Kaisha, Ltd	Tokio
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste	Norske Amerikalijne	Christiania
Luckenbach S S Co, Inc	New York.	Ore Steamship Corp	New York.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.	Panama Rail Road Co Inc	New York
Nav Générale Italiana	Genoa	Roland Linie	Bremen
Nav Libera Triestina	Trieste	"Roma Soc di Nav	Rome
"Nederland Line	Amsterdam	Russian Steam Nav & Trading Co	Marseilles
Nederlandsch Amerikanisch	Rotterdam	Soc Maritime Aux de Transporte	Nantes
New Zealand Shipping Co Ltd	London	Soc Nat. d'Affrètements	Paris
Nippon Yusen K K	Tokio	Standard Trans Co, Ltd	Hong Kong
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen.	Strick, F Co & Co, Ltd	London
Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Ltd	Liverpool	United American Lines Inc	New York.
Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London.		

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[1906]

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

Line	Funnel	Flag
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes, white star in centre
American	Black with white band	White with blue eagle
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor
Atlantic Transport	Red with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes with stars
Bibby	Pink black top	Red
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue A in black on a white diamond
Blue Star Line	Buff black top and blue star	Red burgee five pointed blue star
Booth	Black	White red diagonal cross B in centre
British & African	Black	Blue burgee white cross
British India	Black with two white stripes	White burgee with red diagonal
Bucknall	Black three white diamonds	Blue B S I in three white diamonds
Bullard, King & Co	Buff black top, mauve band	Red, white St George's Cross, initials in centre
Canadian Govt Merchant Marine Ltd	Buff, black top	Blue thin red cross over broad white cross
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars
Cie Gén Trans que	Red with black top	White red ball name of Co in red
Compania Transatlantica	Black	Blue, white ball
Cunard	Red black top	Red in centre lion holding globe
City	Buff black top, white band	Red initials S S and blue pennant initials J R E
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee red St George's Cross crown in centre
Ellerman	Buff black top, white band	Blue pennant J R E in white
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue F in white
Gen Steam Nav Co	Black	White 1834 under globe in centre, initials in corner
Houlder	Black white Maltese Cross on red band	Red, white Maltese Cross
Lampert & Holt	Blue black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (I & H in black) between two red stripes
Leyland	Pink black tops	Red
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White, red at corners letters M M
Nederland	Buff black top	White blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N)
Netherlands American	Buff white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones
New Zealand S Co	Buff	White red St George's Cross initials in squares, red, white and blue pennant above
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White, two red horizontal stripes
Orient S N Co	Yellow	White, blue cross crown in centre
Pacific Steam Nav Co	Buff	White blue St George's Cross crown in centre red initials in squares
P & O	Black	Square divided diagonally into red white blue and yellow quarters
Prince	Black one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales feathers	Red burgee Prince of Wales Feathers in centre
Red Star	Black white band	White burgee one red star
Rotterdam Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground, blue square (R I. white) in centre
R Mail S P Co	Buff	White red diagonal cross and gold crown
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff, black top	Red cross on white square one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union Castle	Red black top	Blue red diagonal cross superimposed white cross.
White Star	Buff, black top	Red burgee, five pointed star
William	Red, black top -- --	White pennant, red ball.

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HURUNUI	9,243	WHAKATANE	7,055
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THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30 1923) and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards

Abbreviations: Br = British Bra = Brazil Den = Denmark Fr = French Ger = German, Hol = Netherlands ItL = Italian Jap = Japan Nor = Norway Swe = Sweden U S = United States, δ = Turbines ** = Twin screws, *** = Triple screws, **** = Quadruple screws N R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer	Flag	DIMENSIONS					Owner & of Lines
		Gross Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)	
Adriatic **	Br	24,541	709	75	58	18	1906 White Star
Agamemnon ** (ex Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	U S	19,361	684	72	40	20 1/2	1908 U S Shipping Board
Albania **	Br	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920 Cunard
Albert Ballin **	Ger	22,000	608	79	51	N R.	1922 Hamburg American
Almazora **	Br	15,531	570	67	33	17	1914 Royal Mail
America **	U S	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905 U S Shipping Board
American Legion **		13,736	516	72	27	17	1920 "
Andania **	Br	13,950	520	65	30	15 1/2	1922 Cunard
Andes **		13,680	570	67	33	17	1913 Royal Mail
André Lobon **	Fr	13,682	508	61	45	14 1/2	1913 Messageries Maritimes
Antonia **	Br	13,867	519	65	39	15 1/2	1921 Cunard
Antonio Delfino **	Ger	13,522	499	64	38	N R.	1921 Hamburg Sud America
Aquiltania ****	Br	45,647	868	87	49	24 1/2	1914 Cunard
Arahk ** (ex Berlin)		16,786	590	69	38	17	1908 White Star
Aramis **	Fr	13,800	541	65	44	N R.	1922 Messageries Maritimes
Arcadian **	Br	12,002	520	62	32	16 1/2	1908 Royal Mail
Argyllshire **	"	12,097	526	61	33	14	1911 Scottish Shire Line Ltd
Arlanza ****	"	14,930	570	65	33	17	1912 Royal Mail
Armada Castle **	"	12,973	570	64	39	17 1/2	1903 Union Castle
Armagh **	"	12,266	530	63	39	16	1917 Union S S Co of N Zealand
Arundel Castle **	"	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921 Union Castle
Aescania **	"	13,050	519	65	43	N R.	1923 Cunard
Athenia **	"	13,465	526	66	38	15 1/2	1923 Anchor Donaldson Ltd
Athanic **	"	12,366	500	63	45	13 1/2	1901 White Star
Ausonia **	"	13,912	520	65	39	15 1/2	1921 Cunard
Ballarut **	"	13,033	519	64	37	14 1/2	1921 P & O
Balmoral Castle **	"	13,361	570	64	38	17 1/2	1910 Union Castle
Balranald **	"	13,039	519	64	39	14 1/2	1922 P & O
Baltic **	"	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904 White Star
Baradine **	"	13,144	519	64	37	14 1/2	1921 P & O
Barrabool **	"	13,148	529	64	37	14 1/2	1922 "
Belgenland ****	"	27,132	670	76	44	17 1/2	1917 International Nav Co Ltd
Bendigo **	"	13,039	519	64	37	14 1/2	1922 P & O
Berengaria **** (ex Imperator)	U S	52,226	883	98	57	23 1/2	1912 Cunard
Bethore **	"	14,899	550	72	43	N R.	1922 Ore Steamship Co
Cadillac	Br	12,074	530	66	33	N R.	1917 Anglo American Oil Co Ltd
California **	"	17,000	550	70	38	N R.	1923 Anchor
Cameronia **	"	16,365	552	70	38	16 1/2	1920 "
Canopic **	"	12,268	578	59	35	16	1900 White Star
Cap Norte **	Ger	13,615	499	64	38	N R.	1922 Hamburg Sud America
Cap Polonio ****	"	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914 "
Caracciolo **	Ital	25,000				18	1922 Nav General Italiana
Carmania ****	Br	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905 Cunard
Caronia **	"	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905 "
Cedric **	"	21,073	680	75	44	17	1903 White Star
Celtic **	"	21,026	680	75	44	17	1901 "
Ceramic **	"	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913 "
Chilore **	U S	13,638	560	72	40	N R.	1923 Ore Steamship Co
City of Los Angeles **	"	12,642	560	62	35	14 1/2	1899 U S Shipping Board
Columbus **	Ger	35,000	750	83	48	N R.	1922 Norddeutscher Lloyd
Conte Rosso **	Ital	18,017	570	74	35	N R.	1922 Lloyd Sabaudo
Conte Verde **	"	18,383	570	74	35	N R.	1923 "
Corinthic **	Br	12,367	500	63	45	13	1902 White Star
Cretic **	"	13,518	522	66	38	16	1902 "
Cuba **	Fr	12,200	476	66	38	N R.	1922 Cie Genl Transatlantique
Deutschland **	Ger	22,200	608	79	51	N R.	1922 Hamburg American
Diogenes **	Br	12,321	500	62	39	15	1922 G Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric **	"	16,600	575	67	41	16	1922 White Star



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Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions				Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
		Gross Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth		
Dulio ****	Itl	22,000	601	73	50	18 1/2	Nav Gen Italiana
Edinburgh Castle **	Br	13,330	570	64	38	17 1/2	Union Castle
Empress of Asia ****	"	16,900	570	68	42	19	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Empress of Australia **	"	15,861	589	75	41	17	"
Empress of Britain **	"	15,857	548	65	36	18 1/2	"
Empress of Canada ****	"	15,517	607	77	42	20	"
Empress of France ****	"	18,357	571	75	41	19	Allan
Empress of Russia ****	"	16,810	570	68	42	20	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Empress of Scotland ** (ex Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	"	15,037	577	77	50	17 1/2	"
Esperance Bay **	"	13,853	530	68	39	15	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Euripides ****	"	14,947	550	67	44	15	G Thompson & Co Ltd
Finland **	U S	12,222	550	80	38	N R	International Merc Mar Co
France ****	Fr	13,666	589	75	48	24	Cie Gen Transatlantique
Francia ****	Br	20,000	601	73	40	16 1/2	Cunard
G Harriett Smith **	"	15,371	550	78	44	N R	International Petroleum Co
Gelia **	Hol	13,868	541	65	35	16	Holland Lloyd
George Washington **	U S	13,788	599	78	50	18	U S Shipping Board
Gulio Cesare ****	Itl	11,657	602	76	46	20 1/2	Nav Gen Italiana
Hansa ** (ex Viet Luise)	Ger	16,376	660	67	40	15 1/2	Hamburg American
Hobsons Bay **	Br	13,837	530	68	39	15	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Homeric **	"	14,356	751	83	48	18 1/2	White Star
Ionic **	"	12,352	500	63	45	13	"
Jervis Bay **	"	13,839	530	66	39	15	Commonwealth Govt Australia
John D Archbold **	U S	14,054	570	75	42	N R	Standard Oil Co, N Jersey
Kenilworth Castle **	Br	12,975	570	64	38	17 1/2	Union Castle
King Alexander **	"	15,746	588	65	46	15	Byron S S Co Ltd
Kronland **	U S	12,241	560	60	38	N R	International Merc Marine Co
Kungsholm **	Swe	12,528	550	64	34	15	Sveige Nord Amerika
Laoonia ****	Br	19,680	601	73	42	17	Cunard
Lafayette ****	Fr	12,220	546	64	34	18 1/2	Cie Gen Transatlantique
Lapland **	Br	12,565	635	70	37	17	International Nav Co, Ltd
Largo Bay **	"	13,851	530	68	39	15	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Lebore ****	U S	13,638	560	78	40	N R	Ore Steamship Co
Leviathan **** (ex Vaterland)	Fr	59,957	907	100	58	22	U S Shipping Board
Letitia ****	Fr	14,654	579	64	36	20	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
Majestic **** (ex Bismarck)	Br	56,551	915	100	58	26	White Star
Malaja **	"	20,700	600	73	48	17	P & O
Manchuria **	U S	13,639	600	65	31	16	Atlantic Trans Co W Virginia
Massilia ****	Fr	15,147	574	64	40	20	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
Mauritania ****	Br	30,696	762	88	57	27	Cunard
Medic **	"	12,222	550	63	39	13	White Star
Megantic **	"	14,878	550	67	41	17	"
Melita ****	"	14,000	520	67	41	16 1/2	Canadian Pacific Ry Co Ltd
Metagama **	"	12,420	500	64	37	16	"
Minnedosa ****	"	14,000	520	67	41	16 1/2	"
Minnehaha ****	U S	17,281	620	66	47	16	Atlantic Trans Co, W Virginia
Minnewaska ****	Br	20,000	600	80	49	N R	Atlantic Trans Co
Moldavia ****	"	16,277	552	71	38	16	P & O
Mongolia ****	"	16,365	551	72	38	16	"
Mongolia **	U S	13,639	600	65	31	16	Atlantic Trans Co W Virginia
Montcalm ****	Br	16,418	549	70	40	17	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Montclare ****	"	16,314	549	70	40	17	"
Montlaurier **	"	17,282	590	68	38	17 1/2	"
Montrose ****	"	16,402	548	70	40	17	"
Mooltan **	"	20,700	600	73	48	17	P & O
Moreton Bay ****	"	12,850	530	68	39	15	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Mount Vernon **	U S	18,372	685	72	40	20 1/2	U S Shipping Board
Naldora **	Br	15,993	580	67	44	18 1/2	P & O
Nansemound **	U S	13,322	550	64	30	12	U S Shipping Board
Narkunda **	Br	16,227	581	60	27	18 1/2	P & O
Nestor **	"	14,547	563	68	31	14	Ocean S S Co, Ltd
Niagara ****	"	13,415	524	66	34	18	Union S S Co of N Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol	17,149	600	68	35	16	Holland Amerika
Northumberland ****	Br	12,160	530	63	31	16	Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd.
Ohio **	"	18,940	590	72	37	18	Royal Mail

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Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (knots)	
Olympic ****	Br	46,439	852	92	59	23	1911 White Star
Orama ****	"	20,000	632	75	33	N R.	1923 Orient Steam Nav Co
Orbita ****	"	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915 Royal Mail
Orca ****	"	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918 " "
Orduna ****	"	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914 Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd
Ormonde ****	"	14,853	520	66	40	18	1917 " "
Ormuz **	"	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914 " "
Oropesa ****	"	14,072	530	66	41	14½	1920 Pacific Steam Navigation Co
Oroya ****	"	12,257	525	62	32	14	1921 " "
Orsova **	"	12,036	530	63	34	18	1909 Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd
Orvieto **	"	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909 " "
Osterley **	"	12,129	535	63	34	18	1909 " "
Pan America **	U S	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921 U S Shipping Board
Paris ****	Fr	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921 Cie Génl Transatlantique
Paul Lecat **	"	12,989	510	61	42	14½	1911 Messageries Maritimes
Persic **	Bi	12,221	550	63	39	13	1899 White Star
Pesaro ** (ex Moltke)	Itl	12,335	525	62	35	15½	1901 Italian Govt
Pittsburgh ****	Dr	16,322	575	67	41	16	1922 International Nav Co, Ltd
Portbos **	Fr	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914 Messageries Maritimes
President Buchanan **	U S	18,072	599	68	48	13½	1907 U S Shipping Board
" Cleveland ****	"	12,123	527	72	36	17	1921 " "
" Grant ****	"	12,129	527	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Harding ****	"	12,187	526	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Jackson ****	"	12,124	527	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Jefferson ****	"	12,174	526	72	37	17	1920 " "
" Lincoln ****	"	12,187	526	72	37	17	1921 " "
" McKinley ****	"	12,127	526	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Madison ****	"	12,187	526	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Pierce ****	"	12,123	527	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Roosevelt ****	"	12,187	526	72	37	17	1922 " "
" B Taft ****	"	12,123	527	72	37	17	1921 " "
" Wilson ****	"	12,127	526	72	37	17	1921 " "
Presidente Wilson **	Itl	12,578	477	60	43	18	1912 Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav
Regina ****	Gr	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918 F Leyland & Co, Ltd
Reliance **** (ex Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U S	16,798	592	72	39	16½	1920 United American Lines Inc
Resolute **** (ex William Oswald)	"	17,258	596	72	40	16½	1920 " " "
Rijnland **	Hol	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901 Holland Amerika.
Rochambeau ****	Fr	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911 Cie Génl Transatlantique
Rotorua **	Br	12,184	526	61	33	14	1912 Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd.
Rotterdam **	Hol	12,149	550	77	43	17	1908 Holland Amerika
Runic **	Br	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900 White Star
Samarra ****	"	19,602	601	73	40	17	1921 Cunard
San Fabian ****	"	13,031	530	69	42	N R.	1922 Eagle Oil Transport Co Ltd
San Felix ****	"	13,037	530	69	42	N R.	1921 " "
San Fernando ****	"	13,056	530	69	42	N R.	1919 " "
San Florentino ****	"	12,842	530	68	42	N R.	1919 " "
San Gaspar ****	"	12,910	530	68	42	N R.	1921 " "
San Guido ****	"	12,915	530	68	42	N R.	1922 " "
San Gregorio ****	"	12,093	527	66	33	N R.	1913 " "
San Jeonimo ****	"	12,028	525	66	33	N R.	1914 " "
San Lorenzo ****	"	12,097	527	66	42	N R.	1914 " "
San Melito ****	"	12,286	530	66	33	N R.	1914 " "
San Nazaio ****	"	12,029	525	66	41	N R.	1914 " "
Saranac ****	"	12,070	530	66	42	N R.	1918 Anglo American Oil Co, Ltd
Saxon **	"	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900 Union Castle
Saxonia **	"	12,197	580	64	38	16	1900 " (unard).
Scandinavian **	"	12,116	550	59	43	15	1898 Allan
Scythia ****	"	19,730	600	73	40	17	1920 Cunard
Shinyo Maru ****	Jap	13,039	558	61	35	17	1911 Fuyo Kisen K K
Sophocles ****	Br	12,361	501	63	39	15	1922 G Thompson & Co, Ltd.
Southern Cross ****	U S	13,789	510	72	27	17	1920 U S Shipping Board.
Stavangerfjord ****	Nor	12,977	532	64	29	16	1918 Norske Amerika
Stockholm **	Swe	12,835	547	62	34	15	1900 Sverige Nord Amerika.
Suevio **	Br	12,853	550	63	39	13	1901 White Star
Suffron **	Fr	12,622	525	62	35	15	1901 Cie Génl Transatlantique

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions			Speed (Knots)	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Taiyo Maru** (ex Capitanisterre)	Jap	14,457	560	65	31	15	1911	Toyo Kisen K K
Tenyo Maru***		13,402	558	61	35	17	1908	
Transylvania***	Br	17,250	550	70	42	N R	1903	Anchor
Tuscania***		16,991	552	70	38	16 1/2	1902	
Tyrrhenia***	"	16,843	552	70	38	17	1902	Cunard
Ulysses**	"	14,686	553	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S N Co
Vandyck***		13,233	510	64	39	15	1901	Lampart & Holt Ltd
Veendam***	Hol	15,450	550	67	41	15	1902	Holland America
Volendam***	"	15,434	550	67	32	15	1902	"
Voltaire**	Bi	13,500	510	64	30	N R	1902	Lampart & Holt, Ltd
Von Steuben**	U S	14,901	637	66	39	21 1/2	1901	U S Shipping Board
Walmer (Castle)**	Br	12,546	570	64	38	17 1/2	1902	Union (Castle)
Western World***	U S	13,712	517	72	41	17	1901	U S Shipping Board
William Rockefeller**		14,054	554	75	43	N R	1901	Standard Oil Co of New Jersey
Winsor Castle***	Bi	18,967	632	72	41	18	1902	Union (Castle)

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES

Haidrick 481,021 cubic feet (Houlder) *Princess* 473,686 cubic feet *Baronesa*, 473,481 cubic feet *Duquesa*, 470,157 cubic feet *Maiquesa* 464,622 cubic feet *Canonesa* 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines) *Naiwa*, 447,000 cubic feet *Natia*, 447,000 cubic feet *Nagara*, 440,000 cubic feet (R M S P Meat Transports, Ltd) *Argyllshire* 428,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30 1923, 875 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus of these 134 had each insulated chambers with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet 40 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet, and 173 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet

LARGEST SHIPMENTS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL

Majestic, 565 1/2 tons (White Star) *Berengaria* 522 1/2 tons (Cunard) *Olympic* 46,439 tons (White Star) *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,666 tons (Cunard) *Empress of Scotland*, 25,037 tons *Empress of Australia* 21,861 tons *Empress of Canada* 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac Ry Co) *Minnesota* 20,000 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co of W Virginia) *Orana* 20,000 tons (Orient Steam Nav Co) There were on June 30 1923, 3,013 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,690 were over 5,000 tons, and 174 under 1,000 tons each Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk—1,018 steamers and 134 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk

FASTEST OCEAN GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS

In order of Speed—*Mauretania*, *Majestic*, *Aquitania*, *France*, *Berengaria*, *Olympic*, *Mecklenburg*, *Oranje Nassau*, *Prinses Juliana*, *Wahine*, *Paris*, *Leviathan*, *Von Steuben*, *La Savoie*, *Esperia*, *Princess Patricia*, *Giulio Cesare*, *Agamemnon*, *Mount Vernon*, *Nairana*, *Maori*, *Loongana*, *Empress of Asia*, *Empress of Canada*, *Empress of Russia*, *Lutetia*, *Massilia*, *Charles Roux*

FASTEST SHORT TRIP STEAMERS

In order of Speed—*Paris*, *Versailles*, *Anglia*, *Hibernia*, *Cambria*, *Scotia*, *Newhaven*, *Rouen*, *Munster*, *Ulster*, *Viking*, *Blarney*, *Maid of Orleans*, *H B Alexander*, *St Andrew*, *St David*, *St Patrick*, *Dieppe*, *Manxman*, *Brighton*, *Mona's Isle*, *Snaefell*, *Empress*, *Engadine*, *Invicta*, *Riviera*, *Victoria*, all not under 22 knots

LARGEST SAILING SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

Owners.	Ships	Tonnage (Gross tons)	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship	Tonnage	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co	28*	125,000	Copenhagen	Peru	6,919	Ow'n 7 Steamers
Glen Line	14*	103,000	London	Glenogle	9,512	Ow'n 3 Steamers
Crowell & Thurlow	54	84,000	Boston	Jen Flood Kruger	1,838	Ow'n 6 Steamers.
Bélot, G	34	83,000	Nantes	Champfigny	3,112	Ow'n 3 Steamers.
Reading Co	80	71,000	Philadelphia	Cumru	1,780	Ow'n 11 Steamers.
Cie Francaise d'Armement	18	69,000	Paris	Dunkerque	3,202	Ow'n 7 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	23	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Ow'n 6 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelsson	11*	43,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	
Stray S O & Co	28	38,000	Christianssand	Songvand	3,494	Ow'n 5 Steamers
Pendleton Bros, Inc	20	37,000	New York	Marsala	2,422	Ow'n 6 Steamers
Southern Trans, Inc	30	36,000	Philadelphia	Tenas	2,212	Ow'n 7 Steamers
Nelson (Charles) Co, Inc	23	34,000	San Francisco	Daylight	3,756	Ow'n 6 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD

In order of Size—Leviathan Majestic Berengaria, Olympic Aquitania, Columbus, Paris, Homeric, Mauretania, Empress of Scotland (Aracelo Heigeland, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic George Washington France Deutschland Duilio Albert Ballin Empress of Australia Gullio Cesare, Empress of Canada, America, Cedric, Celtic, Maloja Mooltan Cap Polonio, Pianconia, Minnewaska, Orana Seydlitz, Aronia Laconia, Samaria, Carmania Agamemnon, Arundel Castle Windsor Castle, Ohio Lapland Ceramie Conte Verde Mount Vernon, Empress of France, President Buchanan, Conte Rosso Montclair, Minnekahda, Resolute, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, California, Luscania, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia Reliance, Arabic, Doric, Regina, Montcalm, Montrose Mongolia Hansa, Cameronia Pittsburgh Montclare, Moldavia, Tyrrhena, Narkunda, Oica, all 16,000 tons and above

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS

Name	Output 1911 & 1912 (Tons)
Harland & Wolff, Ltd	Belfast 182,980
Swan Hunter	Wallasey 161,352
Armstrong Whitworth	Newcastle 153,079
Palmer's	Jarrow 134,275
Workman, Clark	Belfast 104,733
Wm Beardmore	Dalmuir 91,245
Barclay Curle	Whiteinch 89,268
Vickers, Ltd	Barrow 85,662
Furness Shipbuilding Co	Haverton Hill 84,522
John Brown	Clydebank 72,170
W Gray & Co	W Hartlepool 70,151
Lithgows	Port Glasgow 63,787
Sir J Laing & Sons	Sunderland 60,906
Scott's	Greenock 57,359
R & W Hawthorne	Leith 52,165
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead 47,660
Caledon	Dundee 41,698
Wm Doxford	Sunderland 38,289
Fairfield	Govan 36,866
Wm Denny	Dumbarton 34,591
Forth	Alloa 26,596
J L Thompson	Sunderland 27,930
J Readhead	South Shields 27,841
Robt Duncan	Port Glasgow 27,000

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDER

Name	Output 1911 & 1912 (Horse Power)
Harland & Wolff	Belfast 125,800
Richardsons, West, & Barth	Middlesbrough and Sunderland 111,220
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead 94,480
N E Marine Eng Co	Wallasey and Sunderland 88,055
J G Kincaid	Greenock 80,150
Palmer's	Jarrow 79,600
Denny & Bros	Dumbarton 78,200
Wm Beardmore	Dalmuir 73,750
Wallasey Slipway	Wallasey 70,600
Paisley	Wallasey 66,005
Workman, Clark	Belfast 64,650
Vickers	Barrow 58,350
Swan, Hunter	Wallasey 58,125
Central Mar, Eng	W Hartlepool 53,650
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch 52,250
Scott's	Greenock 51,000
D Rowan & Co	Glasgow 50,600

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE

Days	Time
1862 Under 9 from Q town Scotia 3 87 1/2	
1869 8 , , City of Brussels 3 08 1/2	
1882 7 , , Alaska 6 40 0	
1889 6 , , City of Paris 10 65 9	
1894 5 1/2 , , Lucania 12,950	
1897 , 6 , , Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse 14 34 9	
1903 , 5 1/2 , , Herby Deutschland 16 50 4	
1909 4 1/2 10h 41m from Q town Mauretania 30 69 6	

PROGRESS IN LENGTH

Feet	Tons
1838 1st to exceed 200	Great Western 1,340
1845 , , 300	Great Britain 2,084
1858 , , 600	Great Eastern 18,918
1871 , , 400	Oceanic (1) 3,807
1871 , , 500	Servia 7,392
1881 , , 600	Campania 12,959
1893 , , 685	Oceanic (2) 17,247
1899 , , 709	Baltic 23,824
1904 , , 762	Mauretania 30,696
1907 , , 823	Olympic 46,439
1911 , , 882	Berengaria 52,250
1912 , , 915 X 100 X 58 feet	Majestic 56,551

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES

Aberdeen Line Geo Thompson & Co Ltd 7, Billiter Sq, E C 3	Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St, E C 3
African Steam Ship Co, 23, Billiter St E C 3	Bennett S S Co, Ltd, 109, Fenchurch St, F C 3
American Line 1 Cockspur St, S W 1 and 38, Leadenhall St, E C 3	Bethell, Gwyn & Co, 22, Billiter St, E C 3
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros) Ltd, 16, Gracechurch St, E C 3	Bibby Bros & Co, 10 & 11 Minching Lane F C 3
Anchor Brookbank Line Agents, Alex Howden & Co, 50 Lime St, E C 3	Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd, 2, Fenchurch Avenue F C 3
Anglo American Oil Co, Ltd 36, Queen Anne's Gate Westminster, S W 1	Blue Funnel Line Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd, 8, Billiter Sq, E C 3
Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co, Ltd, St. Helen's Court Leadenhall St, E C 3	Blue Star Line (1902) Ltd, Holland House, Bury St, E C 3
Asiatic S Nav Co, Ltd., 45, St Mary Axe, E C 3	Booth Line The Booth Steamship Co, Ltd., 11 Adelphi Terrace, W C 2
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St, E C 3	Bowring, J T, & Co., Ltd., Leadenhall Street, E C 3

- British & Irish S P Co, Ltd, 1, Seething Lane, E.C. 3
 British India S Nav Co, Ltd, 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
 British Tanker Co, Ltd., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2
 Cairns, Noble & Co, Ltd, 38, Great St Helen's, E.C. 3
 Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd, 17-19, Cockspur St., S.W. 1
 Canadian Pacific Ry Co, Head European Office, 62-64, Charing Cross, S.W. 1
 Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd, 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1
 China Nav Co, 8, Billiter St., E.C. 3
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 Clan Line Steamers, Ltd, Cayzer, Irvine & Co, Ltd, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3
 Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd, 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3
 Commonwealth & Government Line, Australia House Strand W.C. 2
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 Compagnie Transatlantique Agents, Wainwright Bros & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3
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 Davies & Newman, 3, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3
 Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3
 Eagle Oil Transport, Ltd, 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2
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 Mellraith McEacharns Line Proprietary, Ltd, Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C. 3
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 Mogul Line Gellatly Hankey & Co, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3
 Nederland Line Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co, 115-117, Cannon St., E.C. 4
 Nelson, H & W, Ltd, 98, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3
 New Zealand Shipping Co, 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3
 Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd, Anderson, Green & Co, Ltd, Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3, Branches, 14, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and Australia House, Strand
 Pacific Mail S S Co, Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co, 49, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
 Pacific Steam Nav Co, The, Royal Mail House, E.C. 3
 P & O S Nav Co, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3
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 Prince Line, 12, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
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Index to Advertisements.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS — PAGE

Moore, J. C. & T. 1

BANKING —

Anglo Egyptian Bank, Limited	1032
Anglo-South American Bank, Limited <i>Front v</i>	
Bank of Adelaide	1032
Bank of Australasia	1033
Bank of Bermuda	1034
Bank of New Zealand	1033
British Bank of South America, Limited	1034
British Trade Corporation	1034
Brown, Shipley & Co	1035
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	1035
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	1036
English, Scottish and Australian Bank	1036
Farmers Loan and Trust Company	1037
Imperial Bank of India	1038
London and River Plate Bank Limited	1039
London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd	1038
National Bank of Australasia Limited	1039
National Bank of India, Limited	1040
National Bank of New Zealand, Limited	1041
Queensland National Bank, Limited	1040
Royal Bank of Scotland	1042
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited	1043
Union Bank of Australia, Limited	1042
Williams Deacons Bank Limited	1044
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited	1044

CARPET BEATERS —

London and Provincial Cleaning Co., Ltd 1079

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, LONDON —

Gabbitts, Ihming & Co 978

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c —

"Arethusa" Training Ship	1066
Bainardo's Homes	1067
Battersea General Hospital	1068
Cancer Hospital	1070
Church Extension Association	1068
Church Missionary Society	1069
Colonial and Continental Church Society	1068
Dogs Home, The	1069
East London Hospital for Children	1068
Evelina Hospital	1070
General Lying in Hospital	1071
Girls' Friendly Society	1070
Gordon Boys' Home	1071
Guy's Hospital	1071
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	1072
London City Mission	1072
London Fever Hospital	1072
London Lock Hospital and Home	1072
National Benevolent Institution	1073
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	1073
Orphan Working School	1074
Prince of Wales's General Hospital	1073
Queen Charlotte's Lying in Hospital	1074
Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb	1073

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.—cont

Royal Blind Pension Society	1075
Royal Female Orphanage	1075
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables	1076
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	1075
Royal Surgical Aid Society	1076
Shaftesbury Homes	1066
Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children	1077
Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances	1077
St George's Hospital	1076
University College Hospital	1077

INSURANCE —

Alliance Assurance Company Limited	1045
Australian Mutual Provident Society	1047
Britannic Assurance Company Limited	1040
Canada Life Assurance Company	1050
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society	1051
Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd	1078
Equity and Law Life Assurance Society	1052
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited	1051
Guarantee Society	1054
Guardian Assurance Company Limited	1053
Legal and General Life Assurance Society	1055
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co	1054
London and Manchester Assurance Co	1054
London Assurance	1056
London Life Association Limited	1057
Maine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society	1058
Metropolitan Life Assurance Society	1058
National Provident Institution	1059
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd	1059
Pearl Life Assurance Co., Limited	1061
Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited	1061
Profits and Income Insurance Co. Limited	1063
Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., Ltd	1060
Prudential Assurance Company, Limited	1060
Royal Exchange Assurance	1061
Royal Insurance Company Limited	1062
Salvation Army Assurance Society Ltd	1063
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	1062
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society	1063
Scottish Provident Institution	<i>Front III</i>
Scottish Widows Fund	<i>Front II</i>
State Assurance Company Limited	<i>Front II</i>
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	1065
Warden Insurance Company, Limited	1064
Westminster Fire Office	1064
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited	1066

INVESTMENTS —

Church of England Temp. Permanent Building Society	1045
General Reversionary and Invest Co Ltd	1046
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd	1046
Mutual Loan Fund Association, Limited	1047
Portman Building Society	1047

PUBLICATIONS —		PAGE	MISCELLANEOUS—continued	PAGE
Potter J D (Admiralty Charts)		968	Bill, W Irish Cloths	<i>Front iv</i>
Stanford, E. Limited		xx	Brooks Appliance Co, Ltd	953
Ward Lock & Co, Limited		xxviii	Chaucery Lane Safe Deposit	975
Whitaker, J., & Sons, Limited		v	Clarkson's, Opticians	xxvi
Whitaker's Peerage		v	Clowes Wm, & Sons, Ltd., Printers	955
Wilson, Rfingham		1049	Collis Browne's Chlorodyne	xii
PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS		976	Enderby & Stoney Stanton Granite Co, Ltd Quarrying	935
SHIPPING —			Gradwell, W, & Co, Ltd	927
Atlantic Transport Line		980	Harland & Wolff, Ltd, Ship Builders	923
Bibby Line		980	Humber, Ltd	xiv
Blue Funnel Line		958	Huntley & Palmers Ltd, Biscuits	947
Elder Dempster & Co		963	International Compositions Co, Ltd	925
Natal Line of Steamers		962	Locke Blackett & Co, Ltd Lead	931
New Zealand Shipping Company Limited		964	Minimax, Ltd., Fire Extinguisher Manufacturers	951
P & O and British India		966	North British Rubber Co, Ltd.	xvi
Shaw Savill and Albion Co, Limited		964	<i>Observer The</i>	xxiii
SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION —			Robinson, Peter, Ltd	xxii
Blackheath—Christ's College (Boys)	979		Rowney George, & Co Pencils	xxvi
Charing Cross—Medical School	966		Royal Sovereign Pencil Co, Ltd, Pencil Manufacturers	949
Highgate—King's House School	979		Spicers Ltd, Paper Makers	x
Honor Oak—Royal Navy School (Boys)	980		Sutton & Sons Seeds	943
London, W C—St George's College (Boys an Girls)	979		Towrood, E, & Sons, Paper	957
Swiss Cottage—Folle Française	960		Ulster Woollen Co, Ltd	937
SCHOOLS, PROVINCIAL SECTION 980-1004			Walker, J, & Co, Ltd, Stationery and Diaries	xxiv
MISCELLANEOUS —			Welch, Margetson & Co, Ltd	941
Æolian Co Ltd Pianoforte Manufacturers	945		Whitcross Co, Ltd, Steel Wire Ropes	929
Balstone Cooke & Co Ltd Velveteens	939		VACUUM & WINDOW CLEANING —	
Belfast Ropework Co, Ltd	933		London & Provincial Cleaning Co, Ltd	1079

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"WHITAKER'S" ADVERTISEMENT SECTIONS

BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES	pages 921 to 957
SHIPPING SECTION	pages 958 to 972
WHITAKER'S SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES	pages 976 to 1004
WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE	pages 1005 to 1031
BANKING SECTION	pages 1032 to 1045
INSURANCE SECTION	pages 1045 to 1066
HOSPITAL AND CHARITIES SECTION	pages 1066 to 1077

Whitaker's List of Schools

INDEX.

SCOTLAND		PAGE	FOR THE BLIND		PAGE
Bridge of Allan	The Beacon	G 984	Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	1004
Dollar	Dollar Academy	B & G 988			
Edinburgh	Dr ghorn Castle Sch	B 988			
Edinburgh	Strathearn College	G 988			
Kilmacollm	St Columba's School	G 993			
Torryburn	Craigflower	B 1001			
NORTH WALES			PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES		
Colwyn Bay	Penrhys College	G 988	Bedford		982
Colwyn Bay	Dinglewood	B 988	Birmingham		983
Llandudno	Ian y Bryn	B 988	Liverpool		994
Rhyl	Lowther College	G 988			
Ruthin	Ruthin School	B 997			
St Asaph	Oriel House	B 998			
LONDON			SEASIDE, SOUTH		
Blackheath	Christ's College	B 979	Bexhill	Holmwood	B 982
Charing Cross	Medical School	980	Bexhill	Wincely House School	G 982
Highgate, N	King's House School	979	Bexhill	Romanoff	G 982
Honor Oak	Royal Savoy School	B 980	Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	G 982
London W C	St. George's College	B & G 979	Bournemouth	Veth Hall School	G 983
Swiss Cottage N W	Ecole Francaise	980	Brighton	Knowle Hall High Sch	G 983
TRAINING COLLEGES FOR OFFICERS MERCHANT SERVICE			Brighton	Jussex Hall	G 984
Greenhithe	H M S Worcester	1000	Brighton	Gilton House	G 984
PRIVATE TUTORS			Brighton	Westcombe	G 984
Cookham	The Vicarage	B 987	Brighton	The Downs	G 984
Folkestone	Penfilian House	B 990	Brixham	Hillside College	G 985
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS			Eastbourne	St Bedes	B 989
Ross	Bradley Court, Mitcheldean	997	Eastbourne	Cholmeley House	B 989
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St Leonards	St Paul's House	978	Eastbourne	Alfro	B 989
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF			Eastbourne	Granville House	G 989
Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	983	Folkestone	The Gran-ge	B 990
MEDICAL SCHOOL			Folkestone	Penfilian House	B 990
London	Charing Cross Hospital	980	Folkestone	The Downs	G 990
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS			Hastings	Ravenshoe	G 991
Bath	Peterhouse School	981	Milford-on-Sea	Ellaland	B & G 994
Broadstairs	Alexandra House Sch	985	Plymouth	Radford House	G 996
Dollar, N B	Dollar Acad my	988	St Leonards	Winchester House	G 997
Keawick	Storms School	991	St Leonards	Somerville House	G 997
Milford-on-Sea	Ellaland	994	St Leonards	St. Leonards Collegiate School	B 997
Newton Abbot	Springfield	995	St Leonards	St. Paul's	B & G 978
Seaton	St. Michael's	993	Seaford	Newlands	B. 998
Swanley	St. David's	1000	Seaford	Lexden House	B 998
Windsor	St. David's	1004	Seaford	The Downs School	G 998
			Seaton	St Michael's	B & G 998
			Seaview	Fairlawn	B 999
			Shanklin	Upper Chine	G 999
			Swanage	Hill Crest School	B 1000
			Torquay	Beverley Lodge	G 1000
			Torquay	Lauriston Hall	G 1000
			Weymouth	Westbourne School	G 1008
			Worthing	Sompting Abbots	B 1004
			Worthing	Church House School	G 1004

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OR
ABROAD**

To enable the Firm to advise efficiently it is necessary that full particulars should be given, especially as to the age of the Pupil, previous education, and present standard of attainments, special subjects of study, locality, whether a large or small establishment is preferred, and the fees it is intended to pay.

The Firm also can assist in procuring the services of Private Tutors and Governesses, Resident, Travelling, Non Resident or Visiting, of whom they always have a large number on their List.

Transfers of and Partnerships in Boys' and Girls' Schools are also negotiated. Masters, Tutors, and Governesses seeking Posts can have a Prospectus on application, free of charge.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.**SCHOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD, NERVOUS,
AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS**

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS

Expert health and educational treatment. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, &c. There is a kindergarten department. Particulars from—

MRS MEIKLEJON,

St Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards on Sea

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST			PAGE	INLAND, SOUTH			PAGE
Ilfracombe	Hereford House	G	993	Ashford	Fairview	G	990
Weston s. Mare	Lewisham School	B	1003	Ashford	High School	G	980
Weston s. Mare	Clarence School	B	1003	Beckenham	The Abbey School	B	981
Weston s. Mare	Sylvester House Sch.	B	1003	Canterbury	St. Helen's School	G	986
Weston s. Mare	Athelstan	G	1003	Chichester	Prebendal School	B	987
				Chichester	Summersdale Lodge	B	987
				Chichester	The Warren	B	987
				Haywards Heath	Beechmount	B	991
				Rocheater	King's School	B	996
				Sevensoaks	Toys Hill Farm	G	999
				Swanley	St David's	B & G	1000
				Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B	1001
				Westerham	The Hill School	G	1002
SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST				INLAND, WEST.			
Birchington	Birchington House	B	983	Bath	Victoria College	B	981
Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B	986	Bath	St Christopher's	B	981
Broadstairs	Alexander House Sch.	B & G	985	Bath	Kingwell School	B	981
Broadstairs	Port Regis	B	985	Bath	Peterhouse	B & G	981
Broadstairs	St Edwards	B	985	Bath	Brandon House	B	986
Deal	Guelph House School	G	987	Bath	Glenmore	G	986
Herne Bay	Horne Bay College	B	992	Cheltenham	Tibberton Court	B	990
Walmer	Upton School	B	1001	Cheltenham	St Cuthbert's	B	995
Westgate	Westgate House	G	1002	Gloucester	The School	B	995
Westgate	Worcester Park Sch.	B	1002	Gloucester	Thornbank	G	995
Westgate	Observatory House Sch.	B	1002	Malvern	Ellerslie	G	995
Westgate	Chandene	G	1002	Malvern	Newton College	B	995
Westgate	Stammore	G	1002	Newton Abbot	Springfield	B & G	995
				Ross	Palmerston House Sch.	G	997
				Ross	Bradley Court, Mitchell	B	997
					Dean	B	997
					Kingland Grange	B	999
					West Buckland School	B	999
					Taunton School	B	1000
					Wellington School	B	1001
SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.							
Olacton	St. Monica's School	G	987	Shrewsbury			
Hunstanton	Glebe House	B	982	South Molton			
Hunstanton	Lydgate House	B	982	Taunton			
Hunstanton	St. Edmund's School	G	982	Wellington			
Scarborough	St. Martin's College	G	986				
SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST							
Blackpool	High School for Girls	G	984				
Hoylake	Kingamead School	B	992				
Liverpool	College, Huyton	G	994				
Liverpool	Physical Training College	G	994				

INLAND, NEAR LONDON			INLAND, MIDLANDS		
		PAGE			PAGE
Bedford	St Mary's Abbey	G 982	Kidderminster	Blakebrook	B. 993
Bedford	Physical Training Coll	G 982	Warwick	Warwick School	B. 1001
Bedford	The Modern School	B 982	Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	B 1004
Buckhurst Hill	Girls School	G 985			
Cambridge	Manor House School	G 986			
Chislehurst	Bickley Hall	B 986			
Cookham	The Vicarage	B 987			
Farnham	Clare Park School	G 989			
Greenhithe	Nautical Training Coll	B 1000			
Haslemere	Fernden	B 991			
Hindhead	Iwizzletwig	G 992			
Maidenhead	United Services Coll	B 994			
Sutton	Homefield School	B 999			
Watford	Shirley House School	B 1001			
Weybridge	Heath House	G 1003			
INLAND, MIDLANDS			INLAND, NORTH-WEST		
Birmingham	Anstey Physical Train		Keswick	Storms School	B & G 993
	ing College	G 983	Windermere	St Anne's High Sch	G 1004
Buxton	Puxton School	B 986	Windermere	Annisgarth	B & G 1004
Frodsham	The Close	G 990			

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES METROPOLITAN SECTION.

ST. GEORGES COLLEGE, Red Lion Square, W C 1

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

Founded by the late Mr W BRAGINTON, M A F R C

A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Business Life Day and Evening Classes for Civil Service Examinations and for Secretarial Work for Women and Girls Correspondence Classes for all Male and Female Civil Service Examinations

For Prospectus and List of Successes address—

MISS BRAGINTON, M A., ST GEORGES COLLEGE RED LION SQUARE W C 1

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Black heath is a fine healthy and invigorating district, enhanced by the proximity of Greenwich Park and the Royal Observatory situated therein

BOYS. CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Principal ARTHUR C WIRE B A F R G S

Assisted by High'y Qualified Staff

Old-established, High class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen

Provides first-class education on Public School lines, prepares boys and students, English and Foreign for Universities, Army Navy Preliminary Professional Examinations, Commerce, &c

College overlooks extensive heath well equipped every way 5 acres ground Chapel Laboratory Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop Sports, Magazine

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils. Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal.

HIGHGATE, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"A northern residential suburb of London, 4 1/4 miles N N W of King's Cross District is noted for its pure bracing air, open spaces facilities for shopping, recreation and cheap inter-communication by tube tram, and omnibus

KING'S HOUSE SCHOOL

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - Miss LEAR

Premises—Consist of 3 houses Large, airy classrooms.

Aim—to provide a thorough and general education, and to develop to fullest extent any particular talents the pupils possess

Preparation for the School Leaving Certificate and for the Universities

Modern Languages, Music and Art special features

Iennis. Cricket Hockey Net Ball.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees—25-30 guineas per term.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ON EQUAL TERMS

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram Tube, and Bus

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

Low Inclusive Fees

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

W J FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, W C 2.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

London a remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, 6 miles from London Bridge

BOYS (Established 1886)

ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL

Governors—

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy

Warden—The Hon Sir W H GOSCHEN

Headmaster - COLIN M H CAMPBELL

Premises—Healthily situated in Colyton Road within easy distance of all parts of London 25 acres of grounds and playing fields

The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education. Choral Scholarships are awarded Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range.

Boarding Fee — £75 per annum

Tuition Fee — £24 per annum

SWISS COTTAGE, N.W.

Owing to its proximity to Hampstead Heath, which is one of the finest and largest open spaces in London, it enjoys a fine record for salubrity The death rate and infantile mortality are the lowest in London

ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE.

Mlle AURORE LAUXEROIS, B S, C A P

Thorough preparation for all public examinations in French Success assured to serious students Postal and Oral Tuition Public Lectures Special classes for Adults wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of French

Special courses in Conversational French comprising the Rules of Spoken French, and the use of French tenses of verbs in conversation and composition

Private Tuition

15, CROSSFIELD ROAD,

ETON AVENUE,

SWISS COTTAGE, N W 3

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ASHFORD

(Kent) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, Southern Railway About 200 feet above sea level. The suburb consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing Drainage modern, water-supply pure and constant Open-air swimming bath. General and zymotic death rates low " Golf, 19 holes. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L L A

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High class Modern Education Individual Care Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well being of the girls.

Entire charge taken

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling

Fees Moderate and inclusive

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Mrs. EDWARDS, B A (Lond)
Miss BRAKE, A C P, O H L.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings — Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation Charming old world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 30 acres in extent Gymnasium *Ann.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing

Fees — 25 to 28 guineas per term

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Bath City and County Borough Health resort, Somerset Pop 68,662. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe. Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate where sheltered similar to southern marine climates where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1922)—2,405 hours. Water supply, pure and abundant springs. Bath stands alone in Great Britain as a City of considerable size, and much reputation, the beginnings of which have been determined by the existence of Thermal Springs. Traditions assert that the first discovery of the Spring and acquaintance with their healing virtues were made in primitive times before the advent of the Romans — Vide *Climate and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland* [See p. 100* for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS.

* Founded 1844.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

ALEX W CUNINGHAME

(Sometime Senior Master, The King's School Gloucester)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
ON PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES

Preparation for all Examinations

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

CRICKET, SWIMMING, SHOOTING,
GAMES

Entire charge of Pupils from India

Illustrated Prospectus on application

BOYS AND GIRLS

PETERHOUSE.

BATH

EDUCATIVE HOME FOR CHILDREN
WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD

Children under 12 years of age are received to be trained in gentle and courteous habits and to be taught to follow earnestly all that is worthy of pursuit in work and in play

Prospectus and References may be obtained from Miss NORRIS, "Tula, Newbridge Hill, Bath, England

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. S E & C Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death rate testifies to the healthiness of the district

BOYS.

(Founded 1866)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY)

Headmaster - W SALTER, M A

Classical Honours, *Merton College, Oxford*

Aim — To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of

Fees — 35 to 40 guineas per term

BOYS

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S,

NEAR BATH, SOMERSET

(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL)

Principal—W VERNON PECK, M A. (Oxon.),
M E A C (Ciren)

Premises.—On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing fields, 16 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick wing

Work — High Standard without over pressure. Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

Games — Cricket, Football, Golf Tennis, Fives, Athletic Sports. Scout Troop

Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs Peck (4 years hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons

Fees — £120 to £135 per annum

BOYS

KINGWELL SCHOOL.

(9 miles from Bath 10 miles from Bristol)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVYPrincipal { C G ROACH, B A. (Oxon.)
F A. LAOE, B A. (Camab.)

Premises — A family mansion in beautiful healthy country district in own estate of 240 acres affording a combination of home and school life

All round training and instruction necessary for entrance to Public Schools

Physical Development, Swedish Drill and Games

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees — 125 guineas per annum

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire situated in the valley of the Wharfe almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water supply 12½ miles from Leeds

BOYS

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE STRANGE

Principal - { E W STOKOE M A
C W DEAN, M APREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Delicate Boys receive special attention

Premises.—High position dry soil, extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent

Cricket and Football Field Tennis Courts

Large open-air Swimming Bath Air Rifle

Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Bedford on the Ouse L M & S Railway Drainage modern Water supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds River side Promenade more than a mile in length Two Open air Swimming Baths Noted for its educational advantages, numerous good Private Schools Soil, gravel and clay Climate, mild very healthy General and zymotic death rates very low Bedford a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports outdoor pastimes and indoor amusements
[See p 1007 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS**THE MODERN SCHOOL**

(One of the well known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS)

Headmaster, R W LIDDLE, M A (Cantab)

Buildings, erected in 1837 have since been enlarged, and Laboratories Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added

Curriculum, on most modern lines fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 20 acres Rowing Swimming Officers Training Corps

Tuition fee — £4 per term

Non County Boy — £6 13s 4d per term

Boarding fee — £23 6s 8d per term

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD

Principal - Miss STANSFELD

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy Physiology and Hygiene GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Dancing

Students must be at least 18 years of age

Fees — £165 per annum

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road Bedford

GIRLS ST. MARY'S ABBEY.**FINISHING HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG**

LADIES OVER 16

The Abbey is a beautifully decorated house standing in 2 acres of old world garden

Curriculum — Theoretical and Practical Housewifery, Cooking Laundry Dressmaking and Plain Needlework, Sick Nursing Hygiene, Sport, Dancing, etc Domestic Science a speciality

Organised educational excursions to London and other places of interest in England and abroad

For Illustrated Prospectus and Terms, apply
PRINCIPAL

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex) The Medical Officer of Health writes —

The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea bathing is excellent Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anemia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children Golf links, 18 holes Pop 20 363.

[See p 1008 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS HOLMWOOD SCHOOL

Situation — On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings — Excellent. Laboratories, and recreation Automatic disinfectors fire escapes Dormitories Cubicles Bathrooms Dark Room for Photography Gymnasium, Laboratory

Grounds — Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education — Efficient preparation for Professions higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy *Modern Languages* taught conversationally

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A F BRYAN, B A and Inter Sci London.

GIRLS**WINCEBY HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS ROAD BEXHILL**

Principal Miss WILSON

Miss WINIFRED WILSON

Assisted by fully qualified staff

Premises — Detached in own grounds on edge of open country, but near sea

Curriculum — Adapted to meet requirements for Oxford and Cambridge Locals Drawing and Music special features

Great attention paid to Physical and Mental welfare of pupils

Girl Guides, Cricket Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees — £35 40 per term

GIRLS**ROMANOFF**

(Bexhill-on Sea)

Principal - Miss E NURSE

Assisted by fully qualified staff and Lady Matron
Premises — Detached, on high ground, and playing field

Ann — Sound modern education, with advantages of home life, and careful training of individual character Pupils may be prepared for Cambridge Locals, Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. and Royal Drawing Society

Individual attention Health first consideration Hockey Tennis. Net Ball

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees — From 30 guineas per term.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 35 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation. Pop 13,469."

GIRLS

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS

Headmistress, Miss G M ROSSITER, B A

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees — Day Pupils, £4 4s, £5 5s Boarders, £20 extra.

BIRCHINGTON.

(East) One of the finest resorts in North Kentish coast, 3 1/2 m. W of Margate. Elevated position, soft sand and marl good bathing climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop 3,503. Southern Rly.

BOYS BIRCHINGTON HOUSE

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal — S G WEST, B A

(Wadhwa Coll., Ozon)

Premises — Detached in extensive grounds close to the sea. Playing fields.

Curriculum — Based on requirements of common Entrance Examinations to Public Schools. Great attention is given to development of character. Individual attention.

Games supervised by Principal, an old county cricketer and footballer.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees — 120-150 guineas per annum.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands is a most progressive and interesting city noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

ANSTEY PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

BEDDINGTON

Miss Anstey

Principals — (Bergman Osterberg Diploma)
Mrs I Bridgman

Vice-Principal — (Bergman Osterberg Diploma)
Miss E Rowe, B A

Ling's Swedish System

Complete Training for Teachers Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.

Prospectus on application.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as aesthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere."

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. The public gardens are very extensive and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet and tennis. Sunshine (1925) 1,709 hours. Southern Rly L & N E Rly, and L M & S Rly Pop 91,770.

[See p 1008 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth

(Removed from Eaton Rise Baking)

Principals — Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres close to moors and pine woods and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

GIRLS

NETHERHALL SCHOOL,

POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH WEST

(Miss M M STEVENS,

Principals } B A (Lond)

(Miss G H STEVENS)

Home and Finishing School situated near Cliffs and sands.

First class education, with special facilities for Music Art and Languages.

Individual attention and special care of health.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and

Colonial Pupils.

Pleasant Garden for Tennis and Net ball.

Bathing under Supervision.

Fees — From £26 to £36 per term.

KNOLE HALL HIGH SCHOOL.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS

Principal — Miss FAIRBROTHER

Premises — Two houses on high ground within a few minutes of the sea. Pleasant Garden Gymnasium.

Aim — To provide a careful mental, moral and physical training, combining High School methods with individual attention.

Successful preparation for usual examinations. Sea Bathing, Tennis, Hockey Girl Guides.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Inclusive fees — From 120 guineas per annum.

BLACKPOOL

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Beach, firm clean sand Good facilities for safe bathing Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character Pop. 99,640. Sunshine (1922), 2,462 hours

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool well built properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Bridge of Allan has a long standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds L.M. & S. Railway Pop. 3,379.

GIRLS

THE BEACON, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss E DOUGLAS MORTON

Premises picturesquely situated on the hill with south aspect and commanding delightful view of the Trossach Hills Attractive gardens Excellent playing field Gymnasium Laboratory Aim — Development of character Thorough modern education Cultivate special gifts, and give a healthy joy in life

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals English and Scottish University Entrances, and Associated Board of Music

Hockey Cricket Tennis Swimming

Fees — £25 to £30 per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather During 1922 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent in excess of London in the winter months the excess was even more marked being 88 per cent Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer There is an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements

With its two miles its immense promenade its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town Sunshine (1922), 2,746 hours See p. 1009 for HOLIDAY GUIDE

GIRTON HOUSE,

1-3, KINGSWAY, HOVE

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - Mrs BENEY-WILLIS

Assisted by fully qualified staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors

Premises Unrivalled position on sea front in best residential district of Hove

Aim To ensure the basis of all satisfactory education and life conduct and the building of a thoroughly healthy physique

Girl Guides Playing field Swimming

Riding Gymnastics

Entire charge taken

Fees — 18-24 guineas per term.

GIRLS

SUSSEX HALL,

4, SUSSEX SQUARE, BRIGHTON

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Recognised by the Board of Education)

Principal - Miss HALLAM SANDERSON

Thorough education with the comforts of a home

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses

Pupils prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., and Royal Drawing Society's Exams

Entire charge of Colonial pupils

Fees — From £75 p.a. (Juniors) inclusive

Prospectus and references on application

GIRLS. THE DOWNS SCHOOL

PRESTON PARK.

Principals - { Miss WOODHEAD
Miss CLEARE

Assisted by a Fully Qualified Staff

Premises — Healthily situated Within easy reach of the Sea and South Downs

The curriculum is comprehensive, and the educational methods up to date

Pupils prepared for Universities Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations

Gymnastics Outdoor Sports and Swimming in the hands of a qualified mistress

Fees — 25 to 30 guineas per term

GIRLS

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD

Principals - { Miss SALMON
Miss BLACK

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses

Premises — Large detached house in own grounds

Aim — To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. Fees — 30 guineas per term inclusive.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half way between Ramsgate and Margate Aspect S E The town, which is built upon high land on a sub soil of chalk thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year The drainage system is excellent, and the water supply pure and abundant Sunshine (1922) 1,773 hours Pop 15,465 Southern Railway 75 miles from London

[See p 1009 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS. DUMPTON HOUSE

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY)

A S ATHAWES, B A
(Late Teacher Exhibitioner Corpus Christi College Cambridge)

Usual Course Special provision for young and delicate boys Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field Gymnasium Miniature Rifle Range Tennis Court Daily Physical Drill Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Miss and Miss ATHAWES

BOYS

PORT REGIS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

BROADSTAIRS

Principal **G C BFALL, B A**

BOYS AND GIRLS

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea Giving a thoroughly sound Education on Modern lines Individual attention

Separate House for Girls Most careful training Young delicate and backward children receive special attention

Future charge taken of Pupil from about

Fees — From 23 guineas per term

Prospectus, &c on application to the Headmaster, or Headmistress

BOYS

ST EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVAL

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age

Pleasantly situated with pretty grounds attached

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships Close personal and individual attention

Entire charge taken The fees are moderate and inclusive

For prospectus apply Headmaster

BRIXHAM

(Devon) Facing Torbay in elevated position Soil, limestone Air bracing Sunny and mild in winter, prevailing winds West Snow almost unknown Through train service London and Midlands (W Rly) Pop 7,782

GIRLS HILLSIDE COLLEGE,

PARKHAM WOODS

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principals—

Miss N WILKES, I L A

(Hons English History, Latin and Education)

Thorough modern education combined with home life Preparation for all exams Fully certificated staff Careful attention given to health and moral training

Climate especially suited to delicate and colonial children, who receive every care

Terms moderate

Prospectus on application to the Principals

BUCKHURST HILL

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London is a modern residential district in Essex 10½ miles from the Metropolis well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Fipping Forest

GIRLS

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education 1921 The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18 Large and highly qualified Staff Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening Grounds nearly 7 acres Home like holidays for pupils from district

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Buxton is famous for its scenery, baths, &c. in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft above sea level. No where is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply good and soft."

[See p. 1010 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BUXTON SCHOOL

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster **F HARVEY MABLEY, M A**

(1st Class Honours Maths)

F E SCOTT, B A Modern Languages
R G M DAVIES, B A (Cantab) Classics
C W HARDAKER, B Sc Mathematics
R A BENNISON, B Sc Physics
G D BAGNALL, B A History
B J MABIEY General form Master
F J HITCHEN Geography
E L PREONY Music and Singing

Two houses, fitted with central heating and all up to date sanitary appliances newly erected and modernly equipped gymnasium and laboratory 22 acres playing fields *Inclusive Fees*—40 guineas per term Further particulars from **J K HOYLE** Secretary, Buxton School

CAMBRIDGE.

55¹/₂ miles from Liverpool Street L & N E Ry and 1 M & 3 Rly The ancient capital of Cambridgeshire is a fashionable and important residential centre, but principally famous for its celebrated University

[See p. 1010 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL

Principals—

Miss W R FRY, A R C M

Miss G HAZEL FRY Diplômée Degré Supérieur (Honours)

Premises—Situated in one of the highest parts of Cambridge Extensive garden

Teaching—Thorough and systematic, character and ability of each pupil carefully studied so as to obtain best results. Elocution and Modern Languages a special feature Special course for entrants Medical Profession and Pharmaceutical Examinations Music and Art Physical training Organised Games Club Swimming and Riding

Fees—From £30 per term

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall full water supply, low death rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort"

[See p. 1010 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury

(Miss W GERMAN, L T C L)

(First Class Honours R U I)

Principals - (Miss P GERMAN
 (Inter Honours, R. U I)

Premises—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city Electric light Tennis and croquet lawns Paddock

Aim—To provide sound education on modern lines in home like and happy environment Careful moral and physical training

French taught conversationally Music Art Individual attention

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees—24 to 28 guineas per term

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine Bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally are well suited here, whilst acute rheumatism is rare Within a mile of the Borough boundary the Cotswold Hills rise to an altitude of 1,000 ft Pop 48,444. Sun shine (1922), 1,479 hours

[See p. 1011 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr E R GURNEY, B A (Oxford)

Assisted by a first rate Staff of University men

Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy

Situation—Healthiest part, in own grounds Large Playing Field. Electric Light Sanitary certificate renewed annually

All Games Gymnasium (very fine) (a painter's Shop Swimming Boxing Fencing

Special Terms for Sons of Officers

GIRLS GLENMORE.

Principal - **Mrs H G BROWN**

Premises—Situated on the outskirts of the town in own grounds of 2½ acres

Aim—To provide the comforts of a well ordered home consistent with school discipline Close attention given to education and moral training

Curriculum—Includes Religious Knowledge usual English subjects, French, Drawing Nature Study, Class Singing Physical Exercises and Needlework

Preparation for usual examinations

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees—20-25 guineas per term

CHISLEHURST

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides The climate is very healthy the soil chalk and gravel

BOYS BICKLEY HALL

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND

ROYAL NAVY

Principals—

A J FARNFIELD, M A, Queen's College, Cambridge

B S FARNFIELD, B A, Queen's College Cambridge

Situation—300 feet above sea level in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel Cadet Corps, Rifle Range Sanatorium Swimming Bath Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds

Fees—40 guineas per term

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — 'Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 11 hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil, excellent water supply and drainage. Climate very mild. This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex (coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth). The Campanile at the side of the Cathedral is a fifteenth century tower 120 feet in height, the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL

Founded A.D. 1497

Master—Rev Prebendary W F PEARCE M.A.

System of Education—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics. Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18

Arrangements for Boarding under Lady Matron, excellent dormitories, Gymnasium, Drill, Games, etc.—Day Pupils £12. Boarders £55 per annum.

BOYS

SUMMERSDALE LODGE*Principal*—

Capt R P FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon)
(Formerly Scholar of Jesus College)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys

*Entire charge where parents are abroad**Fees*—£30 per term

BOYS

THE WARREN,**SUMMERSDALE, CHICHESTER**

Principal—**R E GORDON-WALKER, B.A.**
(Rugby and Rugby & Coll., Camb.)

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises—Situate on high ground, 1½ miles from Chichester, in own gardens of 3½ acres. Playing field adjoining. Physical Drill and regular games.

Individual attention. Special attention given to backward boys.

The essential idea of the School is to provide a home for boys of parents who are stationed abroad.

*Entire charge taken**Fees*—40-45 guineas per term**CLACTON-ON-SEA.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Face nearly due south is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air is bright, clear and bracing, much brilliant sunshine. Fog very rare and rainfall small. Sunshine (1925) 2,698 hours.

[See p. 1011 for HOLIDAY (TIME)

GIRLS S MONICA'S SCHOOL**Principal**—**MISS WILSON***Assisted by***Miss CHRISTABEL DUTTON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)****Miss NUNN, L.R.A.M.****Miss TOMASSON, B.A. (Mathematics)**

Miss SANDERS Liverpool Training College
Games, Physical Culture and Dancing

Premises—(Close to sea, with tennis lawn and playgrounds)

Aim—To provide an education which will lead to formation of self-reliant character as well as Physical and Intellectual development. Preparation for Oxford locals. Girl Guides. Brownies. Special classes Domestic Science and Home Nursing, for older girls if required.

Fees—28-30 guineas per term**COOKHAM.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records. Population (estimated) 3,685.

BOYS

THE VICARAGE,
COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the

Vicarage

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev Dr BATCHELOR Vicarage Cookham**DEAL.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Aspect east. Climate bracing, dry, breezy. Water supply from chalk wells constant. Drainage modern. Soil chalk, sand and clay. Beach shingle. Excellent sea bathing."

GIRLS

QUELPH HOUSE SCHOOL.**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS****Principal**—**Miss ETHFL RICHES**

(Cambridge Higher Local C 8)

Premises in good open position close to sea.

Aim—To give thoroughly good education. To prepare for home life or professions. Develop wide interests and sympathies and high ideals.

Preparation for Public and Civil Service Examinations.

Many successes in Cambridge Local and Music Examinations.

*Entire charge where parents abroad**Fees*—12 to 24 guineas per term

COLWYN BAY (Denbigh).

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland, Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Pop 18,770. Sunshine (1922) 1,529 hours. L M & S. Rly and G W Rly

BOYS

DINGLEWOOD.

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principals } A E THOMPSON, M A (Corpus Christi College, Oxford).
H SCOTT, M A (Christ's College Cambridge)

Premises — Stand high, facing sea, on gravel soil, a minutes' walk from the sea 7 acres of grounds

School Course — Includes all subjects necessary for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy Recent Scholarship and Entrance Successes Cricket Football Tennis Shooting, Swimming Boxing, Dancing Carpentry

Absolutely inclusive fees — 40 guineas per term

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Lying in the valley of the Devon smuggling under the Ochil Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water supply and drainage

BOYS AND GIRLS

DOLLAR ACADEMY

(JOHN McNABB'S SCHOOL)

(Founded 1818)

CO EDUCATIONAL (to 18)

Headmaster — HUGH F MARTIN, M A (Glasgow), B A (Oxon)

Premises beautifully situated in 30 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS

Preparation for Universities, Army Civil Service Engineering, Professional and Industrial careers Several Bursaries and Scholarships Separate Boarding Houses Officers Training Corps

Entire charge where parents abroad

Boarding fee — 80 guineas per session

School fee — 16 guineas per session

GIRLS

PENRHOS COLLEGE

(BOARDERS ONLY)

Principal — Miss ROSA HOVEY, B A (Lond 1st Cl Hons)

Large Resident Staff of University Graduates Upper, Middle, Domestic Science and Junior Houses Sanatorium Land 25 acres, long sea frontage, Hockey, Lacrosse Cricket, Net-ball, 20 Tennis Courts

Individual attention combined with the esprit de corps of a large school Preparation for University Entrance and Cambridge Certificates High standard in Music and Art

Inclusive Fees — 35-44 guineas a term

Six School and Leaving Scholarships

DOWNHAM

(Norfolk) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Downham is protected from east winds Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts Subsoil of sand and greensand modern drainage, an excellent public water supply

GIRLS HILL HOUSE SCHOOL

Patron — The Lord Bishop of Norwich

Principals — Miss MARKHAM

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress

Course of Study includes Scripture usual English subjects Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study Class Singing Drawing, Drill ing, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting Music a particularly strong feature Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress Girl Guides School Company

Fees — From 80 guineas inclusive

EDINBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature, influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Winter temperature same as London summer temperature lower L M & S Rly and L & N E Rly

[See p 1013 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

DREGHORN CASTLE SCHOOL, COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmasters H M RUSH, B A
(Formerly Headmaster Merchiston Castle Preparatory School)

R W BURTON, B A, M C

* Premises — The Castle stands in extensive grounds at the foot of the Pentlands Hills, 3 miles from Edinburgh 400 acres of park land

Fees — £45 per term

Special fees for sons of Clergy.

GIRLS

STRATHEARN COLLEGE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE OF COOKERY, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, AND ALL FINISHING SUBJECTS FOR GENTLEWOMEN

Branch ST LEONARDS EDINBURGH

Training given in Gardening, Poultry Keeping, etc.

Principals —

Miss E G C MITCHELL
(First Class Diplôme and Medallist.)

Miss G E POLLARD
(First Class Diplomas, R H S, etc.)

Individual practical tuition Diplomas awarded Home life training a speciality 20 acres private grounds Playing fields. Tennis and all games.

Illustrated prospectus on application.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex) Municipal Borough Population, 52,544. L.B. & S.C. Railway 6½ miles from London. Elevation, from sea level to 140 feet above the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground Climate mild, invigorating moderate rainfall Bathing excellent

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees a plentiful and good water supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia scrofula and early tubercular disease and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children" Death rate 1921, inclusive 20 28 per 1000 Full benefit of winter sun is secured

Warm sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records Sunshine (1922), 2751 hours

[See p. 1013 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster — G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Miss Gowing

BOYS

CHOLMELEY HOUSE

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon.)

Buildings specially designed in own grounds 3 acres in the healthiest part of Eastbourne provide accommodation for 40 boys

Small Classes Individual attention Thorough grounding

Organised games Physical Drill Gymnasium Rifle Range Swimming

Fees—50 guineas per term

BOYS.

KEMPSTON,
GRANVILLE ROAD

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (8 to 14)

Principal—

MAJOR B. R. DELBOS

Adv.—Sound modern teaching with new interests encouragement of humour and wit French a speciality, home like dormitories, comfortable, airy and pretty, good cooking with plenty to eat and only English meat served.

Curriculum—Usual subjects with Science, Gymnastics Drawing and Singing

Fees—£35 per term inclusive

GIRLS GRANVILLE HOUSE,

HEADS

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education
Principal—

Mrs NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.)

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne

Object of the School is to give a good general education

Special advantages for Music Art Modern Languages

Tennis Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey

Good references

BOYS

ALDRO SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

F. E. HILL, M.A. (Oxon.)

Boys received from seven to fourteen to prepare for Public Schools and R.N.C., Dartmouth Aldro was built in 1894 for school purposes in an excellent situation on the Downs, and within five minutes walk of the Sea The number of boys taken is limited to 50

Premises include five acres of Playground School Chapel Gymnasium Swimming Bath Tennis Courts, Carpenter's Shop &c.

Terms 150 guineas a year

FARNHAM

(Surrey) Pop. 12,133 Southern Railway 3½ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath Dry bracing air Farnham Castle palace of the Bishop of Winchester

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals — The Misses SCUTT

Premises—Fine Georgian residence Well timbered park of 200 acres

Adv.—To provide thorough sound training moral, intellectual and physical Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French Domestic economy and dressmaking Hockey net ball, cricket, and tennis Large playing fields Own cows and poultry Boarders, 5-19 years, Boys, 5-9 years

Fees—75-105 guineas per year

Entire charge from 120 guineas per year

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Aspect, S & S E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency for an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross Channel packet station close to Shorncliffe camp one and a half hours from London modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover. Sunshine (1922), 1,754 hours.

Pop 37,571

[See p 1015 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS PENFILLAN HOUSE.Mr N E TOKE, B A (Lond),
and

Mr H WHYTE, B A (Oxon)

(First Class Honours in Class Mods and Lit
Hum late Open Classical Scholar Univ Coll)Prepare a limited number of Pupils for
UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONSFees moderate
List of successes on application**BOYS THE GRANGE,
FOLKESTONE**
C H WODEMAN, M A
(Late Exhibitor, Queen's College, Cambridge)
H W ROACH
PREPARATORY (7½ TO 14½) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises — Modern comprise main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium Master's House Carpenter's Shop Lives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium Curriculum in accordance with recommendations of Public School, Headmasters' Conference, and Association of Preparatory Schools. MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality. Boy Scout Troop, Shooting, Riding, Swimming.
Terms £120 gns p a for boys entering under ten
£135 gns p a for boys entering over ten

**GIRLS THE DOWNS.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**Principals — Miss HANOVER
Miss MURRAY-NORRISAssisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of
Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers

Premises — Modern, well built. Open position Sea and country air. Excellent health record.
First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention. Preparation for usual Exams. Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad

Fees — From 25 gns to 35 gns per term

Telegrams Station
"Downs, Folkestone" Folkestone Central**FRAMLINGHAM**

(Suffolk) The Medical Officer of Health writes — The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing.
Pop 2,400 I & N E Rly

**BOYS (founded 1864.)
FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,
SUFFOLK**Headmaster — F W STOCKS, M A
(Late House Master Felsted School)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL (Incorporated Royal Charter) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years)

Object — Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities Professions, Civil Service and other competitive Exams, also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. Premises — Elevated situation, 23 acres 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Lives Courts Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories Swimming Bath Library, Reading Room Chapel Officers' Training Corps Sanitation certified. Fees — £90 to £99.

FRODSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "A market town 10 m N E of Chester at confluence of the Rivers Weaver and Mersey 18½ m from London. Bracing air and plenty of sunshine. Liverpool and Manchester sanatoria are only two miles away.

CHIS THE CLOSE.

Mrs F R PIERPOINT receives a limited number of DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN for thoroughly sound Education with careful Social and Moral Training. Special attention to Languages and Music.

Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters

Premises — Modern, detached. Grounds, 2 acres. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 400 feet. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket. GHI Guides.
Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Excellent references. Fees — 100 to 120 guineas per annum.

GLOUCESTER.

Pop 51,330 L M & S Railway and G W Railway 114 miles from London. Cathedral City of great historical interest abounding in antiquities. Good centre for tourists.

See p 1016 for HOLIDAY GUIDE

BOYS TIBBERTON COURTPREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVYPrincipal — H H GAIRDNER, B A
(Brasenose College, Oxford)

Premises — Situate 5 miles from Gloucester, in own grounds of 26 acres commanding exquisite views. Entirely new and up-to-date sanitation. Central Heating, Electric Light.

Aim — To develop boys' characters and give proper attention to the religious, intellectual, physical and athletic sides.

Curriculum — Based on the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference.

Fees — £40 per term

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Situated amongst the Fens 16 1/2 miles 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low.

GIRLS

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE, NEAR SPALDING

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Beautifully situated in extensive grounds of 35 acres 1 1/2 miles from Gosberton Station 2 1/2 miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently and several Honours.

Elocution taught by Miss Harrison (pupil of A. Acton Bond Hon. A.C.M.).

Dancing and Eurythmics by Miss Selby (of Madame Wordsworth's Training College).

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—Mrs. H. E. HARRISON M.I.S.M.
(Registered Teacher)

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watery Places' and is world renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing, atmosphere, low humidity and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water supply, constant soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1922), 1,334 hours.

[See p. 1016 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND THE ROYAL NAVY

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.
Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter B.Sc.

BOYS. **PORINGTON HOUSE,**
COLD BATH ROAD, HARROGATE
PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR
BOYS (4-14)

Principal - HENRY B. OSTLER

Assisted by highly qualified staff.

Premises—Situated in the highest part of the town, specially designed and furnished to provide a home for children whose Parents are abroad.

Individual attention and thorough grounding.

MONTESSORI SYSTEM.

Special attention given to Physical Exercises and Games. Cricket and Football Field adjoining house. Also fully equipped Carpenter's Shop.

Entire fee 7/6 taken.

Fees—35 4/6 guineas per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions. No fog. Abundance of sunshine. Soil, sand or gravel clay towards the coast.

[See p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

FERNDEN

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises—650 feet above sea level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 65 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting, Carpenter's Shop.

Aim—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees—180 guineas per annum.

HASTINGS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. Summer cool. Moderately bracing. Sunshine (1922) 1,693 hours. Pop. 66,496.

GIRLS

RAVENSHOE.

Principal—

Miss K. M. PALMER SMITH

Assisted by fully qualified staff.

Premises—Large country house 14 acres. Grounds 20-acre field for sports. 470 feet above sea level. Gravel soil. Central heating.

Curriculum—English Language and Literature, Scripture, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science, Botany, Modern Languages, Needlework, Drill, Hygiene, Drawing, Class Singing, Music, Woodwork, Gardening.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special Commercial Course. Great attention paid to the health of the girls.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees—32-45 guineas per term.

HAYWARD'S HEATH

(Sussex), is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open air life without excessive stimulation. Southern Railway.

BOYS

**BEECHMONT
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS 1921)

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster - Rev C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(Formerly Scholar of Fton and Pembroke College, Oxon.)

Fine house high ground, 27 acres, 1 1/2 miles from station.

Mrs. Bode has great experience in care of boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and afterwards also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes (See p 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE)

HERNE BAY COLLEGE

A Private School on Public School lines

HEADMASTERS—

EUSTACE W TURNER M A

(Honours in Nat Sci Hertford Coll, Oxon)

H F WHITFIELD, M A

(Honoursman Oriol Coll Oxon)

Senior and Junior Houses standing in 20 acres of grounds. Chemical and Physical Laboratories. Art School, Carpenter's Shop, Gymnasium, Engineering Shops, Armoury, Reading Room, &c Sanatorium.

Preparation for University Entrance Matriculation or Professional Preliminary Exams, or for an Engineering or Mercantile Career. Officers Training Corps.

Entire charge when parents abroad

Fees—100-120 guineas per annum

HINDHEAD

(Surrey) 3 miles from Haslemere Station Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 800 feet, with a dry, bracing, and sunny climate. Golf 18 holes. Fine city position considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS

TWIZZLETWIG

(Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys)

Principals: Miss A HUMPHREYS
Miss K HUMPHREYS

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training. Great attention paid to health.

Fees—120 guineas per annum

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Sited facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents for growing boys and girls. Air is bracing and very pure. Sunshine (1922) 1,385 hours.

BOYS KINGSMEAD SCHOOL

Principal - A T WATTS, M A, B Sc

Assisted by

J H WATTS B A, H WATTS M A, and others

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for forty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather perfect drainage and splendid water combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages.

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop 4,282. L & N E Rly.

(See p 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE)

BOYS THE GLEBE HOUSE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE

Headmaster, Mr H CAMBRIDGE BARBER M A
(Late Hastings L.E.S. Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres 100 feet above sea level and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath and detached Sanatorium. Healthy open air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 55 ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c on application.

BOYS LYDQATE HOUSE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL HUNSTANTON

Headmaster R A A BERESFORD M A

(Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College Cambridge)

Boys are prepared from 7 to 14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams at Public School and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS

ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL

Principal - Miss WATSON

(Registered Teacher)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well ordered house life.

Speciality—(are and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention).

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

ILFRACOMBE.

The air is moist and ~~unbracing~~ there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small. Climate is therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble. Sunshine (1922), 1,536 hours.
[See p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS HEREFORD HOUSE

Established 1873

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF
GENTLEMEN

Principal - Miss M. JONES

Ann - To combine home comforts with school discipline, to ratify good and orderly habits and thoughtful manners.

Education - On sound modern lines with preparation for University Examinations if desired. Numerous successes in examinations of the University Locals, Associated Board of Music and Royal Drawing Society.

Physical Training, Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming.

Fees - 30-35 guineas per term.

ILKLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery and the purity and healing quality of its waters. Children and flowers thrive vigorously.

[See p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS

OAKLANDS

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principals { Miss NESSIE C. CLAGUE
B.A., Reg. Teacher
Miss IDA L. PERRY (CH.L.
Hons.), Reg. Teacher

Assisted by efficient staff of qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises - Stand in extensive grounds 600 feet above sea level on the edge of the moor. Central Heating.

Ann - To give sound and thorough education with individual attention to moral, mental and physical development.

Private charge where parents abroad.

Fees - 30-35 guineas per term.

KESWICK

(Lake District). Beautifully situated in the midst of high mountains having romantic and picturesque scenery. Fine mountain air, climate invigorating and bracing, yet soft.

[See p. 1014 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS AND GIRLS

STORMS SCHOOL

(Co. educational) 2 miles from Keswick

Principals -

J. A. SPEDDING, J. P. Uppingham and
Trinity Coll. Camb.

Mrs. J. A. SPEDDING,

Assisted by Resident University Staff.

Premises - 600 ft. above sea level overlooking Derwentwater. 200 acres farm land and wood land. Tennis, cricket, and sports fields.

Work - Prepares girls and boys (12-18) for London Matriculation and Universities. Younger pupils can be taken.

Inclusive fees - £150 per annum.

Telephone - KESWICK 9.

KIDDERMINSTER

(Worcestershire). The Medical Officer of Health writes - "In valley of River Stour, tributary of Severn, subsoil of beds of new red sandstone. Elevation 110 feet to 265 feet above sea level. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare. Outskirts of town very healthy."

BOYS

BLAKEBROOK,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term value £25 per annum.

Particular from Headmaster.

KILMACOLM, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - "Kilmacolm is a well-known health resort. It is entirely residential and is situated on the moorlands between 300 ft. and 500 ft. above the level of Clyde. The soil is light and porous, the air pure, healthy, pure and invigorating."

GIRLS

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL, KILMACOLM

(The Girls' School Co. Ltd.)

Fully Equipped Modern School for Girls

Head Mistress - Miss WAUGH

Highly qualified staff including Games Mistress.

Premises - Specially built with large Hall, Laboratory, etc. Boarding Houses separate and beautifully situated.

Ann - 10 ft. girls for the duties and responsibilities of life and to establish their health and character.

Older girls may specialize in Music Art, etc. Preparation for all usual Examinations.

Fees - 38-43 guineas per term.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes - "The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. Sunshine (1922), 1,457 hours."

[See p. 1019 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

TAN-Y-BRYN

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS PREPARING

FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH

OR PUBLIC SCHOOL

Headmaster -

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford)

Sound general education under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys. Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees - £120 per annum.

Under 9 £100 per annum.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts. Pop 803,118

GIRLS LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,
HUYTON HALL HUYTON nr LIVERPOOL
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England)

President, The EARL OF DERBY
Visitor The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country
House system Large resident staff Good
facilities for Languages Science, Music (Orchestra), Art Physical Culture, Domestic Science &c
Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations
University Scholarships and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work &c) Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination Leaving Scholarships to Universities

WOMEN

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET

Principal - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH
Large Certified Staff

Using Swedish System
The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world
The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well appointed rooms every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. Object — Train ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming Sports, Medical Gymnastic Instructors, Massage Treatment &c 17 acres of ground for games
Fees — £110 per annum

LONDON.

BECKENHAM
BLACKHEATH
BUCKHURST HILL
CHARING CROSS
EALING
HIGHGATE
HONOR OAK
LONDON, W.C.
SUTTON
SWISS COTTAGE

The Abbey School	PAGE 981
Christ's College	979
Girls School	985
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	980
School for the Deaf (removed to Bournemouth)	983
King's House School	979
Royal Savoy School	980
St George's College	979
Homefield	990
École Française	980

MAIDENHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Beautifully situated, within easy reach of Town by rail or motor bus. Subsoil gravel overlying chalk. Low rainfall. Mild climate. Efficiently sewered and drained. Pop 16,741.

BOYS

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE,
BRAY, near MAIDENHEAD

Visitor —
The MARQUESS OF CARISBROOKE, G.C.V.O.

Chaplain —
Rt. Rev. BISHOP SHAW, D.D., Oxford.

Commandant —
Lieut. Colonel NORMAN COATES, M.C., M.P.
Boys 13 to 19 years accepted for Army, Universities, and Professions. Beautiful grounds of 50 acres. Rugby, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Golf, Rowing, Running, Swimming, Boxing.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
(8-13).

Fees. — From 30 guineas per term.

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "In Hampshire, 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny. Gravel soil. Air contains properties strength giving to growing children. Good bathing.

[See p. 1021 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS AND GIRLS

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

Principal - Miss EDITH AUKLAND

Premises situated on Cliff, in own grounds, with beautiful surroundings.

Both Boys and Girls received. The children lead a happy, regular and, as far as possible, outdoor life.

Training throughout on Froebelian principles, Health and Happiness chief consideration.

Entire charge taken of children from India and Colonies, the general climate being especially suitable.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Daily Walks.

Fees — From 50 guineas per annum.

MALVERN

(Worcester) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1400 feet are easily accessible for delicate persons either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weekly children especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water supply is plentiful and of great purity and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death rate is 10.5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop 17,869. [See p. 1020 for Holiday Guide]

BOYS

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK

W DOUGLAS, M.A.

(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford)

H PAULLEY, M.A.

(Nat Sci Exhibitioner, St John's Coll., Camb.)

R C LOTT, M.A. (Oxon)

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY

House faces South with large Playing-ground
Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens
Swimming Bath adjoining house

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres

Mr and Mrs W Douglas take entire charge of
Boys whose parents are abroad

BOYS

ST CUTHBERT'S

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster—

J E HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon)

S R S BROWN, M.A. (Oxon)

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public
Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation
facing Common south aspect

All usual subjects with full recognition of
English

Physical Development of primary importance
Playing Field adjoins School House, Gymna-
sium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful
self-reliant

Fees (inclusive) — 50 to 55 guineas per term

ELLERSLIE.HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
OVER 13 YEARS OF AGE

Principal - Miss SAYLE

Assisted by fully qualified and experienced staff

Premises situated 535 ft above sea-level on
slopes of the Malvern Hills. 6 acres of grounds
(Gymnasium, Sanatorium)

Aim — To give broad and thorough education
on modern lines. Moral training, of great im-
portance. Home comforts. Health first con-
sideration

Pupils successfully entered each term for ex-
aminations held by the Cambridge Syndicate, the
Associated Board and the Royal Drawing Society

GIRLS

**THORNBANK,
MALVERN WELLS**

Principal - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield)

Premises — In own grounds on slope of Mal-
vern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanatorium
(own Games Field)

Aim — To develop intelligence and reasoning
power of each pupil, and train them to become
useful, responsible and cultured women

Preparation for Public and University Ex-
aminations. Swimming, Riding, Games, Gard-
ening and other outdoor pursuits

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Prospectus on application

NEWTON ABBOT

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Pop 13,837. Occupies favourable location for inland town 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS

NEWTON COLLEGE

Headmaster—

Rev A W CHENNELL, B.A., LL.D.

First class Education for Navy, Army and
Universities, maintaining standard of best Public
Schools, special Coaching if required. Many
successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy
Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel,
Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium
and Swimming Bath

There is a Preparatory Department for which
both Day boys and Boarders are received. The
College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is
played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the
Spring Term

BOYS AND GIRLS

SPRINGFIELD,

FORDE PARK, NEWTON ABBOT P.N.E.U.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 5 to 15 BOYS 5-9

Principals - Dr and Mrs POCOCK

Sound education and happy home life
Every care and attention, good feeding
Climate very suitable for children from abroad
Within easy reach of sea and bracing uplands
of Dartmoor

• Fees — From £50 per term.

Entire charge from £90 per annum

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity. The ancient City of Norwich known as the pleasant 'City Gardens' so equally are houses and trees blended in it is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes, and to seekers after genealogical clues. G E Railway, and G N and Midland Railways. Pop 120,653

BOYS BRACONDALE SCHOOL

Principal F B WILLIAMS (Lond Univ)
House Master A J PECKAM, Inter B Sc
Senior Master D IMRIE B A (Hons Lond)
2nd Master R W RICHARDS, B Sc
(Hons Leeds)

Premises — On high ground specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects Latin French Mathematics Natural Science Chemistry Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for (Ambulade Locals London Matriculation Universities and Public Schools Formation of character regarded of prime importance. Anglo Indian Boys taken. *References* *Fees* — Termly £25-£30 Locally, £100-£120

GIRLS EATON GRANGE

Principal — Miss CHITTOCK

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters

Premises — Stand high on gravel soil fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim — To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities — French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket ball Lacrosse

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad

Fees — 30 to 35 guineas per term

PEASENHALL

(Suffolk) L. & N E Railway, 4½ miles from Saxmundham, 90 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, having all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour.

**THE CHALET,
PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD, DELICATE BOYS, ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Board of Education report

"This school is primarily for the needs of backward boys. The numbers are limited to ensure individual attention. The Headmaster is much interested in educational methods and the inspection showed that good progress is made by his pupils.

All boys have been accepted by Public Schools and after a few days moved up.

Latest success Scholarship Winchester

PLYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Climate mild and equable, abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade."

[See p 1023 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS**RADFORD HOUSE,**

NEAR PLYMOUTH

Miss G M PARKER B A (Lond)
(Math Tripos, Cambridge)

Receives a limited number of girls for coaching and children whose parents are abroad

Entire charge taken

Large country house near sea and town within easy reach of Dartmoor. Bracing air.

Terms on application

RHYL

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "A first class watering place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing, and sunny."

[See p 1023 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

**GIRLS LOWTHER COLLEGE
BODELWYDDAN CASTLE**

(6 miles from Rhyll)

Principal Mrs LINDLEY

Assisted by highly qualified staff of English and Foreign Mistresses. Doctor of Music and Doctor of Science.

Premises — A noble castellated mansion in park of 400 acres, with gardens and pleasure grounds of 55 acres. Electric Light, Central Heating. Open air Swimming Bath, Sanatorium, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Ordinary School Course. Commercial Course. Domestic Science Department. Gardening Course. Music Science Art.

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees — 120 guineas per annum

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS**KING'S SCHOOL.**

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542)

Headmaster — Rev W PARKER, M A, B D
(Trinity College, Dublin).

Assisted by large staff of Masters

Senior School, an old Public School preparing for Universities. Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School. Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers Training Corps.

Fees — £80 to £85 per annum

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ROSS.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 24 miles S E of Hereford Aspect S W and W Soil Porous red sand stone which dries very quickly Elevation 220 feet to 230 feet Climate Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months Surrounding country richly wooded and very undulating, affording extensive picturesque views Sunshine (1922), 1,455 hours • Pop 4,665

BOYS

**BRADLEY COURT
(AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),**

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross)

Principal - - - R E ABBOTT

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life Home Farm 120 acres Model Dairy Model Poultry Farm Fruit growing Horticulture Full Farm Course

Prospectus sent on application

GIRLS

**PALMERSTON HOUSE
SCHOOL.**

HIGH CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life

Pupils are prepared for Examinations if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad

Anglo Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS

RUTHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Small market assize town in famous Vale of Clwyd Climate mild, protected from N and E winds by mountains rising 1,800 feet Rainfall small, soil chiefly red sand rock, magnificent scenery

BOYS

*Founded 1554***RUTHIN SCHOOL.**

Examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board

Headmaster—E W LOVEGROVE M A (Oxon) (Sometime Scholar of New College)

To prepare for Universities in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for Commercial careers with Modern Education School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds. Mountain Country

Ruthin is a well known health resort ideal place for boys from hot countries

Entire charge taken.

Fees—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £65 per year, over 15, £80.

*Free from Board of Education Control***ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "In sunniest corner of England Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours Great immunity from fog Climate equable and moderately bracing mild in winter cool in summer

St Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings It is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society Its accessibility to London proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort.

[See p 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

**GIRLS WINCHESTER HOUSE
SCHOOL, and
THE LODGE (Junior House).**

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen THE HIGHLANDS, ST LEONARDS ON SEA

Principals (Miss AGNES BOOTH
Miss LILIAN STRATTON

Aim—All round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER Curriculum—Comprehensive and practical Every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils Examinations prepared for Premises—Modern in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (grave) electric light, sanitation certified Gymnasium 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS Sea Bathing, Riding Gardening Fees from £120 a year
Future charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils

GIRLS

**SOMERVILLE HOUSE,
CUMBERLAND GARDENS**

Principal - - Miss JOHNSTONE

Well qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses Situation bracing and healthy 250 feet above Sea level 10 minutes walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention Careful training of individual character and sound modern education Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams
Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad

Fees—£40 to £50 per term

BOYS

Established 1877

**ST LEONARDS COLLEGIATE
SCHOOL.**

("ALERE IGNE")

Principal—

WALLACE H KING, B Sc (Lond), L C P

Buildings large, commodious and up to date. Course of Instruction—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods Thorough work.

Aim—To develop character and acquire habits of self control

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home grown Fruit and Vegetables

Fees—18 to 22 guineas per term

ST. ASAPH

(North Wales) The locality is on high ground, about 5 miles from the sea. The climate is bracing and healthy. St Asaph is easily reached by the main L.M. & S.R. Ry. to Rhyl, thence by branch line to St Asaph station.

BOYS

ORIEL HOUSE,**BRYN ELWY, ST ASAPH N WALES**Principal - **R S BLENCOWE, M A**
(Oriel College, Oxford)**PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE**Premises stand high in own grounds of 16 acres
Sea bathing

Thorough and efficient training for future career without pressure

Physical Drill Gymnastic Exercises, Shooting, Cricket, Tennis, Fishing,

Fees - £100 per annum

SCARBOROUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - 'The average rainfall for the last three years is 21.9 inches. The mild bracing climate and pure air make Scarborough eminently adapted to the favourable development of youths of both sexes. Sunshine (1922) 1,350 hrs

[See p 1024 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

ST MARTIN'S COLLEGE

President -

The Rt Hon the Earl of Feversham**SENIOR JUNIOR, PREPARATORY**

A limited number of boys received for Public Examinations

For particulars apply the Secretary

SEATON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - 'A small watering place on the south coast of Devon situated in the centre of the large bay extending from Portland Hill to Start Point. It has a fine bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness.

[See p 1024 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS AND GIRLS

ST. MICHAEL'S,**SEATON, DEVON**Principal Miss **BROWNING, B A** (Lond)**SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN DAY AND BOARDING)****PREPARATORY FOR BOYS****A MODERN EDUCATION COMBINED WITH ALL BRANCHES OF PHYSICAL CULTURE**

Ideal position, facing sea. Most bracing part of S. Devon coast. Particularly suited to Anglo Indians. Highly recommended. Fees moderate

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - 'Pop 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne L.B. & S.C. Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed and nothing to intercept it. Elevation 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect S.W. Water supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf two clubs each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies course.

BOYS

NEWLANDS, SEAFORD SUSSEXMr **WILLIAM A WHEELER B A**

(Keble College Oxford)

Mr **J M HAY GRANT, B A**

(Immanuel College Cambridge)

With Assistant Masters prepare BOYS (8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy

LOCAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION - Scripture English French Latin, Greek or German and Mathematics

Playing field (4 acres). Boys games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, SEAFORD SUSSEXPrincipal - **F C B WELCH, B A**
Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College

The Buildings specially erected stand on 6 acres ground on Downs. Three quarters mile from Sea hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

GIRLS

THE DOWNS SCHOOL

Principal -

Miss **LUCRETIA M CAMERON**

(Final Honour School of Modern History, Somerville College, Oxford)

There are three houses with accommodation for 100 pupils, a Gymnasium and Playing Fields. The school is recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, and the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and girls are prepared for Scholarships and College Entrance Examinations.

Fees - £45-50 guineas per term

SEAVIEW

(Lale of Wight) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The climate of Seaview is moderately bracing, and never enervating during the hottest weather the town is therefore specially suitable for convalescents. Excellent drainage and water. Epidemic disease is almost unknown, and the death rate is exceptionally low."

BOYS

FAIRLAWN.*Principal—*

G * A BISHOP (Old Carthusian)
and Mrs BISHOP

Receive a few boys and girls (6 to 12) to prepare for Public Schools

Day Scholars attend. Excellent diet. French, English, Latin, Music, Dancing. Field for Games. Examinations. Qualified Staff.

Home grown vegetables

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees — £30 per term

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The district is essentially of a good class residential character. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly."

(See p 1024 for HOLIDAY GUIDE)

BOYS AND GIRLS

TOYS HILL FARM,

BEASTED (5 Miles from Sevenoaks).

Miss NICHOLSON

Receives a limited number of small boys and girls. Happy, healthful surroundings. 600 ft above sea level in one of the prettiest parts of Kent. Individual attention. Small classes.

Opportunities given for handwork, homecraft, and gardening.

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees — £150 per annum

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150—200 ft. The annual mean temp is 52° F. The daily average of sunshine is 4 hours. The water supply is abundant and of the purest."

(See p 1025 for HOLIDAY GUIDE)

GIRLS

UPPER OHINE,

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Miss DAMON

Premises — Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central Heating. Electric Light. Beautiful Gardens, 8 acres. Large Playing Field.

Aim — To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees — 35-45 guineas per term

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS

KINGSLAND GRANGE

Headmaster W B C DREW, Esq., B A

Receives 60 Boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil. 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees — 35 guineas per term

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics and children do well in this climate." Pop 2,828.

BOYS

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL

SOUTH MOLTON

Headmaster Rev E C HARRIES, M A

A Public School for Professional and Middle class people. Moderate fees.

Aims — To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance. *Situation* — Entirely rural elevation 650 ft. Most healthy. *Building* — Suitably adapted for 120 Boys (Boarders). *Athletics* — Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers Training Corps. *India and Colonies* — Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate dry bracing. Subsoil mainly on chalk for nation. Excellent softened water supply. Average death rate about 10 per thousand."

BOYS

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - Mr WALFORD

Premises stand in own grounds 200 ft above sea level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium. — Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N & W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage, and excellent water. Pop 7112.

[See p. 1025 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS HILL CREST SCHOOL,

DURLETON

Principal—A C B LLOYD M A (Oxon)
(Honours Classics)

Mr Lloyd prepares boys 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim—Develop Character Abilities Interests
Curriculum—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects

Premises—Modern commodious, detached
Excellent Playing Field Games supervised
Physical Exercise Sea Bathing

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs Lloyd

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad
Fees—£40 to £45 per term

SWANLEY

(Kent) S E & C Railway 17½ miles from London. A village situated among the orchard gardens of Kent rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS**S. DAVID'S SCHOOL,
HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT**

Principal—Miss SAINT
Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses and a fully trained Registered Nurse

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country 18 miles from London. Boarders are met at beginning of term.

Excellent health record Daily Drill
Hockey Cricket, Tennis, Net Ball, Swimming, Dancing

Individual attention

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad

Prospectus on application

TAUNTON

(Somerset) The Medical Officer of Health writes—
'The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water supply. The town is well sewered.' G W Rly

BOYS TAUNTON SCHOOL

Headmaster—H NICHOLSON, M A (Oxford)
1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos
Staff of over 40 masters

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres with additional playing fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Five Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies
Inclusive fees—From 66 guineas per annum

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent) 20½ miles from London S E & C Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north east of Dartford. Ships are loaded for them on piers in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th 1845.

**BOYS THAMES NAUTICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE.**

H M S 'WORCESTER' (off Greenhithe, Kent)
Fst 1865 Incorp 1893

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCHANT MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the Worcester counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R N, R N R, Royal Pilot Service &c.

Present Terms—£140 per annum

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E C 3

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—'Sunshine equability of temperature dryness of the air and a singular absence of fog may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor. Sunshine (1922) 1771 hours Pop 39 432

[See p. 1027 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS LAURISTON HALL

Principals (Miss K VICCARS
(Miss E VICCARS)

Situation—High healthy position Beautiful and extensive grounds

Thoroughly good education Careful Mental Moral, and Physical Training

Music, Art, Literature and Languages

Well equipped Swedish Gymnasium Physical education carefully supervised Dancing special feature

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries

Fees—30 to 40 guineas per term

GIRLS**BEVERLEY LODGE**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL

Principal—Miss SHANNON
(Re registered 1916)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff

Careful religious training Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

French Conversation Class by native Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils

TORRYBURN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Torryburn is beautifully situated on the Northern shore of the Forth. The district is well wooded and is sheltered from the North and East and has a fine South exposure. In winter it is warm. There is excellent sanitation."

CRAIGFLOWER PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster - F G WAILES B A
Master of Coll and Immanuel Coll Camb
(Joint Headmaster, St Ninian's Moffat, 1913-23)

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises stand in own grounds of 90 acres close to station 5 miles from Dunfermline overlooking the Forth and sheltered from North and East

School course includes all subjects necessary for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy

Intro charge when parents are abroad

Fees - £45 per term

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — 35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing and invigorating, almost entirely free from fog. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Sunshine (1922) 1549 hours

BOYS ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principals - Mr R SAUNDERS JOHNSON B A
Miss M B SLANN

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND OSBORNE

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common 350 feet above sea level

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football

Intro charge taken

Fees - £35 per term

WALMER.

Population 5247. S.E. & C. Ry. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Southern Railway

BOYS UPTON SCHOOL, RIPPLE VALE

Principal - C E CHERRILL

Situation - 1 mile from Sea

Grounds - 27 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden

Aim - Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy

Swimming, Drill, Shooting

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited milk, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 25 Boarders, no day boys received.

Fees - 100 to 110 guineas.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water supply are good and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS WARWICK SCHOOL.

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural, Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 100 Senior Boarders — eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House which receives 40 from age of 8.

For personal advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster.

H S PYNE, M A, B Sc (Dub.)

Fees for Boarders 87 guineas per annum

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Principally residential, 27 miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil, healthy climate and bracing air, abundant pure water supply and modern drainage. Temp 49-439"

BOYS

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval (Admiralty)

Principal R T CAMPBELL B A (Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14

Main Subjects (Classics, Mathematics, English and French) on Modern Conversational methods.

School House in own grounds (18 acres).

Cricket and Football field (5 acres). Specially

designed Classrooms, Laboratory, Gymnasium.

Sanitation perfect. Drill, Swedish and Military.

Open air Swimming, Bath, Rifle Range, Squash.

Laquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs Campbell's supervision. Intro charge of pupils from abroad.

Telephone 439 Watford

WELLINGTON

(SOMERSET)

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Lies on district north west side Blackdown Hills. River flows below. Town drainage and sewerage good. Water supply, from trassie rocks, excellent. Town built on marl and sandstone. Climate mild, but not enervating."

BOYS WELLINGTON SCHOOL SOMERSET

A modern Public School (endowed). Splendid situation 220 boys in four Houses.

Strong staff of Oxford and Cambridge graduates.

Thorough preparation for all Examinations.

Properly equipped Chemical and Physical Laboratories.

First class Engineering, Shops.

Recognised by Army Council.

O.F.C., Swimming, etc.

Inclusive Fees - £90 per annum

For Entry apply HEADMASTER Wellington Somerset, or Messrs LEE MICHELL & Co., Clerks to the Governors.

"WESTGATE-ON-SEA."

A small town of modern foundation situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from and to the west of Margate, originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage, excellent water supply.

Pop. 3,538

See p. 1028 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS

Principal—

The Misses K S and A E HARE

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors. Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises—Recently extended, now include besides well ventilated Class rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. Aim—General health, all round development, graceful bearing.

GIRLS

STANMORE.

HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss COWPER

Premises—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum—Comprehensive, thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill, Outdoor Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS

WESTGATE HOUSE.

HIGH CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Mrs RUSSELL-DAVIES

Premises—Stand in own grounds near sea and three minutes from Railway Station.

School work based upon P N E U. Course of Instruction includes the Bible, English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, French, Latin, Natural Science, Drawing, Music, Singing, Eurythmics, Needlework, Physical Training and Games.

Every care and attention. Diet nourishing and varied. Fruit and vegetables from own gardens.

Fees—£35-40 per term.

GIRLS

WORCESTER PARK SCHOOL,

LEDGE POINT, WESTGATE ON SEA

Established prior to 1814 and recently removed from Westgate House to Ledge Point.

Ledge Point—the freehold of which has been acquired for the School—stands in its own grounds of two acres and occupies the finest and highest position on the sea front. The house is in every way admirably adapted for school purposes.

Central heating throughout, open air classes.

Table Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball, Riding, Bathing.

Resident Pupils only.

BOYS

OBSERVATORY HOUSE SCHOOL

PREPARATORY (8-14½ yrs) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal—Rev G P K WINLAW M A
(*Worcester and St John's Coll., Camb.*)

Premises—Consist of two detached houses in own grounds on sea front. Good teaching staff. Great attention given to development of moral character and special importance attached to games. Small classes. Individual attention. General welfare and happiness of boys under personal care of Mrs Kelsall Winlaw and Matron.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees—40 guineas per term.

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water supply." Pop. 3,049.

GIRLS

THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principal - Mrs MACLEAR LADDS

Premises—On southern slope of North Downs 600 feet above sea level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course—All English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Solence, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish), Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston Worle ridge it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year difficult to find anywhere else in England. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, and a high sunshine record (7 755.8 hours in 1921), and remarkably free from infectious diseases the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children."

BOYS

LEWISHAM SCHOOL*Headmaster—***LEONARD C COMFORT, B Sc (Lond)**

Objects — To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals Matriculation also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants

Premises specially built with lofty airy rooms

Healthiest position in the West of England Ideal School for Delicate Boys Football Cricket Cadet Corps Tennis Bathing Canoeing, Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory Modern Languages a speciality

BOYS

SYLVESTER HOUSE SCHOOL,

70, Beach Road, Weston Super Mare

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY**Principal - N S LOTT**
(Clifton College)

Premises — Detached near sea front Electric Light Carpenter's Shop Gymnasium Laboratory
Curriculum — Designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Public School Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Navy

Small classes Individual attention Physical Exercises and Games receive special attention

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees — 30-35 guineas per term

BOYS

CLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY**Principal - H H WOODHOUSE, M A**
(Late Exhibitions of Hertford College, Oxon)

Premises — Close to sea Well equipped Gymnasium Carpenter's Shop Science Laboratory, Electric Light, Sports Field of 10 acres adjoining Golf Links

Preparation for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools
Two Close Scholarships for Clifton School

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees — 90-100 guineas per annum

GIRLS

**ATHELSTAN
(SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),
WESTON SUPER MARE**

Premises — Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston

Ann — To provide thoroughly good and practical education combined with comforts of Home

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects Mathematics French Latin German Drawing Book keeping Needlework Class Singing, Drill, Domestic Science

Preparation for all Examinations

Tennis Hockey Swimming, Cycling

Fees — From 50 guineas per annum

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOUNSTONE, Principal

WEYMOUTH

(Dorset) The Medical Officer of Health writes —

Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh and invigorating, breezes wealth of bright sunshine, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere, render the climate one of the most equable

[See p 1028 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,**LODMORE HOUSE, WEYMOUTH**

(Established 1889.)

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
PREPARATORY FOR BOYS****Principal - Mrs BAYLISS**

Assisted by fully-qualified mistresses and visiting professors

Situated on a hill in healthiest part of town near sea. Boarders receive real Home Care Pupils prepared for the London Matriculation, Oxford Locals, Associated Board R.A.M. Trinity College of Music, London, and Royal Drawing Society Examinations

French a special feature Commercial Subjects Domestic Science Physical Drill and Games.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water supply and there is an efficient system of drainage. Pop 6 681.

GIRLS

HEATH, HOUSE,**WEYBRIDGE****HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS****Principal - Miss M H HIGGINS**

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified

Mistresses proficient in English,

Music Art, and Foreign Languages

Premises — Excellent elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course — Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines. GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public spirited life

Usual Public Examinations prepared for

Social observances receive due care

Fees moderate

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Windermere is one of the most beautiful spots in England. Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Coniston Slate and Flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below. It has a good and abundant water supply of a soft character, is well drained, and an up-to-date sewage disposal scheme is just being completed. Rainfall average 68 inches per year. Sunshine average 3½ hours daily."

[See p 1014 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS**ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL,**

St Anne's on the Sea, Lancashire

A private boarding school for girls, recognised by the Board of Education, is to be removed in April, 1924, and continued as—

ST ANNE'S SCHOOL BROWHEAD WINDERMERE in spacious premises, in an elevated healthy position with 60 acres of private grounds

Principals (S HELEN LEIGH
(EDITH M MORRISON, M A

For prospectus etc., apply to

St Anne's High School St Anne's on the Sea

BOYS AND GIRLS**TO PARENTS ABROAD.**

HOME SCHOOL IN BEAUTIFUL
SURROUNDINGS

Mrs MORRISON, an old Cheltonian, undertakes entire charge of boys up to 9 years and girls till 14

P N E U methods

Nursery for tiny children under fully trained lady nurse

Enjoyable holidays organised

Great attention given to Physical Development

Address—ANNISGARTH, WINDERMERE

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water supply plentiful. Pop 48,848"

[See p 1030 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS**COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND**

Headmaster G C BROWN, M A (Lond)

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers

Boat House on the Severn Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees—£80 to £100 per annum

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor. Sunshine (1922), 1,705 hours. Pop 35,224"

[See p 1029 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS**CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL**

Principals - - (Miss FISHER
(Miss MORTER

PRESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF
GENTLEMEN

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system

Aim of School—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball

Future charge of pupils where parents are abroad

BOYS**SOMPTING ABBOTS.**

(Two miles from Worthing)

Principal A C RUTHERFORD, B A (Oxon)

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds

Central Heating Electric Light

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools

Individual attention Physical Drill

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing

Fees—120 guineas per annum

Prospectuses and Particulars
of any Locality

Sent post free on application to

J WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, E C 4

"WHERE TO STAY"

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED INDEX-DIRECTORY

TO

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE

LOCAL GUIDES.	Frighton (Hitcham) Droitwich Eastbourne Harrowgate Worthing	See Advertising Committee Spa Manager J H H (H) Dept W A F J C Bismarck	The Museum (Dept W A) Cheltenham Sta (Cheltenham) Cheltenham Sta Railway Station Eastbourne Q D & Harcourt 18 Municipal Offices	PAGE 1009 1011 1012 1013 1016 1019
HYDRO	Matlock	Rockside (Hyd)	Managers	1021
HOTELS (Licensed)	Bangor	Castle Hotel	L. & A. Ricks	1007
	Barnes	The Royal Hotel	Resident Proprietor	1008
	Barnham	Royal Clarence Hotel	G H Preen	1010
	Cambridge	University Arms Hotel	M J Bradford	1010
	Canterbury	Royal Fountain Hotel	I C Inge	1010
	Clacton	Grand Hotel	I I Corrigan	1011
	Cleethorpe	Dunmoor Arms Hotel	Byrne W Kelly	1011
	Dartmoor	Law Bridges Hotel	Manager	1012
	Dartmoor	Haytor Hotel	Mrs Cronin	1012
	Dulverton	Lamb Hotel	F C Stanbury	1012
	English Lakes	Rothay Hotel (Garnier)	Tom Scott	1014
	English Lakes	Prince of Wales Lake Hotel	Tom Scott	1014
	English Lakes	(Garnier)	Proprietor	1014
	Exmouth	Scotch Hill Hotel (Windermere)	A W Bradshaw	1015
	Felixstowe	Royal Bays Hotel	Resident Proprietor	1015
	Herne Bay	Grand Hotel	Stanley D Gordon	1017
	Ilkley	Queen's Hotel		1017
	Imperial Hotel	Royal Hotel	S Chantrey	1019
	Lowestoft	Royal Hotel	T R Whaley	1019
	Malvern	Flower Arms Hotel	Proprietress	1020
	Mullion	Mullion Cove Hotel	Manageress	1022
	Mundesley	Grand Hotel	Proprietor	1022
	Oban	Great Western Hotel	Alex M Gregor	1023
	Perth	Station Hotel		1023
	Ryde	Royal Esplanade Hotel	Frank Band	1024
	St Anne's	Grand Hotel	K Holloway	1024
	Seaton	Royal Clarence Hotel	A F Goddard	1024
	Torquay	Belgrave Hotel	Miss A Baker	1027
PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	Barnmouth	Hendre Hall	Mrs Williams	1007
	Bath	Edgar Private Hotel	John Hooper	1007
	Bath	The Cleveland	Mrs Abell	1007
	Broadstairs	Kingsmead	Mr and Mrs (T Allen)	1009
	Budleigh Salterton	Rosemullion Hotel	T R Tate	1010
	Cheltenham	Late's Private Hotel	Mrs and Mrs F Jefferies	1011
	Clevedon	Stanciliff Boarding House	Proprietor	1011
	Cromer	Cliftonville Hotel	Miss Kelly	1012
	Droitwich	Ayrshire House	Miss J H Tarr	1012
	Dulverton	The Queen Hotel	J W and J M Gunn	1013
	Dunbar	Glen Rothay Private Hotel	S E Bevan	1014
	English Lakes	(Ambleside)		1014
	English Lakes	Baldry's Moss Grove Hotel	Mr and Mrs E H Baldry	1014
	English Lakes	(Garnier)	Tom Scott	1014
	Folkstone	Dale Lodge Hotel (Garnier)	F W Dell	1015
	Folkstone	Presilian	Mrs McPherson	1015
	Hastings	The Albany Private Hotel	Mrs Backwell	1017
	Ilfracombe	Thorland's Private Hotel	J Chandler	1017
	Inellan	Osborne House	Mrs Osborne	1018
	Littlehampton	Waldron's Private Hotel	Mr Waldron	1018
	Llandrindod Wells	Gwalla Hotel		1018
	Llandrindod Wells	Park Hotel	Holmwood Caws	1018
	Llandrindod Wells	The Gwalla Hotel	M H Kirby	1018
	Llandrindod Wells	The Sunnyside	Proprietors	1019
	Loos	Headland Private Hotel	Mr and Mrs Jenner	1019
	Lowestoft	Esplanade Hotel	Miss Neaves	1019
	Malvern	The Cliffs Private Hotel	Mrs Bray Hartland	1020
	Malvern	Gold Hill Hotel	H Wilson	1020
	Malvern	Hardwick Private Hotel	Mrs F J Smith	1020
	Malvern	Aldwyn Tower Boarding Est	Resident Manageress	1020
	Malvern	The Grove	Mr and Mrs L Olenell	1020
	Margate	May Place	Mrs Maunders Williams	1021
	Margate	Atheletan Boarding Establishment	Miss F M Mant	1021
	Milford-on-Sea	2 & 4 Harold Road	Secretary	1021
	Mullion	Fordle Cliff House	Manageress	1021
	Mullion	Poldhu Hotel		1022

"WHERE TO STAY" (continued)

PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES	Newquay	St Rumons	Mr Jones	1022
	Newquay	Tatnell	Christian Karmel	1022
	Paignton	Temple Private Hotel	Mr and Mrs C T Goodacre	1023
	Paignton	Wave Crest	Mrs Stokes	1023
	Rhos-on-Sea	Mount Trillo Boarding House	Mrs Rehan	1023
	Rhyl	Llanfair House Hotel	Miss W Mitchell	1023
	Rhyl	Maidenhead Private Hotel	Mrs C Hadden	1023
	St Ives	Chyndra Hotel	Mrs F C Wheeler	1024
	St Ives	Trevelva		1024
	Scarborough	Syr Royal Boarding House	Mrs Barrett	1024
	Southsea	Carlton House Private Hotel		1024
	Swanage	Highcliffe	Mrs Hoake	1024
	Teignmouth	Marinus Residential Hotel	J W Parsons	1025
	Teignmouth	Bella Vista Private Hotel	Mrs A Hick	1026
	Teignmouth	Esplanade Hotel	Resident Proprietors	1026
	Torquay	Roscote and Erin Hall	Mr and Mrs W S Brockman	1027
	Torquay	Villa Belza	Mr and Mrs Denham Brown	1027
	Torquay	North Hill House	Mrs C Bennett	1027
	Torquay	Touraine Private Hotel	Mr and Mrs Adams	1027
	Torquay	Alder Private Hotel	Miss A Baker	1027
Torquay	Alldale	C R and M Evans	1028	
Torquay	Beacon House and Maiden Lodge	Mrs Combes & Cooley	1028	
Weymouth	Clarendon Private Hotel	Mrs Westcott Inc.	1028	
Winchester	Chernock Private Hotel	Albert Ludford	1028	
Wimborne	Clenham	Mrs Conlon	1029	
Wincoburn	Bella Vista	Mrs Feinhoug	1029	
Worthing	Perceval's Hotel		1029	
Worthing	Cavendish Hotel	W Tong	1029	
Wyke	Boothfield Private Hotel	I B Combe	1030	
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS	Aldershot	Thomas White & Co Ltd	Aldershot	1007
	Bath	Fort Hatt & Fillings	Burton Street	1007
	Bedford	W & H Leacock	High Street	1007
	Berhill	Staines & Co	28 Devonshire Road	1008
	Bexhill	John Bray & Sons	Devonshire Place	1008
	Bideford	R Dymond & Son	Leeds	1008
	Boscombe	Godwin Platt & Reid	Christchurch Hall	1008
	Bournemouth	Kitbrook Bros	Gais Place	1008
	Farnborough	Wicket Henderson & Co	Station Gates	1009
	Burton	Hamper & Sons	8 The Quadrant	1009
	Devonport	W Jefferson Lines	3 Hill Road	1010
	Dromer	Allman & Gibson	Church Street	1011
	Derby	Duge & Sons	33 Wardwick	1012
	Eastbourne	Matthews Lane & Matthews	4 Cove Road	1013
	English Lakes	J C Trubshaw	Hilly Hill Windmill	1014
	Exeter	John Wilson Son & Coombs	Cathedral Yard	1015
	Falmouth	Grove & Son	4 and 6 Rolle Street	1015
	Hastings	R J Girling	Hamilton Hall	1015
	Hartington	Gilbert Brown & Roberts	Connaught Avenue	1016
	Gloucester	Bruton Knowles & Co	Aldion Chambers	1016
Harrogate	John Day & Sons	Prince's Square	1016	
Hastings and St Leonards	F Tanton & Sons	36 Grand Parade	1017	
Hunstanton	Ingram Watson & Son	Hunstanton	1017	
Kingsgate	A J Tanton & Co	George Hill Estate Office	1018	
Leamington Spa	Lyceman & Co	The Parade	1018	
Littlehampton	J Grundy & Co	Littlehampton	1018	
Lynton	Lewis & Radcock	91 and 92 High Street	1019	
Malvern	Leir & Son	Malvern	1020	
Malvern	J B Harper & Sons	Malvern	1020	
Margate	Scullitt & Goldsack	Cecil Square	1021	
Minehead	E F Richardson	The Avenue	1022	
Newquay	John Julian & Co Ltd	4 Victoria Parade	1022	
Paignton	Waycott & Co	Victory Street	1023	
Plymouth	Flinth Ellis & Bowden	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers	1023	
Ramsgate	Scarlett & Goldsack	36 High Street	1023	
St Anne's	Clegg & Company	28 The Square	1024	
Shanklin	Ball & Porter	Shanklin	1025	
Southampton	Walker & King	Above Bar	1026	
Southsea	Carter & Lancaster	6 Clarendon Road	1026	
Swanage	Woodford White & Howell	Swanage House Agency	1026	
Swansea	David Roberts & Son	5 Regent Street	1026	
Teignmouth	R Frost & Son	14 High Street	1026	
Tonbridge	Ernest Sanderson	8 Strand	1027	
Torquay	Corr & Son	8 Strand	1027	
Torquay	Smith & Son	8 Strand	1027	
Truro	Ciddle & Smith Ltd	Truro	1028	
Westgate	Rogers Chapman & Thomas	Police Office	1028	
Worthing	Patching & Co	Chapel Road	1029	
MOTOR GARAGES.	Exeter	W Shepherd & Son	Longbrook Street	1015
	Llandudno	Deacon's Garage	Llandudno	1019
NURSING HOMES.	Harrogate	Lovely Nursing Home	Miss Bewsher	1016
	Malvern	Fairholme Nursing Home	Miss Taylor	1020
GENERAL	Malvern	W & J Burrow Ltd	Table Waters	1091
	Malvern	W & J Burrow Ltd	Wine Merchants	1021
	Sevenoaks	S Young & Son	Wine Furnishers	1022
	Sherborne	Cartier & Co	Grocers &c	1023
	Swanage	T J Walker Messrs Brod	Chemist	1025
	Worcester	Shakespeare Cafe	38 High Street	1030

ALDERSHOT,

HANTS. I D.C. Southern Railway 35 miles from London Pop 25,175. Climate—Bracing Soil—Sandy Municipal Gardens. Golf (18 holes). Hunting Fishing Boating

HOUSE AGENTS THOMAS WHITE & CO, LTD, Auctioneers Valuers for Probate Removal Contractors, House Furnishers Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen Drapers Military Tailors Outfitters and Bootmakers Field service equipments of all descriptions complete Telegrams, "Whites Aldershot" Telephone, No 36

BANGOR,

NORTH WALES L M & S Ry & G W Ry Pop 11,269 239 miles from London Cathedral city Situated on the famous Menai Straits Mild Climate favourite centre for Excursions Places of Interest—Cathedral, University, Penrhyn Castle, Menai Suspension Bridge Golf Links (18 holes)

CASTLE HOTEL Oldest established and best Redecorated throughout Garage, Petrol Repairs R A C, M U and M C U Telephone 181 Telegrams "Castle Hotel Bangor" Under personal supervision L. SEALION RICKS, Proprietor

BARMOUTH,

MPRIONFISHSHIRE I D.C. G W Railway 109 3559 234 miles from London on the river Mawddach at the entrance to Cardigan Bay Air is bracing, town sheltered from north and east Seaport and fashionable watering place Winter is mild Golf Links (18 holes) Excellent touring centre

HENDRE HALL High class Private Hotel and Board Residence Beautiful grounds overlooking Bay Separate tables Mrs WILLIAMS

BATH,

SOMERSET Episcopal city Pop 68,648 107 miles from London 11 miles from Bristol Means of Access G W Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway and Somerset and Dorset Railway Elevation—60 to 750 ft above sea level Neighbourhood—Woodland hills and diversified country Climate—Mild equable, varies according to elevation and aspect Sunshine—(1922) 1405 4 hours Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands Baths—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology Mineral Waters—Thermal springs. Temp 120° F

Bath, situated in a valley and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills possesses an univalued combination of archaeological historical social and scenic attractions besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin Fine residential city with excellent educational facilities Royal Victoria Park and Sydney Gardens Recreation ground

(See p 981 for SCHOOLS)

EDGAR PRIVATE HOTEL 2 & 3, Lauri Place Quiet and comfortable Excellent Cuisine Certified Sanitation A few minutes from Pump Room and Baths Proprietor, JOHN HOOPER Telephone, 25

"HOUSES AND ESTATES" FORIT HATT, & BILLINGS FA I Auctioneers and Estate Agents Special list on application Offices 3, Burton Street Telephone, 280, 893, 941, and 1073

THE CLEVELAND PRIVATE HOTEL 59, Pulteney Street, Bath Central position on the level, close to Baths, Pump Room, Gardens and Abbey Refurnished and redecorated throughout Separate tables. All modern conveniences Terms from 3 guineas Telephone 1116 Resident Proprietress Mrs A BEIL

BEDFORD,

C B Pop 39,183 50 miles from London L M & S Railway A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade Golf Links (18 holes) (See p 982 for SCHOOLS)

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY W and H PEACOCK, 84, High St, Bedford (Telephone, No 115) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees 50 views and photos of houses Post free Weekly Sales Auction Rooms, Lime St. Auction Mart, Horse Lane

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX M.B. Pop. 20,263. Southern Railway 7½ miles from London, 4 miles from Hastings, 1½ miles from Eastbourne. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, invigorating. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. a Golf Links Public Park, 22½ acres. Excursions—Battle Abbey, 8 miles, Pevensey Castle, 7 miles. Hurstmonceux Castle, 20 miles.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast. fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. The excellent quality of the water is attributed to the Ashdown Green sands beneath the subsoil of the district.

[See p. 952 for SCHOOLS]

AUCTIONEERS HOUSE AND ESTATE

AGENTS STAINES & CO., 28 Devonshire Road, and Sea Road Cooden Beach. Agents for all available. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 849 and Cooden 15.

FOR ALL HOUSES AND LAND apply to **JOHN BRAY & SONS**, 1 & A 1 Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 5 Devonshire Place (Telephone, Bexhill 14.) Also at 13 Marina, St Leonards.

BIDEFORD,

DEVON M.B. Pop. 9,125. Southern Railway 220 miles from London. 42 miles from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the River Torridge. The centre of Kingsley a country in the midst of beautiful scenery. The town is in two portions united by a bridge of 24 arches.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS **R. D. MOND & SON**
Motor and Carriage Proprietors. Telephone, 25. Established 1871.

BOGNOR,

SUSSEX U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway 66 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, dry, equable. freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town.

THE ROYAL HOTEL Finest Position on Sea Front. **BOGNOR'S FORMER HOTEL**. Best centre for Chichester, Arundel and Goodwood. Nearest First Class Hotel to (old Links (18 holes). Winter Gardens &c. Telephone, 15. Telegrams, "Royal Bognor."

RESIDENT PROPRIETOR

BOSCOMBE,

HANTS (In Borough of Bournemouth). Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents Auctioneers and Valuers 120 Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH,

HANTS C.B. Pop. 92,770. 107½ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, equable temperature. Sunshine, 1922—1,709 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Sand and gravel. Beach—Sandy, no currents, double tides render bathing always practicable. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine broken cliffs in the wide open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. a Golf Links (18 holes), 3 large Parks. Good educational facilities. Excellent London train service and direct communication Midlands and North.

[See p. 983 for SCHOOLS]

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Bournemouth, New Forest and District

REBECK BROS., Estate Agents,
Established 1845. Gervis Place and County Gates, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX Pop 142,427 Means of access—Southern Rail way 51 miles from London Elevation, 25 to 425 feet Aspect—South Sunshine (1922) 1,746 hours Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Chalk Front—4½ miles Marine drive with promenade lawns, ornamental terrace walks Piers—West Pier 1,200 feet Palace Pier, 1,720 feet Beach—Shingle Excursions—Paris, 9 hours via Newhaven Rottingdean, 4½ miles Devils Dyke, 5½ miles Stanmer Park 3½ miles Bramber Castle 20 miles Hurst, 7 miles Ditchling Beacon, 7½ miles

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous favourite resort of Londoners Great educational facilities Development of the town due to salubrious location accessibility to London and resemblance thereto excellent train service and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round Racecourse meetings 6 golf links (18 holes) harriers, foxhounds county cricket ground numerous parks and recreation grounds boating fishing Royal Pavilion once a Royal residence now used for public amusements and concerts public library museum art galleries

(See p. 94 for SCHOOLS)



For further information
and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

apply

SECRETARY, ADVERTISING COMMITTEE
THE MUSEUM, BRIGHTON

BROADSTAIRS,

KENT U.D.C. Pop 15,465 Southern Rail way 75 miles from London Location—Between Hamsgate and Margate connected with both by

electric tram service Elevation—About 150 ft Neighbourhood, high cliffs Aspect—South east Climate—Dry, bracing Sunshine (1922) 1,773 hours Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Chalk Front—Promenade on top of cliff ornamental gardens Beach—Sands A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat Remarkably free from fogs and mists bracing in summer and mild in winter suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year The old town is a primitive place with straggling streets the cliffs which rise perpendicularly, overlook a cosy little bay and command splendid sea view from the parade Dickens often stayed at 12, High Street and at Fawn House and Bleak House (See p. 985 for SCHOOLS)

KINGSMEAD. EN PENSION

Ideal Position on Sea Front Individual Comfort of Guests Studied

Distinctive in tone

Attractive in tariff

Telephone 212 BROADSTAIRS

Mr and Mrs G T ALLEN

Auctioneers, Land and House Agents.

REGISTER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND LAND
Map of District

COCKETT, HENDERSON & Co.,

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Phone, 164

London Address 100, Jermyn Street, S W 1

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON U.D.C.

Quiet watering place on south coast of Devon, between Sidmouth and Exmouth Golf (18 holes), tennis, croquet, trout fishing

ROSEMULLION HOTEL.

NEAR SEA AND GOLF CENTRAL HEATING MOTOR GARAGE
ELECTRIC LIGHT TENNIS (HARD COURTS) CROQUET LOUNGE
NEW DINING ROOM NEW BALL ROOM

OTTERBOURNE HOTEL. (Opened 1922)

FACING SOUTH NEWLY EQUIPPED

BURNHAM-ON-SEA, SOMERSET, G W Railway 14½

miles from London A growing watering place on the Bristol Channel Fine stretch of Sands and Esplanade Bowls, boating, bathing Golf Links (18 holes)
Zymotic diseases are practically unknown in Burnham on Sea, which is also remarkably immune from tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL Centrally situated on Promenade Facing Sea. Listed Hotel
to R.A.C. and M.U. Bus meets trains Motor on hire Garage Phone 97
G. H. PRUEN Proprietor

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE U.D.C. Pop 15,651 L.M. & S. Railway

Location—Peak of Derbyshire 24 miles from Manchester 36 miles from Derby Elevation—2,000 feet Fashionable inland watering place, importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs Golf links (18 holes)
[See p. 986 for SCHOOLS]

BUXTON, Derbyshire HAMPSON BROS., BUXTON, LIMITED, House Agents, 8, The Quadrant (Tel. 38), invite inquiries as to local properties of every description Free Lists

CAMBRIDGE, County Borough Pop 59,262 Means of Access—

L & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway Elevation—33 feet above sea level Water Supply—Constant
Drainage—Modern Soil—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits This famous University on the River Cam, originated in 1100 it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest Boating fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c.
[See p. 986 for SCHOOLS]

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.

The Premier Hotel of Cambridge

UNRIVALLED POSITION CLOSE TO THE COLLEGES
ELECTRIC LIGHT PRIVATE SUITES FINEST CUISINE NIGHT PORTER
GARAGE CARS ON HIRE

Office Telephone 57 Visitors Telephone, 338 M. D. BRADFORD Proprietor

CANTERBURY, KENT Seat of the Primacy of All England

Pop 23,738. Southern Railway 55 miles from London Aspect—S.W. Climate—Mild and dry
Water Supply—Constant and pure Soil—Clay with gravel Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world wide interest
[See p. 986 for SCHOOLS]

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

THE OLDEST FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY

Close to Cathedral and both Stations

Re-organised and under New Proprietorship
Telephone, 186

STABLING AND GARAGE
F. C. LARGE, Proprietor

CHELTFHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, M.B. Pop 48,444
 L M & S Railway and G W Railway 120 miles
 from London 47 miles from Birmingham A
 fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural
 and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, much frequented by Anglo
 Indians. Sunshine (1922) 1,479 hours a golf links (18 holes) Hunting, fishing, boating
 [See p 986 for SCHOOLS]

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

"QUEEN OF THE COTSWOLDS."

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain Waters dispensed under ideal
 conditions Medical Baths completely equipped Delightful surroundings. Splendid
 centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds Municipal Orchestra, Theatricals
 Motor Coach tours Golf, Tennis, Croquet Many excellent New Hotels All particulars—
 SPA MANAGER (Dept W A), Cheltenham Spa

TATE'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 1, 2 and 3, Promenade Terrace Facm, 4pa and Winter Gardens
 Convenient for Colleges Ladies Drawing Room Lounge Bath Rooms Personal Supervision
 Telephone 949

1 R TATE Proprietor

CLACTON, ESSEX U D C Pop 7,049 L & N E Railway 70 miles from
 London Aspect—South Climate—Dry, bracing Water Supply—
 Constant Front—Sea wall promenade and cliff walk at different
 levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk Beach—Sands Golf
 links (9 holes) Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents
 Sunshine (1922) 1,698 hours

[See p 987 for SCHOOLS]

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHOIFF Facing South and Sea The Leading Hotel Ball room and
 Tennis Court Within easy distance of Golf Links Station and Pier Good sea fishing,
 140 rooms Lift Garage
 Telegrams, "Grand" Telephone No 86

Manager, F F CORRIAN

CLEVEDON, SOMERSETSHIRE U D C Pop 6,726 G W Railway
 133 miles from London Elevation—10,300 feet Aspect—
 S & W Climate—Mild and bracing, according to situation
 Soil—Light and porous Pier—840 feet A quiet, fashionable watering place Golf Links (9 holes)
 Tennis boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE Charming
 situation, standing High, in own Grounds
 overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills
 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill 15 minutes Rail
 way and Golf Links Special arrangements
 Winter Months Under personal management
 MR and MRS F JEFFERIES

HOUSE AGENT

W JEFFERISS JONES, Auctioneer, Valuer
 and Estate Agent 73 Hill Road Clevedon
 Property Lists Free Telephone, No 19

CRIEFF, PERTSHIRE Pop 6,445 Means of Access—By Caledonian Railway
 from Edinburgh and Glasgow Location—In the Valley of Strathearn on
 the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of
 historic interest Climate—Bracing clear air freedom from fog A quiet health resort a golf links

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL Situated on the Great North Road via Sena Glen to Pass of
 Killiecrankie and Inverness and 9 miles from famous Gleneagles Golf Courses. Renowned for
 Cuisine, Service and Comfort Private Garage adjoining Hotel First class Cars for Hire
 Appointed to R A C and R S A C, A A and M U Telegrams "Premier Crieff"

BRUCE W KELLY, Proprietor

CROMER, NORFOLK U D C Pop 5,435 L & N E. Railway, Midland and
 G N Joint Railway 138 miles from London A favourite high
 class seaside summer resort 22 miles from Norwich. Water Supply
 —Constant (hard). Soil—Sand and gravel Elevation—70 to 250 feet Golf Links (18 holes)
 Sunshine (1922) 1,639 hours

CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL Beautifully situated
 on the West Cliff Overlooking Sea and
 favourite Cliff Promenade Passenger Lift
 Electric Light Garage Ball Room (spring
 floor). Billiards

PROPRIETOR

Telegrams, "Cliftonville, Cromer"
 Telephone, No 154

HOUSE AGENTS ALLMAN & GIBSON Auc
 tioneers and Estate Agents, Church Street,
 Cromer (Telephone, 68)
 And at 6, Upper King Street, Norwich
 (Telephone, 617)

DARTMOOR,

DEVON An extensive upland tract from Brixton to Okehampton, 22 miles long, 20 miles broad. Area—about 140,000 acres. Okehampton, Moretonhampstead, Tavistock, and Ivybridge indicate the four corners, and the G W Rly runs up to Princetown. Two bridges, 2½ miles from Princetown is a good spot to begin or end a tramp on the moor. The higher portions of Dartmoor are bleak, wild, and rugged, huge masses of granite culminating in fantastic peaks called tors, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. Hay Tor is one of the principal. Amongst the numerous places of interest are—Cranmere Pool, the source of the river Tavy; Dart Law, and Teign Widdicombe, with its perpendicular church and famous fair. Fingle Bridge, one of the most beautiful spots. Postbridge with its original Clapper Bridge. There are numerous British antiquities on Dartmoor consisting of menhirs, or long stones, circles and clain (or stone slab) bridges.

TWO BRIDGES HOTEL.

NEAR PRINCETOWN

Centre of the Moor 1,100 feet above sea level

HUNTING**FISHING**

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR

REDFOURATED THROUGHOUT

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MODERATE TARIFF

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ILSINGTON, NEWTON ABBOT, SOUTH DEVON

3 miles from Bovey Tracey Station, 6 miles from Newton Abbot Station

IDEAL SPOT FOR THOSE SEEKING REST, CHANGE, AND PURE AIR

FULLY LICENSED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

800 ft ABOVE SEA LEVEL

5 acres of grounds

Garage

Electric Light

Tennis

Billiards

Telegrams, 'CRONAN Ilington

Telephone HAYTOR VALE 14

DERBY,

L M & S Railway Pop 120,836 127 miles from London Good tourist centre for Peak district The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular Architecture and the Roman Catholic church of St Mary is a good specimen of Pugin's work

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, TENANT RIGHT, PROBATE, HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUERS

D PAGE & SONS, Auction Offices and Property Sale Room, 33 Wardwick, Derby

DROITWICH,

WORCESTERSHIRE M B Pop 4,588 L M & S Rail way and G W Railway 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham Climate—Mild Neighbourhood—Undulating woodland A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine laden springs.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS WORCESTER

SHIRE Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, neuritis, &c Treatments include Naumheim Baths and Aeration Baths Good Hotels Daily Music Golf Hunting Booklet free

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AYRESHIRE HOUSE Superior Boarding Establishment Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue. About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths Corridors heated during winter Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress, Nat. Tel 37

DULVERTON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. A picturesque town on the borders of Somerset and Devon at the head of the romantic ways through the beautiful valleys of the Exe and Barle, the southern gate of Exmoor, one of the best travel centres in the Exmoor borderlands

LAMB HOTEL One of the prettiest spots in Somerset. Centre for Hunting and Fishing Hunters and Hacks can be hired day, week or season Carriages, open and closed Austin 20 h p cars Garage, Billiards Electric Light For terms apply—

PROPRIETOR.

Telephone, 9 Telegrams, "Stanbury

THE GREEN HOTEL (unlicensed) First class accommodation Beautiful lawns and large garden Extensive views. Lovely country Free Fishing. Moderate terms.

MRS J H TARR.

EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX M.B. Pop. 65,030. Southern Railway 62 miles from London. Climate—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall, open to breezes from Sea and Front—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea wall Pier—1,000 feet pavilion Beach—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes A fashionable watering place and residential town (within 24 hours from London) and an important educational centre Trees have been planted profusely in many streets Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling [See p 989 for SCHOOLS]

Downs Sunshine (1922)—1,751 hours Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Mostly chalk or sandstone



For further information apply Railway Station and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE (Dept W A 16),

INFORMATION BUREAU, EASTBOURNE

MATTHEWS, LYNE & MATTHEWS,

Surveyors and Estate Agents

TELEPHONE 1358

74, Grove Road, Eastbourne

EDINBURGH.

L & N E Railway and L M & S Railway Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary John Knox and Sir Walter Scott Besides the Castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott's Monument and John Knox's House are many historic buildings, museums, libraries and a celebrated University [See p 988 for SCHOOLS]

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[See pp 998 and 1004 for SCHOOLS.

AMBLESIDE,

situated at head of Windermere Lake (20½ mi as in length).
Places of Interest—Stock Ghyll, Skelwith Force and Rydal Falls Rydal Mount the home of Wordsworth Golf Links (9 holes) A convenient centre for visiting southern Lakeland, some of the most beautiful of the lakes and fells being within walking distance

GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL Rydal, Ambleside Beautiful wooded grounds overlooking Rydal Water Good centre for climbing and coaching Boating, Fishing, Bathing Coaches from Windermere Station Electric Light Winter Tariff A.A. and R.A.C. Telephone Ambleside 43 Telegrams 'Glenrothay, Ambleside Proprietor, S E BEVAN

GRASMERE.

The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses The lake is 11 miles long by ½ mile wide The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres Means of Access—By coach from Ambleside &c, in connection with lake steamer Places of Interest—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trial and fell races)

ROTHAY HOTEL.

UNIQUE LAKE AND HOTEL
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PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL.

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Tel, 20 Telegrams 'Dale Lodge Grasmere
R.A.C. & A.A. Supplies from Home Farm
TOM SCOTT (late J Cowperthwaite) Proprietor

ENGLISH LAKES Baldry's "Moss Grove" First class Private Hotel Old Established
Excellent Catering Splendid centre for climbing Coaching Boating and Fishing Coaches to all parts of the Lake District Telegrams Moss Grove Grasmere Tel 51 Proprietors MR & MRS E H BALDRI

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WESTMORLAND Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name Means of Access—L.M. & S. Railway, by steamer from Lakeside Furness Railway From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen Golf Links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating

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EXETER, DEVON Pop 62,000 Southern Railway and G W Railway 17½ miles from London Location—On east bank of the Exe Elevation—From 26 to 435 feet above sea level Soil—Red sandstone Sunshine (1922)—1 6½ hours This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor and Devon watering places Golf Links (18 holes)

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE Cathedral Yard Auctioneers House and Estate Agents and Valuers for Probate or Transfer Complete House Furnishers Decorators Antique Dealers Carpet Warehousemen Furniture Removers and Watchhousemen Undertakers &c Telephone 111

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EXMOUTH, DEVON U D C Pop 13,900 Southern Railway 10 miles from Exeter 180 miles from London Elevation—Sea level to 500 feet Neighbourhood—Moorland Climate—Mild Water Supply—Constant soft Soil—Gravel subsoil Sunshine (1922)—1 604 hours A pleasantly situated watering place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort Cricket golf bowls hunting

ROYAL BEACON HOTEL Fully Licensed. The oldest established family Hotel in rivalled position commanding extensive views of Land and Sea Near Golf Links Tennis Courts, &c. Proprietor A W BRADSHAW Telegrams Beacon Hotel Exmouth Telephone, 41

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FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK U D C Pop 11,655 Means of Access—L & N E Railway steamers from London Bridge Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent via Harwich Location—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich Aspect—South Climate—Bracing mild autumn and winter Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Bathing—Mixed mostly from wooden tents which line shore Annual Fixtures—Lawn Tennis (East of England championships) Cricket week, two Croquet tournaments, at Whitsuntide and August Regatta A quiet fashionable, modern built watering place 2 golf links (18 holes) Boating, fishing The cliffs which are the chief attraction of the town, command splendid sea views. Sunshine (1922)—1,761 hrs

GRAND HOTEL Ideal situation Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea. High class English cuisine 'A most comfortable Hotel' Illustrated tariff Phone, 84 Telegrams 'Grand, Felixstowe' RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

AUCTIONEER, ESTATE AGENT, AND SURVEYOR R T GIRLING, Hamilton Hall, Felixstowe Lists of all properties for sale, and to be let furnished or unfurnished on application Storage and Sale Rooms Telephone, 69

FOLKESTONE, KENT M B Seaport Pop 37,571 Southern Railway 70 miles from London Climate—Dry, equable Sunshine (1922)—1 754 hours Soil—Green sand Fashionable, select resort excellent railway facilities The sea 150 feet above the sea a promenade consisting of a mile and a quarter of asphalted path greensward and carriage way Folkestone, being a cross Channel packet station, is well situated for continental excursions, and being close to Shorncliffe Camp the military element furnishes additional liveliness to the animated scenes on the harbour promenade piers, which enclose 90 acres Golf, cricket hockey tennis, roller skating, race course East Kent Hunt polo Excursions—Shorncliffe (2 m.), Sandgate (2 m.), Hythe (5 m.), Dover (7 m.), Canterbury (16 m.), Boulogne (28 m.) [See p 990 for SCHOOLS

"TRESSILLIAN," Clifton Crescent Old established High class Boarding House West end of Lea Spacious Rooms Large and airy Bedrooms, with extensive Sea Views. Liberal administration Rates until July from 4 guineas inclusive. Daily rate, 14/6. Telephone, 406 Folkestone F W DELL, Proprietor

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FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX Pop. 12,000 I & N F Railway
 12 miles from London 4 miles N.E. of
 Clacton Aspect—S S E Front—Green
 sand 1½ miles long, 900 feet wide Fashionable, select watering place Bathing boating fishing
 Golf links, (18 holes)

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Garage Buildings,
 Connaught Avenue Telephone, 147 Frinton

GLOUCESTER, Cathedral city Pop. 51,330 Means of Access—
 L M & G Railway and G W Railway 12½ miles
 from London Convenient centre for visiting the
 Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley Hunting boating, fishing,
 golf [See p. 990 for SCHOOLS]

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 Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty Albion Chambers Gloucester Telephone Brutons
 Gloucester Telephone 967 (two lines) Illustrated Register, price 1s

HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE M B Pop. 28,938 I & N F Railway
 and L M & S Railway Location—200 miles from
 London 16 miles N of Leeds 20 miles W of York
 18 miles from Bradford Elevation—200 to 600 feet Neighbourhood—Open moorlands Climate
 bracing dry, clear air Sunshine (1922)—1,324 hours Water Supply—Constant soft Drainage—
 Modern Soil—Alluvial grit and shale Baths—Four large establishments open all the year
 round, providing complete modern installations embracing every treatment of proved value
 (over 100 in all) Mineral Waters—87 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area Excursions
 Numerous and beautiful, embracing York and Ripon (cathedrals), Lillington Fountains, and
 Kirkstall Abbeys (ruins), etc.
 Fashionable select spa and inland resort celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing
 palaces presents many attractions to health seekers and visitors favourite town for invalids
 and the retired also a scholastic centre claims exemption from high summer and low winter
 temperatures Good facilities for open air exercise



VALLEY GARDENS, HARROGATE

The Stray, a verdant public common of 200 acres, intersects the town and is well laid out to
 retain its rural charm the Valley Gardens, Royal Spa Gardens and Winter Gardens (Royal Baths)
 afford sheltered recreation in all weathers 3 golf links (18 holes) Fox hunting

[See p. 991 for SCHOOLS]

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 and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

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 Lady Superintendent—MISS BEWSMER.

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of heather, pine clad slopes, fertile valleys

SURREY Southern Railway 43 miles from London
Elevation—350 to 900 feet Climate—Dry, bracing
no fogs The invigorating air and fine scenery have
combined to make the district a favourite place of
residence Neighbourhood—Open extensive stretches
of Golf links (18 holes) Hunting fishing

[See p 991 for SCHOOLS]

THORLAND'S PRIVATE HOTEL 750 feet above Sea level South aspect Near Moors Croquet
Electric light 15 minutes station Terms moderate Telephone No 97 Haslemere Lariff,
apply Proprietress Mrs BACKWELL

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS,

SUSSEX C.B. Pop 66,496 Means of Access—
Southern Railway Elevation—20 to 600 feet Neigh-
bourhood—(Hills, undulating pasture land Aspect
—South Climate—Sea front under overhanging
cliffs mild hillsides and cliff tops more bracing

valleys running inland, sheltered and warm
Constant, soft Drainage—Modern Soil—Sandstone Beach—Shingle shelving to sand as
tide recedes

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port and one of the oldest towns in England is situated
amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast between Pevsey Bay and Peve Bay
St Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select
quarter For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort It
is an unrivalled watering place for the frail and the sick a holiday resort lively throughout the
year and patronised by all classes of society

Alexandra Park (7½ acres) 3 public gardens recreation ground (6 acres) County cricket a golf
links (18 holes) Hunting, fishing boating

[See p 997 for SCHOOLS]

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AGENT**

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Probate Valuer Auctioneer and House Agent,
16 Grand Parade Telephone, 709

HERNE BAY,

KENT Pop 11,872 Southern Railway 63 miles from
London Climate—Bracing keen dry air low rainfall
Beach—Shingle sand as tide recedes A quiet family

watering place 8 miles from Canterbury, 16 miles from Margate
Sunshine (1922)—1 580 hours

[See p 992 for SCHOOLS]

QUEEN'S HOTEL On East Cliff, close to Golf Links and Sea. Electric light throughout
Excellent Cuisine and Cellar Recommended by R.A.C., A.A., and M.U. Telephone 12
Under personal management of the proprietor

STANLEY D OGDON

HUNSTANTON,

NORFOLK U.D.C. Pop 4,282 Means of Access
—L & N.E. Railway Location—On the coast
between Cromer and King's Lynn on the Norfolk

side of the Wash within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King, A
modern, growing watering place and summer resort supplied with the usual facilities for amuse-
ment and recreation [See p 992 for SCHOOLS]

ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS Hunstanton and North Norfolk Coast INGRAM WAINSON
& SON, F.A.I. Established 50 years Seaside residences and Bungalows

ILFRACOMBE,

DEVON Pop 11,779 Southern and G.W. Railways
2½ miles from London Quiet favourite resort and
excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys

and hillsides at various heights Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls fishing and angling
hunting Sunshine (1922)—1 536 hours [See p 993 for SCHOOLS]

"ST PETER'S" PRIVATE HOTEL Close to Tunnels Bathing Beaches, and famous Torris
Walks Three minutes Parade and Pavilion 40 Bedrooms Separate Tables Excellent
Cuisine Telephone 119 J CHADDER, Proprietor

ILKLEY,

YORKSHIRE U.D.C. Pop 9,205 L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways
2½ miles from London A fashionable moorland health resort, with
good facilities for excursions amusements and recreations Excellent
tourist centre a Golf links [See p 993 for SCHOOLS]

ROYAL HOTEL Residential and Commercial Hotel Finest position Electric light
throughout Close to Moors 8 minutes Station Open to non visitors Garage
Telephone, No 100 Telegrams, "Royal Hotel"

INNELLAN,

ARGYLLSHIRE. On birth of Clyde $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Dunoon, 30 miles by river from Glasgow. Rapidly rising to importance among the watering places on the Clyde. Innellan Hill is 935 feet high.

OSBORNE HOUSE Full view of Firth of Clyde Handsomely Furnished Excellent Cuisine
Phone, 14 Innellan Telegrams "Osborne, Innellan" For terms apply **MRS OSBORNE**

KINGSGATE,

KENT. 2 miles from Broadstairs 2 miles from Margate
A rising residential seaside resort, whose great attractions are the Kingsgate Golf Links and Lord Aveybury's picturesque residence, Kingsgate Castle.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS A J TANTON & Co The George Hill Estate Office,
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LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE Pop. 28,946.

I M & S and G W Railways 97

miles from London A high-class

residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment Saline and chalybeate waters Sunshine (1922)—1,366 hours

HOUSE AGENTS—FAVERMAN & CO, LEAMINGTON SPA and Midland Counties Estate Agency (Estab 1874) for all Residences Leamington Spa and District, Country Residences, Hunting Boxes Estates, &c to be Let or Sold, Grats, with Pictorial Guide Offices, 67, THE PARADE Telegrams, FAVERMAN'S LEAMINGTON SPA Phone 707

LITTLEHAMPTON,

SUSSEX U D C Pop. 22,886 Southern

Railway Quiet, growing family summer

ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour the jetty being a favourite promenade. Golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, boating and fishing Sunshine (1922)—1,782 hours

WALDRON'S PRIVATE HOTEL South Terrace Facing Sea Sunny Rooms, Balconies Separate tables Excellent Cuisine Close to Golf Links Moderate terms Phone, 11 Stamp

T CRUNDEN F A I, Littlehampton, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let Property and Building Sites for Sale, also for Property at Rustington, East Preston and country Telegrams, "Crunden, Littlehampton" Telephone 41

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

CENTRAL WALES

U D C L M & S

and G W Railways

Elevation—750 feet Climate—Bracing Mineral Waters—Sulphur, saline lithia, chalybeate, &c A popular health resort Its great attractions are its mineral springs but the beauty of its surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors Golf Links (18 holes) Hunting, fishing boating

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M H KIRKBY, Proprietress.

LLANDUDNO,

NORTH WALES I.D.C. Pop. 19,200 I.M. & G. and G.W. Railways 227 miles from London
Sandy Climate—Equable mild in winter Beach
—Sand Sunshine (1922)—1,457 hours A lively progressive and popular watering place
crescent shape front with promenade 2 mile long Pier—800 yards, Pavilion Good centre for
excursions 2 Golf Links (28 holes)

[See p. 993 for Schools]

IMPERIAL HOTEL Premier position, facing sea Sunny aspect Central heating Dance Lounge and Smoking Balcony overlooking Promenade Suites with Private Baths Accommodation for 200 guests En pension terms Up to date Garage 40 Cars Telephone, 391 (3 lines)

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EN PENSION

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CENTRAL HEATING TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING

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LOWESTOFT,

SUFFOLK Pop. 44,326 Means of Access—1 & N.E. Railway Neighbourhood—Open sand dunes and broads
Climate—Bracing, absence of fog and mist Sunshine
(1922)—1,746 hours Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Gravel and sand A large and important fishing town and high class summer resort Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads Excellent fishing boating golf (9 holes)

ROYAL HOTEL First class Family Hotel Facing Pier and Yacht Basin Two Tennis Courts in hotel grounds Three minutes from Central Station Every modern convenience Electric Light and Passenger Lift Telephone Hotel Office, 494 Visitors 395 J. R. WHALEY Proprietor

ESPLANADE HOTEL Finest and best appointed house on Sea Front Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade Recreation room Open all the year

MR and MRS JENNIE Resident Proprietors

Telephone 298

THE CLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL Kirkley Cliff Facing Sea Best Position Recently enlarged and redecorated Private Tennis Lawd Near Piers and Golf Links Good Fishing and Boating Moderate Tariff

MRS NEEVES

LYMINGTON,

HAMPSHIRE Pop. 4,598 Southern Railway 97 miles from London Situation—On the south west coast of Hampshire on the edge of the New Forest Summer and winter resort Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington Also Removals and Warehousing Tel., 98.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE U D C 129 miles from London
 Pop 17,809 Means of Access—G W Railway and L M & S
 Railway Location—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills,
 8 miles from Worcester Elevation—300 to 900 feet above sea level Climate—Dry and bracing.
 Water Supply—Pure, constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Gravel Season—Summer and winter
 Sunshine (1922), 1,571 hours Annual Fixtures—Shakespeare week in May, Croquet and Lawn Tennis
 tournaments in May and June Malvern is an inland watering place, important educational
 centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The
 highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit
 of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the
 Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold Mendip and Welsh hills, and in the plain below can be
 seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel

At Malvern a hermitage was endowed by Edward the Confessor After the Conquest it
 was changed into a Benedictine Priory Of the buildings, which date from 1083, there still
 remain the Abbey Gate and the Norman and Perpendicular church A Benedictine Priory was
 established at Little Malvern in 1172, of which the tower and chancel of the old priory church are
 preserved

[Continued on next page See also p 905 for SCHOOLS]

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL Centrally situated,
 commands beautiful views of surrounding
 country Table d'hôte separate tables Tariff
 on application to Proprietress Telephone,
 187 Malvern

GOLD HILL HOTEL (Private) Nearest Hotel
 to station Malvern College for Girls and Manor
 Park Highly recommended Every home
 comfort Aspect S W Electric Light Radia-
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HARDWICKE PRIVATE HOTEL Nearest
 Hotel to College and Golf Links Every
 modern convenience
H WILSON, Proprietor

THE GROVE, RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

NPAREST HOTEL to GOLF LINKS

ALTITUDE, 600 FEET

GARAGE ELECTRIC LIGHT
 CENTRAL HEATING

Ideal Residence for a Restful Holiday

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 views Central heating Hot water night
 and day Electric light Highly recom-
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TELEPHONE 356

Matron Miss TAYLOR

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 nished and Unfurnished Residences free on
 application. Established 1861

**J B HARPER & SONS,
 (P J ARMSTRONG, F A I)**

Telephone, 235

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS—The Malvern
 Descriptive Property Register containing
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 Let or Sold in the District, on application to

MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F A I,
 Estate Agents, Malvern

Telephone, 160 Established over 50 years

MAY PLACE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, Malvern Wells Beautifully situated upon the slopes
 of Malvern Hills Commanding magnificent views Recently redecorated and refurnished
 Electric Light. Hard Tennis Court Garage Telephone, 138 Malvern
 Proprietors, Mr and Mrs L. CLENNELL

MALVERN

(continued)

The Malvern Hills being a single chain there are no lateral inter-vening valleys in the range This has much to do with the dryness of the climate The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens Assembly rooms (high class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes) ladies course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing Places of Interest—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.), boating fishing, river scenery Deerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.) Pershore Abbey (16 m.) Bosbury (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow (See p 995 for SCHOOLS

TABLE WATERS.

BURROW'S MALVERN WATERS "ALPHA BRAND" famous for Purity and Quality for Centuries W & J BURROW, Ltd., THE SPRINGS, MALVERN Telephone, 152 Telegrams, 'Springs,' Malvern

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MARGATE,

KFNT In the Isle of Thanet Pop 46 475 Southern Railway 73 miles from London Climate—Dry bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation Soil—Chalk Front—Promenade gardens, with bandstands winter gardens separated from houses by marine drive A popular summer watering place, a special favourite with Londoners with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter commands fine sea views The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot for convalescents and children Sunshine (1922) 2 566 hours

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2 & 4, HAROLD ROAD CLIFTONVILLE

EN PENSION.

CLONE TO SEA AND OVAL BANDSTAND
GOOD GARDEN

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Telephone, 150 Margate

Miss F M MANT

MATLOCK,

DERBYSHIRE Pop 7 055 L.M. & N. Railway 143 miles from London 16 miles from Derby Climate—Dry bracing sheltered by hills from north and east Famous for its mineral springs and hydropathic establishments Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered from north and north east winds Convenient centre for the Peak district

ROCKSIDE HYDRO For Health and Pleasure Mountain Air Modern Baths Electric, famous Whirlpool and Platany Mud Baths. Near Golf (18 holes) Garage. Electric Light and Lift Tennis Croquet Bowls Entertainer tariff, apply—MANAGERS Phone, 12 (2 lines) Tel., "Rockside Matlock.

MILFORD-ON-SEA,

HAMPSHIRE 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. 202 miles from London Situation on the coast opposite the Needles Summer and winter resort. (See p 994 for SCHOOLS.

HORDLE OLIFF HOUSE (en Pension) On the Cliff, facing Needles Due south aspect, dry and sunny, gravel soil Ideal for Winter Residence Tennis Golf Links near Safe Bathing. Good centre for New Forest.

Tariff, apply SECRETARY

MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE. U D C Pop 6,016 G W Railway On south shore of Bristol Channel 24 miles from Taunton 26½ miles from London Climate—Mild equable Elevation 121 feet to 600 feet Soil—Red sandstone on water gravel A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre Good winter residence for invalids Golf links (18 holes)

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C F J RICHARDSON, Estate Agent 17 The Avenue
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead" Telephone, 63 Minehead

MULLION, CORNWALL G W Railway to Helston thence by motor bus 8 miles On the east side of Mounts Bay Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents The cove, cave and crags attract the attention of innumerable artists Golf links (18 holes) Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

POLDHU HOTEL First Class Close to Sea Largest in District Electric Light Large Lounge Good Boating Excellent Bathing Lock up Garage Close to and nearest to splendid Golf Links (18 holes) Apply—
MANAGERS

MULLION COVE HOTEL The only first class licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast Five single fire proof lock up and other Garages Sanitation and water supply unexceptional Safe Bathing Good Fishing 18 hole Golf Links Electric Light throughout Telephone, No 8 Apply MANAGER

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK L & N F Railway A quiet little seaside resort 8 miles S E of Cromer Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth sloping sands Climate—Dry, bracing Golf Links (9 holes)

GRAND HOTEL Leading and most Modern Hotel Accommodation for 100 visitors Nearest to Golf Links Hard Tennis Courts Ballroom Billiards Garage Telephone, 22

PROPRIETOR

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL Pop 6,000 G W Railway On coast between St Ives and Padstow 32 miles N E of Penzance A rising modern health resort Extensive view of the rugged coast line of North Cornwall Neighbourhood—Cliff scenery Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Beach—Sands. Climate—Bracing Places of Interest—Porth Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Manzan Porth Good excursion centre Golf (18 holes) Sunshine (1922) 1,587 hours

ST RUMON'S BOARDING HOUSE Beautifully situated, facing the Sea. Close to beach Adjoining Golf Links Tennis Garage Telephone, 78 Moderate Winter Terms
Mrs JOHNS

TOLCARNE PRIVATE HOTEL Unrivalled position on Sea front Finest English catering Home Comforts Electric Light Reasonable Terms Garage Ballroom Officially appointed A A and M U
Proprietor, GRAHAM FARMER.

HOUSE AGENTS.

All details free of Furnished Houses to be Let and Properties for Sale upon application to the leading Agents for Cornwall

JOHN JULIAN & CO, LTD, 4, Victoria Parade, Newquay

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE Pop 6,344. Means of Access—L M & S Railway and steamboat Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors Golf (9 holes) Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL Leading Hotel in West Highlands. Phone, 4 Oban Telegrams "Western, Oban." ALEX M GREGOR, Resident Proprietor

PAIGNTON, DEVON Pop 14,443. G W Railway 201 miles from London, 2½ miles from Torquay. Neighbourhood—Hills, open to breezes from Dartmoor. Climate—Equable, mild but tonic. Sunshine (1922)—1,707 hours. Soil—Sandstone. Front—Esplanade with open and sheltered seats. Beach—Yellow sands. Golf at Churston, 3 miles (18 holes).

"TEMBANI PRIVATE HOTEL Marine Drive. Mild Winter Residence. Good Chef. Separate Tables. Own Poultry and Vegetable Garden. Hard Tennis Court. Billiard Room, Lounge, and Drawing Room. Gas Fires and Boiling Rings in Bedrooms. Under Personal Supervision of Resident Proprietors—

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"WAVE CREST," Marine Drive. Small Boarding House on Sea Front. Board Residence of Winter Apartments. Every Home Comfort. Good Cuisine. Moderate Terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietress, MRS. SIOKEIL.

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Telephone, 91

Our Guide to Paignton free on Application

PERTH, PERKSHIRE Pop 33,208. L M & S and I & N E Railways. 22 miles from Dundee, 40 miles from Edinburgh, 450 miles from London. Situated on both sides of the River Tay. It is a great railway centre for tourists and the principal gateway to the Highlands. Golf courses, two (18 holes ladies 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL PERTH Jointly owned and managed by the L M & S and L & N F Railways. Convenient for the Tourist and the Sportsman. Motor Garage. Telephone, 741 (3 lines).

PLYMOUTH, DEVON Pop 209,857. G W and Southern Railways. 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort. (See p 996 for SCHOOLS)

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS SURVEYORS AND VALUERS ELLIOT & BOWDEN, F & J Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free. Telephone, 153. Telegrams 'Negotiate Plymouth'

RAMSGATE, KENT Pop 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport. Yachting station and watering place, popular both in winter and summer. Sunshine (1922)—1,803 hours.

HOUSE AGENTS SCARLETT & GOLDSACK. Auctioneers. Estate Agents. Surveyors. Accountants. Valuers. Hotel Brokers, 36 High Street. Ramsgate. 5 Cecil Square. Margate, and 7 Broadway, Cliftonville. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone 19. Telegrams, 'Scarlett, Ramsgate'

RHOS-ON-SEA, DENBIGHSHIRE 12½ miles from London. Situated midway between Colwyn Bay and Llandudno and connected by electric tramway. A select modern seaside resort. Golf links (18 holes).

(Midway between Colwyn Bay and Llandudno)

MOUNT TRILLO BOARDING HOUSE Abbey Road. Beautifully situated facing South Sea and Mountain Views. Near Pier and Golf Links. Electric Light. Special Winter Terms. Telephone 309. Colwyn Bay. Telegrams 'Rehan'. MRS REHAN Proprietress.

RHYL, FLINTSHIRE Pop 13,398. L M & S Ry & G W Ry. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreation. Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy. Climate—Mild. Soil—Sandy. Golf links (18 holes). [See p 996 for SCHOOLS]

PLASTERTON PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade. Facing sea and near Golf Links. Dining drawing smoke rooms lounge. Electric light. Home comforts. Liberal table. Telephone, 170. MISS W MITCHELL.

MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL East Parade. Premier position facing sea. Excellent catering. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of Proprietress—

MRS. H E HASELDEN

Telephone, 101

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT M B Pop 12,295 The largest and most lively watering place in the Isle of Wight, second in yachting importance only to Cowes Climate—Equable, invigorating

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL First class Family Hotel, opposite Pier Excellent Cuisine Wine List at Popular Prices Moderate Tariff Electric Light Bath and attendance free Telegrams "Band, Ryde" Telephone 20. Proprietor, FRANK BAND
Also **Waverley Hotel** under same Proprietorship

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA, LANCASHIRE L M & S Railway 22½ miles from London It lies south of Blackpool and west of Lytham A modern seaside watering place The sea frontage is particularly bright and attractive The esplanade, 1 mile is supplied with seats and shelters in recesses of rockery and foliage Promenade, pier 4 golf links in the neighbourhood Sunshine (1922)—1 197 hours

GRAND HOTEL Beautifully situated on South Promenade, with charming views of Sea and Landscape The famous Links of the Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Club are within 5 minutes walk
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K. HOLLOWAY

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Telephone, 19 28 The Square

ST. IVES, CORNWALL C W Railway 303 miles from London Quant, irregularly built little fishing town the haunt of artists Favourite bathing and winter resort Yachting boating fishing, golf

CHY-AN DREA HOTEL Residential Hotel Charming situation Uninterrupted view of St Ives Bay Excellent cuisine Electric Light throughout Close to Sea and Station Near Golf Link Tel St Ives 76
MRS. WHELEP

TREVESSA Private and Residential Hotel Moderate terms En pension Unrivalled position, overlooking Bay Three minutes Station and Beach

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE M B Pop 46,192 L & N E Railway 230 miles from London A fashionable watering place renowned for the variety of its features, its noble cliffs, the broad sweep of its double bay and the medicinal qualities of its mineral waters Elevation—Ranges to 300 feet Golf links (18 holes) (Cricket, tennis, bowls, boating, fishing) Sunshine (1922)—1 350 hours [See p 298 for SCHOOLS]

SPA ROYAL BOARDING HOUSE 52, Esplanade South Cliff On best part of Esplanade, overlooking South Bay, Italian Gardens and Rose Gardens 3 minutes Spa Bathing Pool, and Golf Links

MRS. BARRETT and MISS BROSCOMB

SEATON, DEVON-SHIRE Pop 2,294 Southern Railway 152 miles from London Equable climate Fine cliff scenery Pebble beach Sea fishing Angling boating hunting, shooting golf (9 holes)
[See p 298 for SCHOOLS]

"ROYAL CLARENCE" HOTEL, SEATON First class Family Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground and Golf Links Motor Garage Hunting, Fishing Grand Sea Views Billiards Perfect Sanitation Personal management Telephone, 15 Telegrams, "Clarence, Seaton, Devon" A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor

SEVENOAKS, KENT Pop 9,058 Southern Railway 22½ miles from London Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, &c in its vicinity
[See p 299 for SCHOOLS]

HOUSE FURNISHERS S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers Warehousing Removals General Drapers and Outfitters Funeral Directors London Road and 110, High Street Telephone, 50

SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT Pop 7,374 Southern Railway, 14½ miles from Ryde 8½ miles from Ryde A quiet family watering place Shanklin (once the pride of the place, runs from the beach inland for 450 feet and is abundantly wooded Golf links (18 holes) Sunshine (1925)—1,717 hour [See p 99 for SCHOOLS]

PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS BULL & PORTER Particulars of all furnished residences and Properties for Sale on application stating requirements Telephone 5 Shanklin

SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE Southern Railway 118 miles from London 54 miles east of Yeovil The fine building of the Abbey the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705 interest visitors Cricket tennis fishing, golf

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS & CARRER & CO the Modern Store keeps Tea Blenders Coffee Roasters Wine and Spirit Merchants The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices One address only

SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County Borough Pop 160,000 Southern Railway 75 miles from London The leading passenger port Popular holiday and tourist centre Golf links (18 holes) Large natural common of 365 acres Parks and pleasant grounds Equable climate Excellent residential district

WALLER & KING FAIR 17 Above Bar The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton New Forest and Southern Districts Auctioneers Valuers and Surveyors BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS Hampshire and Adjacent Counties Registered

SOUTHSEA, HAMPSHIRE County Borough Southern Railway 74 miles from London Aspect—South Climate—Mild invigorating, moderate rainfall open to breezes from sea and surrounding country Soil—Gravel and clay A fashionable summer resort, favourite centre for yachting and a wintering place for convalescents Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyards arsenal and fortifications of Portsmouth

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL Western Parade Most convenient situation for Dock yard and Barracks Facing Sea and principal Pier Good Cuisine separate tables Good Reception Smoking, and Pilchard Rooms Motor Garage adjacent Night Porter Telephone 363 Portsmouth

ESTATE AGENTS AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS CARRER & JANCASIER, 6, Clarendon Road Largest Selection of Houses for Sale and to Let in the District Selected list sent to each applicant Tel 4326 Telegrams Security Southsea

SWANAGE, DORSETSHIRE Dorset Pop 7,112 Southern Railway 131 miles from London Climate—Mild pure, dry atmosphere small daily range of temperature much sunshine freedom from fogs and strong winds Drainage—Modern Pier—600 feet Beach—Sands A quiet family watering place in the centre of Swanage Bay a little south of Bournemouth Golf (18 holes) [See p 1000 for SCHOOLS]

"HIGHCLIFFE" High class Board Residence On Sea Front with uninterrupted views Lawn and steps leading down to Sands New wing added 1911 Golf Links easy distance Excellent cuisine Personal supervision Separate Tables Private suites Telephone, 47 Mrs HOOKE

CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician Pure Drugs and Chemicals Medicated Wines, Kodak Supplies Surgical Appliances Oxygen in Cylinders J J WILKES M.F.S., D.B.O.A. by Exam 8, Institute Road. Telephone 84

HOUSE AGENTS WOODFORD WHITE & HOWELL, The Swanage House Agency Oldest established in Swanage District Offices immediately outside Railway Station Telephone, 15 Free List of all available Furnished and Unfurnished Properties on application

SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE. G W and L M & S Railways. The most westerly port in the Bristol Channel, has risen very rapidly in maritime importance, the quays are upwards of 6 miles in length There are numerous public buildings, parks and recreation grounds

DAVID ROBERTS & SON, F.S.I., F.A.I. ESTABLISHED 1888

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61 WIND STREET SWANSEA 9 PARK PLACE CARDIFF AND 78 BASINGHALL STREET LONDON

TEIGNMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE UDC Pop 10,976 G W Railway 18½ miles from London At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay Aspect—South Climate—Mild Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Red sandstone Pier—600 feet, pavilion Beach—Sand and shingle A summer holiday resort, winter residence and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E and N

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL—Finest position Sea front S W aspect Uninterrupted views. Overlooking sea and river Ideal autumn and winter home Easily accessible for Dartmoor excursions Appointed A.A. and M.U. Illustrated tariff telephone 55

FRNEST W PARSONS, Proprietor

"BELLA VISTA" PRIVATE HOTEL The house nearest the Sea A First-class Boarding Establishment and an ideal Winter Residence Electric light throughout Moderate tariff Separate Tables Under personal supervision of the—

Proprietress, MRS A HICK
telephones, 134

HOUSE LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS ROBT IRON & SON, F.A.I. 5 Regent Street Teignmouth Telephone 89 Particulars of all local properties on application

ESPLANADE PRIVATE HOTEL Occupying finest position Sea front Full south Unrivalled and uninterrupted views of Sea and Promenade High class cuisine and service Garage Telegrams 'Espladel'

RESIDENTIAL PROPRIETORS

TONBRIDGE, KENT Pop 15,929 Southern Railway 29½ miles from London Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery Golf (9 holes), hunting tennis, cricket

HOUSE AGENT AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKER For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares, whether quoted or not, apply HENRI SANDERSON F.A.I., 174 High Street Telephone, 139

Free Information

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

Prospectuses and Particulars of any Locality

Sent post free on application to

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.

TORQUAY, DEVON M.B. Pop 39,432 Means of Access—G.W. Railway 220 miles from London Location—4 E coast of Devon in the N recess of Torbay 25 miles S of Exeter Neighbourhood—

Chiffs and hills Sunshine—(1922) 1,777 hours Climate—Mild soft equable luxuriant vegetation Water Supply—From Dartmoor constant soft Drainage—Modern Soil—Limestone Front—Ornamental promenade and marine drive Pier—1,500 feet pavilion skating rink Beach—Sand and shingle Baths—Corporation (fresh and salt water) Naulheim and Vapour Baths Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments All Electric Baths, Plombieres Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths Excursions—Rail and river coaching, and marine

In the curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Tavy Torquay is built on seven hills the highest reaching 400 feet sheltered N and E lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers affording choice of elevation fashionable high class watering place favourite resort for the delicate and popular winter residence claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer Its peculiar charm is the unclass combination of sea coast wild moorland and beautiful valleys Good yachting facilities in harbour and safe anchorage in bay (convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor)

(Continued on next page)

[See p. 1000 for SCHOOLS]

TOURNAINE PRIVATE HOTEL

South Aspect with splendid Sea Views

HOT WATER RADIATORS IN BEDROOMS

Own Tennis Lawn Five Bathrooms and

HANDSOME FIXED BASINS IN BEDROOMS

with constant hot and cold water supply

Beautifully furnished Electric Light

Separate Tables

For Illustrated Leaflet with views of Torquay apply to—

Telephone 188 Mr & Mrs ADAMS

VILLA BELZA.

PRIVATE HOTEL WARREN ROAD

South Aspect Ideal Winter Residence Map, sufficient Sea and Landscape Views Within two minutes of Tor Abbey Sands and Sea Front

Excellent Cuisine Separate Tables

Electric Light

TWO SPACIOUS TOUNGHS

Mr and Mrs DENHAM BROWN

Telephone, 72 Proprietors
Telegrams, Villa Belza Torquay

BELGRAVE HOTEL Delightful situation on Sea Front Excellent Cuisine and Wines Electric Light Heating and all modern conveniences Tennis Croquet Billiards Garage Recreation Room Telephone 62 Illustrated Leaflet A BAKER Proprietress

'ROSETOR' PRIVATE HOTEL (combining Rosetor and Erin Hall) Delightfully situated on sea front Uninterrupted view of Torbay facing due south Entirely redecorated Phone 35 Write for illustrated leaflet Also at Grand Hotel, Frinton on Sea

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MRS KENNEDY

KISTOR PRIVATE HOTEL Belgrave Road One minute from Sea Front Electric Light and Central Heating throughout Excellent Cuisine Close to New Pines Gardens Rook Walks and Promenade Pier Tennis Croquet Garage Telephone, 325 A BAKER Proprietress

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TELEPHONE, No 14.

ESTABLISHED 1867

TORQUAY

(continued)

Recreations—Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), 3 golf links (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea river and lake) hunting, polo in the Pavilion, concerts, lectures &c. Places of Interest—Royal Terrace Gardens and Rock Corbyn's Head, King's Gardens, Cary Park, Babbacombe Downs, Chapel Hill, Daddy Hole Plain, Meadfoot Bay, Watcombe Downs, Austey's Cove, Oddcombe Beach, Cockington Foige

[See p 1000 for SCHOOLS

ALLERDALE PRIVATE HOTEL South aspect, facing Sea Large sheltered garden, with Private Walk to sea, avoiding all hills (2 minutes) Central Heating Electric Light Separate Tables Garage Telephone, 667 Telegrams, 'Allerdale

C R & M EVANS, Resident Proprietors

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WESTGATE-ON-SEA,

K&N Southern Railway Pop 5,096 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate Climate—Dry and bracing Beach—Sand Safe bathing A favourite resort of the upper classes, having all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted

[See p 1002 for SCHOOLS

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS Surveyors Auctioneers and Estate Agents The Estate Offices, Westgate on Sea and Mayfair South Kensington and Westminster Phone Westgate on Sea 168 Telegrams 'ROCHANTH, Westgate on Sea

WEYMOUTH,

DORSETSHIRE. M P Pop 24,570 G W and Southern Railways 142 miles from London Seaport town and popular watering place facing magnificent bay Climate—Bracing, but mild in winter Sunshine (1922)—2,748 hours (Golf links (18 holes)

[See p 1003 for SCHOOLS

CRESCENT PRIVATE HOTEL The Esplanade Ideal situation on Sea Front, with uninterrupted views of the beautiful Bay and Cliffs Noted for Comfort Cuisine and Liberal Table Highly recommended Proprietress—Mrs WOLSTENHOLME

WINCHESTER,

HAMPSHIRE Cathedral City Pop 23,791 Southern and G W Railways 60 miles from London This old capital of Wessex is full of historical traditions Noted for its College and Cathedral Golf links (3 courses, 18 holes)

CHEERNOKE PRIVATE HOTEL Quietly situated in own grounds, within three minutes of Cathedral, College and Barracks Excellent Cuisine Inclusive terms Telephone, 121 GILBERT LUDFORD, Proprietor

WOOLACOMBE,

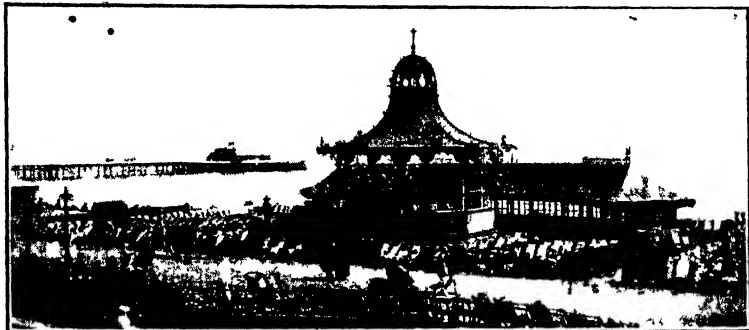
DEVONSHIRE. 2 miles from Mortehoe Station Southern Ry & G W Ry In the hollow of a fine bay between Morte Point and Baggy Point Golf links (18 holes) Fishing, tennis Bracing and equable climate Firm clean sands

GLENHAVEN Boarding Establishment (Old Established). One of the prettiest spots in North Devon Mortehoe Station (S W Ry) Close to Sea and Woolacombe Sands Golf Tennis Special Spring and Winter Terms for Board or Apartments. Also Furnished House Proprietress, Mrs CONIBEAR.

BELLA VISTA Board Residence Opposite Barricam Shell and Battery Beach Uninterrupted sea views Separate Tables. Excellent Cooking (Chef). Special terms for Winter and Spring. Under personal supervision of Mrs FERINHOUGH, Proprietress

WORTHING,

SUSSEX M B Pop. 35,224. Southern Railway 6½ miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, mild, equable. Sunshine (1922)—1,781 ½ hours. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Loam and marl. Beach—Safe level sands with plenty of shingle. A select seaside resort, residential town and winter haven for invalids, protected from the north by the South Downs, which rise in breezy uplands some little distance inland, its great charm being that it has developed into a modern seaside town without losing much of its rural aspect much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Homefield Park 16 acres (cricket tennis bowls). Steyne Gardens, 3 acres (promenade concerts). Broadwater Green Victoria Recreation Ground. Golf links (two 18-hole courses). Hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest—Arundel (10 m.), Bramber Castle (9 m.), Goring Woods (3 m.), Broadwater (1 m.), 13th Century Church, Chantebury (7 m.) (800 ft.), Cissbury, and other remains of Roman encampments.



Worthing is noted for the equability of its climate which is largely due to its geographical situation. The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. The absence of hills enables convalescents to take exercise without exertion, and so derive the greatest benefit from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large amount of sunshine.

EXPRESS SERVICE (PULLMAN CARS) to LONDON, 76 minutes.

[See p 1004 for SCHOOLS.]

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and **ILLUSTRATED GUIDE**

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WHITAKER'S HEALTH RESORTS

1031

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS

Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year ended September 30th, 1923, as compared with that observed at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900.

PLACES	1922			1923								
	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.
Aberdeen	46.7	42.6	41.3	42.2	40.1	41.3	42.0	45.0	52.2	56.3	55.7	51.4
Balmoral	42.0	39.1	36.9	39.7	35.6	38.5	38.6	41.3	50.2	56.6	54.6	48.2
Bath	47.7	42.5	43.3	42.3	44.9	45.1	47.3	50.9	56.8	64.9	61.3	55.9
Birmingham	46.8	42.2	41.7	41.8	41.7	43.1	45.3	48.7	54.1	63.5	59.1	54.1
Blackpool	48.3	44.9	43.5	43.3	41.6	45.0	45.9	48.1	54.0	62.5	59.3	55.1
Bournemouth	48.1	42.9	43.9			44.7	47.0	51.3	55.7	64.5	61.1	56.3
Bradford	46.2	42.9	41.7	41.9	39.1	42.7	43.6	46.5	53.3	61.5	57.4	53.5
Brighton	49.4	44.3	43.7	41.7	44.5	47.1	48.4	51.1	56.3	64.1	62.1	56.2
Buxton	44.0	40.7	39.2	39.5	37.7	40.7	42.1	44.9	50.5	60.3	56.1	51.5
Cambridge	47.8	41.3	42.1	40.5				50.3	54.5	65.5	60.9	55.0
Cardiff	47.5	43.5	43.7	42.8	44.1	44.7	46.7	49.6	56.0	62.9	59.6	54.9
Cheltenham	47.8	42.2	42.5	41.9	43.7	44.8	47.1	50.7	56.8	65.3	61.7	55.7
Claughton-on-Sea	49.9	42.7	42.5	41.0	43.3	44.1	47.4	50.5	54.5	65.1	62.1	57.0
Colwyn Bay	49.6	46.2	44.7	45.1	44.3	45.1	46.5	48.5	54.5	63.1	59.8	55.7
Coventry	47.0	41.7	42.5	42.1	42.1	43.9	46.5	49.9	55.5	63.8	60.6	54.7
Cromer	49.9	43.2	41.7	41.0	40.7	43.7		49.4	53.2	58.7	55.9	53.1
Douglas I of Man	49.4	45.3	43.7	43.9	42.5	44.7	44.7	48.8	54.8	62.7	59.7	54.7
Dublin (City)	49.8	46.3	43.6	44.5	44.7	45.5	46.5	48.8	56.6	62.5	59.1	53.1
Dundee	45.6	42.2	39.6	41.2	39.2	41.5	41.8	46.1	54.0	61.1	56.6	52.1
Eastbourne	49.6	44.7	44.1	42.4	44.9	45.5	48.0	51.3	58.1	63.3	61.9	57.3
Edinburgh	46.3	43.5	41.3	42.4	39.1	42.0	42.0	45.5	53.1	60.0	55.9	51.7
Exmouth	50.5	47.3	46.3	45.3	46.5	46.5	48.1	50.8	56.5	63.1	60.2	56.9
Felixstowe	49.5	42.5	42.1	40.6	42.6	43.3	46.7	50.6	54.1	64.5	62.2	56.1
Greenock	47.6	44.2	42.7	43.8	39.8	43.8	43.6	47.0	53.3	59.4	56.2	51.5
Guernsey	52.3	48.3	46.9	45.7	47.3	47.3	49.3	51.9	56.7	63.5	61.1	57.9
Harrogate	45.7	42.3	40.5	40.7	38.0	41.9	42.7	46.0	52.6	60.7	57.0	52.9
Hastings	49.2	43.9	43.4	41.8	44.3	45.5	47.9	50.9	55.2	64.4	61.4	57.1
Hull	47.9	42.9	42.3	42.1	40.9	42.9	45.3	48.5	54.6	63.7	60.2	55.4
Jersey (St Aubin's)	51.9	46.9	46.1	45.3	47.3	47.9	50.1	52.9	59.9	62.2	61.3	58.5
Leamington Spa	47.0	40.9	41.6	41.0	41.7	43.8	46.4	49.5	54.1	61.7	59.3	53.6
Lincoln	48.1	42.2	41.6	41.7	41.2	43.8	46.3	49.3	54.9	64.9	62.1	55.1
Liverpool (Bidston)	47.5	42.7	43.7	44.3	42.1	44.1	46.0	48.1	53.5	62.2	59.1	54.5
Llandudno	48.0	44.2	43.6		43.7	45.4	46.6	48.6	54.1	62.2	59.1	54.5
London (West r)	49.9	43.3	43.9	42.0	44.3	45.9	48.6	52.9	57.2	67.4	63.4	57.8
Malvern	47.5	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.0	43.6	46.0	49.7	55.5	64.3	60.3	55.1
Manchester City	48.9	44.1	43.1	43.3	42.2	45.5	46.5	48.6	55.1	64.4	62.5	55.1
Margate	50.1	43.9	43.3	42.4	44.1	45.7	47.4	51.7	54.6	65.1	62.4	58.3
Marlborough	45.3	39.9	41.3	39.8	42.3	43.3	45.5	48.8	54.5	63.0	58.5	53.6
Newquay	49.3	46.3	46.5	45.2	46.4	45.7	47.2	50.2	54.1	62.0	60.0	55.6
Norwich	48.3	42.1	42.1	40.5	41.7	44.2	46.9	51.1	54.0	66.1	61.1	55.3
Nottingham	47.9	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.5	43.5	46.0	49.1	54.6	64.5	59.7	54.5
Oxford	47.2	42.2	43.0	41.5	43.5	44.1	46.8	50.6	55.5	65.2	61.2	55.8
Paignton	50.6	45.1	45.7	44.5	46.9	46.5	47.8	51.5	58.0	64.4	61.4	56.5
Penzance	51.1	48.3	47.3	46.3	47.5	47.5	48.7	51.3	56.5	64.3	61.1	56.5
Plymouth	50.1	45.6	46.0	44.3	47.0	47.2	48.5	51.4	56.9	64.3	61.1	56.5
Portsmouth	49.7	44.1	44.4	42.9	44.1	46.6	48.7	52.7	57.5	66.1	63.1	58.1
Ross-on-Wye	47.1	42.6	43.3	42.9	44.1	46.6	49.7	55.9	64.3	60.1	54.7	
Scarborough	50.1	44.1	42.9	42.7	41.2	43.6	46.6	49.9	54.3	61.9	59.5	53.9
Scilly	51.6	49.1	48.3	46.9	47.9	47.7	48.1	50.5	54.9	60.0	60.6	56.7
Skegness	49.5	42.1	41.5	40.3	41.0	42.7	45.3	48.3	53.9	62.7	59.7	54.8
Southampton	48.9	42.5	43.0	40.5	44.1	45.3	47.8	51.7	57.5	66.8	63.1	57.0
Southend	49.1	42.5	42.3	40.7	43.1	45.1	47.7	51.7	55.5	66.8	63.1	57.6
Southport	47.7	44.3	43.3	42.9	41.9	44.7	45.9	47.9	53.7	62.1	58.9	54.9
Stonyhurst	47.7	42.7	41.7	41.3	39.9	43.3	44.2	46.3	52.1	61.4	57.0	52.6
Torquay	50.9	46.1	46.2	45.5	47.5	47.5	48.6	52.4	58.5	65.5	62.5	57.7
Totland Bay	48.9	44.1	45.0	43.5	45.7	45.3	47.3	51.3	56.0	65.3	61.5	57.1
Tunbridge Wells	47.7	42.1	41.9	40.5	43.5	44.7	46.9	50.9	54.6	63.5	61.3	56.1
Valencia	50.5	47.3	45.6	46.7	45.9	46.2	46.2	49.8	53.2	60.4	58.5	54.4
Ventnor	50.4	45.5	45.1	43.7	45.9	46.3	48.3	51.5	56.6	63.9	61.7	58.1
Weymouth	50.1	44.5	45.5	43.9	46.3	46.1	48.3	52.3	58.1	64.9	62.7	58.5
Whitby	48.7	44.3	42.2	42.9	40.2	42.9	44.1	47.7	53.3	61.9	58.8	54.7
Worthing	49.1	43.1	43.4	41.3	44.3	45.7	48.1	51.1	55.7	64.5	61.3	56.1
Yarmouth	50.3	43.1	42.3	41.3	43.3	43.1	45.7	50.0	54.1	63.7	61.3	56.0
York	47.4	42.5	42.1	42.8	40.7	43.7	45.1	48.5	54.9	64.1	59.3	54.7
Nice (1851-1900)	52.0	52.7	47.3	46.4	47.5	50.7	56.5	62.2	69.1	73.8	73.2	68.2

* Probable

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,800,000, represented by 120,000 Shares of £15 each
Paid up Capital, £600,000 Reserve Fund, £720,000

DIRECTORS

LT COL G CHIFFOLD M HALL MAJ GEN SIR ALTHUR W MONIA JOHN EDWARD MOUNSKY General Manager London Manager - GEO H SOUL ESQ	SIR HENRY E E PROCTOR BART MAJ PUGH SIR MARSHALL F BRIDGES EDWARD HUGH WATKINS ESQ Secretary - H H MALLER, ESQ
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Head Office 37 to 39, KING WILLIAM STREET, E C 4

Branches

MEDITERRANEAN—Gibraltar, Malta EGYPT—Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said,
Tantah, Mansourah, Zagazig Ben Souef Assiut, Suez, Minieh SUDAN—
Khartoum, Port Sudan Omdurman Makwar, Wad-Medani PALESTINE—
Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth Ramallah TRANS-JORDANIA—Amman

The Bank transacts every description of Banking, business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application Interest payable February 28 and August 1

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £20 (210)

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1865

Paid-up Capital	£875,000
Reserve Fund	720,000
	1,595,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	875,000
	<u>£2,470,000</u>

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

Sydney Office—106, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Perth Office—SURREY CHAMBERS, ST GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DIRECTORS ARTHUR WATERHOUSE Esq Chairman SIR GEO BROOKMAN K B F J P
 J R FOWLER Esq MA HOWARD W LLOYD Esq ARTHUR G RYMILL Esq
 H SCOTT YOUNG Superintendent W J MASON Adelaide Manager

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E C 3

DIRECTORS WILHELM FUND Esq SIR KENNETH S ANDERSON BART KCMG DUNCAN W
 PATERSON Esq PERCY ARNOLD OBE Manager ARTHUR BUTTERWORTH Accountant

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and **Remittances** cabled **Deposits** received
 for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of
 Banking and Exchange business transacted

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835)

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,525,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,000,000
	£11,525,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT HON LORD AIDENHAM	SIR WAITER JEANS
CHAS J BARNFILL Esq	J R JOHNSON Esq
THE RT HON VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD	FRANK LIVINGSTONE Esq
GCSI, GCMG	THE RT HON THE EARL OF MIDDLETON & P
CHARLES G HAMILTON Esq	HAROLD NEWSON Esq
RT HON LORD GEORGE F HAMILTON,	HORACE PEET Esq
GCSI	ARTHUR WHITEHEAD Esq

MANAGER EDMUND GODWARD

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. 1214

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly 7th July 1861

Bankers to the New Zealand Government

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

£6,154,988

Paid up Capital—Ordinary Shares	£3 000 000
Preference Shares issued to N Z Govt	1 500 000
Four Per Cent Guaranteed Stock	529,988
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	2 246,957
	£7 276,945

Head Office WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Sir GEORGE ELLIOT <i>Chairman</i>	Directors	J H LILTON, Esq
Sir HAROLD BEAUCHAMP	R W KANE, Esq	WM REECE, Esq
	General Manager HENRY BUCKFUTON	WILLIAM WATSON Esq

London Office: 1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST, E.C. 4 — ROBERT MILL Manager

London Bankers BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDDLESEX BANK LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 PORTS IN NEW ZEALAND.
AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH
WALES SUVA AND FIEVUKA—FIJI APIA SAMOA

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents. Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji and Samoa. Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies, and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due. Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1863

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office 4, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2
Manchester Office 2, NORFOLK STREET

DIRECTORS

ROBERT JOHN HOSE Esq Chairman
FREDERICK R S BALFOUR Esq
Rt Hon Sir MAURICE W E de BUNSEN
Bart GCMG GCVO CB

WILLIAM HERBERT HOULIS Esq Deputy Chairman.
RAOUL HECTOR FOA Esq **FRANK HENRY HOLLDS Esq**
EDWARD GREENE Esq **FREDERIC LUBBOCK Esq**
JOHN EDWARD MOUNSFY Esq

General Manager—HENRY PROBYN ROBERTS Esq
Sub Manager—(PATRICK ERNEST O'HEA Esq
Secretary—LOUIS GEORGE BALY Esq
(JOHN DEVEREUX BLACKBURN Esq
Auditors—Messrs TURQUAND YOUNGS & Co

BANKERS

LONDON: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, BARCLAYS BANK LTD and THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LTD
Great Britain: BARCLAYS BANK LTD, THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND
THE BANK OF IRELAND, THE NATIONAL BANK LIMITED, FRANCE: THE ANGLAIS DU SUD AMERIQUE BANK LTD, PARIS
BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LIMITED, PAIS AND BRANCHES, MENESTRIER & CO, PARIS, ITALY: BANCA BELINZAGHI
MILAN AND AMERICAN EXPRESS CO, GENOVA, SWITZERLAND: BANQUE FEDERALE SUISSE, PORTUGAL: BANCO
INDOIA & AZORES, LISBON AND BRANCHES, BANCO DE PORTUGAL, LISBON, MESSIA PINTO & SOTTO MAYOR, LISBON.
SPAIN: THE ANGLAIS DU SUD AMERIQUE BANK LIMITED, BARCELONA, BILBAO, MADRID, VALENCIA, VIGO, SEVILLA, BANCO
CALAMARTE, MADRID, BANCO SAIZIN, MADRID, AGENTS IN NEW YORK: THE BANK OF NEW YORK AND TRUST CO
NEW YORK

BRANCHES AT

Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande
(do sul), Buenos Ayres, Pergamino (sub Branch to Buenos Ayres) **Rosario de Santa Fe,**
Monte Video and Mercedes (sub Branch to Monte Video) Also Sub Branches at **Piazza Once de**
Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria and Calle
Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, Avenida Rondeau and Cordon, Monte Video
 Correspondents in all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe in the United States of America and in South
 and Central America Also in Australia (Adelaide), New Zealand, South Africa, India, &c

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter
13-14, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.2.
Telegrams TRABANQUE LONDON
Telephones LONDON WALL 2947-2948
CAPITAL Authorised - £2,500,000
Subscribed - £1,000,000
Branches **BELGRADE, DANZIG, ZAGREB (AGRAM)**
(Incorporated Companies) THE NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY, Constantinople and Branches
THE TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY LIMITED
Established with the object of assisting British Merchants and Manufacturers in developing their Business by the
Insurance of Accounts
Governor The LORD FARINGDON
Secretary G de B BROWNIE

LONDON Manager P C W FST
 The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of
 the world and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of
 their export and import trade. It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world, and transacts Banking
 Business of every description. It invites enquiries and will endeavour where necessary to put expert advice at
 the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business. Moneys received
 on fixed deposit. Terms on application.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889)

CAPITAL (1922) - - - £15,000
Reserve Fund (1922) - - - £50,000
LONDON AGENTS
The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd, 6 Lothbury, E.C.2.
THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD, HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY, LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT,
LOTHBURY, E C 2

Office for Travellers
123, Pall Mall, S W 1

ESTABLISHED 1810

Commercial Credits and Consignments
Foreign Exchange
Cable Transfers Foreign Collections Travelling Credits
Securities Purchased and Sold
Dividends Collected Coupons Purchased
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened
Agents and Correspondents all over the World

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA
4th and Chestnut Streets

BOSTON
80 State Street
ESTABLISHED 1800

BALTIMORE
(Alex Brown & Sons)

[22

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1855

President W G GOODERHAM
General Manager GEORGE H SMITH

Vice President F I C CLARKSON
Secretary WILLIE F WATKINS

Paid-Up Capital	- - -	\$7,000,000	£1,438,358 3s 3d
Reserve Fund (earned)-	- - -	\$7,000,000	£1,438,358 3s 3d
Investments	- - -	\$41,385,608 36	£8,499,782 10s 10d

DEBENTURES issued In sums of £50 and upwards

For terms of one year and upwards Interest paid half-yearly
Interest computed from date on which the money is received

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly half a century In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs MYLNE & CAMPBELL W S 36 Castle Street Messrs BEIL COWAN & CO 22 St. Andrew Square
Bankers in Great Britain—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention

[224

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

JAMES KELL *Acting Governor*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

**Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA**

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Agencies are open at 3,249 Post Offices in the Commonwealth &c

At 30th JUNE, 1923

Savings Bank Balances	£40 150 890
General Bank Balances	37 237 762
Note Issue Department	52 102 025
Other Items	4 865 000
	£134 355 677

LONDON OFFICE 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager*



ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE · 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

and 355 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000	0	0
Uncalled Capital	£1,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	£1,450,000	0	0

Chief Office in Australia 368, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE

Bankers Bank of England, Westminster Bank Ltd

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank, in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom

Bills Negotiated or forwarded for Collection

Remittances made by Telegraphic Transfer

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, Manager

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Head Office 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.

Branch Office 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W 1.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS

3, RUE D'ANTIN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor

Statement of September 10th, 1923

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Bank	\$27,414,720 27	Deposits	\$1,900,000 00
U S Government Bonds and Certificates	29,537,862 70	Accrued Interest	19,335 50
Bills Purchased	27,569 34 94	Dividend &c	
Call Loans—Collateral	43,391 47 50	Bills Payable Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U S Government Securities	2,500,000 00
Time Loans Collateral	17,849,901 52	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	1,998,005 08
Accrued Interest	946 421 94	Capital Stock	5,000,000 00
Bonds and Stocks	15,038,670 58	Surplus and Undivided Profits	18,171,682 55
Bonds and Mortgages	884,835 00		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	1,376,462 91		
Real Estate	3,000,000 00		
	\$156,805,074 56		\$156,805,074 56

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CABLE TRANSFERS
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN

The Right Hon R McKENNA

JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS

FREDERICK HYDE

EDGAR W WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital	-	£38,117,103
Paid-up Capital	-	10,860,852
Reserve Fund	-	10,860,852
Deposits (June 30th, 1923)	-	347,900,203

HEAD OFFICE 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E C 2

OVER 1 720 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

OVERSEAS BRANCH 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E C 2

AFFILIATIONS

BELFAST BANKING CO LTD THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO LTD

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225 000 Shares of Rs 500 each Rs 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June 1923 75 000 Shares of Rs 500 each

—Fully Paid	3 75 00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs 500 each —Rs 12½ Paid	1 87,50,000
	5 62 50,000

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1923 4 35,00 000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1923 5,62,50,000

Managing Governors —SIR ROBERT AITKEN, Kt, & SIR BERNARD HUNTER Kt

Local Head Offices —CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS

London Office —5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E C 8

SIR NORCOL WARREN, Kt, K C I E *Manager*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS —Opened free of charge **FIXED DEPOSITS** —Received at Interest

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS —Received and Interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES —Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS —Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted

Rates Copies of Rules Powers of Attorney etc may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

ROBERT AITKEN BERNARD HUNTER *Managing Governors*

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1862

PAID-UP CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND

£4,140,000

Affiliated with Lloyds Bank Limited

DIRECTORS

RICHARD HORTER
WILLETT HOIT MICE
KENNETH MATHIESON

J W BRAUMONT PEASE (*Chairman*)

JAMBERT W MIDDLETON
HERMAN B SIM
ROBERT A HILL BURN

ESTABLISHED AT

BELGIUM Antwerp 22 Place de Meir
FRANCE Paris 9 Rue du Helder
PORTUGAL Lisbon 44 Rua Augusta
US AMERICA New York 61 Wall Street
ARGENTINA Buenos Aires with City sub branches
at Barracas al Norte Boca del Riachuelo Once
de Septiembre Calle Santa Fe Calle Bernardo de
Jirigua Also at Bahia Blanca Concordia
Cordoba Mendoza, Icara Rosario Tucuman

URUGUAY Montevideo and at (Calle Rio Negro
(Montevideo) Talcahuano Salto Rivera
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro Bahia Curitiba Macao
Manaos Para Petropolis Pernambuco Porto
Alegre Rio Grande Santos Sao Paulo
Victoria
CHILE Valparaiso Santiago Antofagasta
PARAGUAY Asuncion
COLOMBIA Bogota Manizales Medellin

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

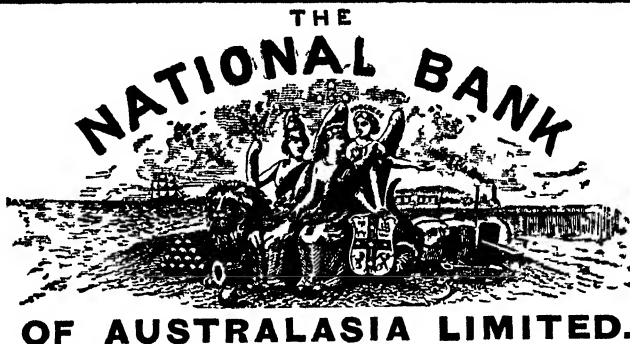
Bankers—LIME BANK OF ENGLAND LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

Purchases and sales of stocks and shares effected through the
Bank's Brokers All kinds of Banking Business transacted

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT—Commercial information and up to date reports on South American
firms are available on application Every care is taken that this information is obtained from reliable sources
but the Bank cannot guarantee or accept responsibility for its accuracy
Monthly Review sent post free on application

HEAD OFFICE 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E C 2

Agencies at—MANCHESTER 86, Cross Street BRADFORD 35, Hustlergate



(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA)

ESTABLISHED 1858

Authorised Capital	£25,000,000	Reserve Fund Account	£1,725,000
Capital Paid-up	£2,725,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,263,000
Total Assets (March 31st 1923)			£35,285,342

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected **DRAFTS** and
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at
minimum current rates **DEPOSITS** received for fixed periods at rates ascertainable upon
application.

London Board of Advice

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.
LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE.
Branch Office—AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND W.C. 2

[240]

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (BE Africa) and Uganda
(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1882 on the 23rd March 1906)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - £4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - £4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s per Share) - £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - £2,700,000

Board of Directors

ROBERT CAMPBELL Esq. *Chairman*. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*
 SIR JOHN P. H. WATTS, G.C.I. K.C.F., C.I. M.P. ROBERT MILLER Esq.
 SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD J. D. NIMMO Esq. J. N. SLUART Esq. J. A. TOOMEY Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

CALCUTTA	AMRITSAR	MADALAY	MOMBASA	} Kenya Colony	} Uganda
BOMBAY	DELHI	ADEN	NAIROBI		
MADRA	TRICHIN	ALLEN S. S. AMER LIONT	NANKU		
KARACHI	CO. HIN (S. INDIA)	CHODHO	KINLU		
CANNICRE	CHITTAGONG	KANDI	KATUNDE	} TANZANIA	} Luganyika Territory
LAHORE	RANGOON	NEWERA ELIYA	KAMALIA		
		ZANZIBAR	INDIA		

The Bank purchases grants advances against or collects Bills payable in India Burma Ceylon Aden Zanzibar Kenya Uganda etc. on current terms

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches at the exchange of the day

The Bank on behalf of its constituents undertakes the collection of Puntland Port and Land dues from the India and Colonial Offices the custody of Government and other Securities and the Receipt Interest and Dividends thereon

Power of Attorneys or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London or any of its Branches

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be of final determination [47]

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under The Companies Act 1863 Estd 1872 **LIMITED**

Head Office BRISBANE General Manager MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager J. W. DICKINSON

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000 Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000

* Paid up Capital, £1,200,000

Reserve Fund, £400,000 3 1/2% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock £3,091,669 4s 5d

* This includes £ 1000 Share due in equal instalments on April 15th Aug 15th and November 15th 1904 on 80,000 Shares issued in July 1903

Bankers — THE BANK OF ENGLAND LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

BRANCHES

NEW SOUTH WALES — SYDNEY PITT AND HUNTER STREETS KYOGILL URBANVILLE WARDELL*

VICTORIA — MELBOURNE 360 COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND

Allora	Charters Tower	Gladstone	Killarney	Muttaharra	St George
Aramac	Childers	Goombunga	Kingaroy	Nobby	Tambo
Ayr	Clifton	Goondwind	Ladley	Nornanton	Tamymorel
Bahinda	Cloncurry	Greenmount	Longreach	Oakey	Thursday Island
Baraldine	Cooktown	Gympie	Mackay	Pittsworth	Tingoon
Beaudesert	Crow's Nest	Haden	Malanda	Port Douglas	Toogoolawah
Bell	Cunnamulla	Halfax	Marburg	Ravenhoe	Toowoomba
Biggenden	Dalby	Herberton	Marche	Richmond	Townsville
Blackall	Eak	Hughenden	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Wara
Boonah	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Roma	Warwick
Bundaberg	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Rosewood	Winton
Burketown	Gatton	Ipswich	Mount Morgan	Sarina	Wondai
Cairns	George St	Jandowae	Manduberra	South Brisbane	Woodrooln
Charleville	(Brisbane)	Kandanga	Murgon	Southbrook	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application [48]

The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Limited

Head Office:-
**8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2**

Authorised Capital £4,500,000
Subscribed Capital £3,750,000
Paid Up Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Funds £1,250,000
Uncalled Capital £2,500,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
BANKING BUSINESS
CONDUCTED

Arthur Willis
LONDON MANAGER



Chief Office
in
New Zealand
Wellington
Alfred Jolly,
General Manager

* Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND

DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND WIRE REMITTANCES GRANTED,
AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON NEW ZEALAND PURCHASED OR COLLECTED

ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital	- - - -	£2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits (Oct 1922)		£1,403,735
Deposits (October 1922)	- - -	£40,265,016

HEAD OFFICE - - St Andrew Square, Edinburgh

General Manager, A K WRIGHT, C B E, D L *Secretary, J B ADSHEAD*

LONDON OFFICE - - 3, Bishopsgate, E C. 2.

Joint Managers, ALEX DICK, WM WHYTE

GLASGOW OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. and Buchanan St.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent

W DONALD, Sub Agent.

190 BRANCHES throughout Scotland

Banking business of every description transacted Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued—available throughout the world Foreign Exchange Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments Correspondence invited

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837 INCORPORATED 1880

LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED
CAPITAL PAID UP
RESERVE FUND

£9,000,000
£3,000,000
£3,350,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

£6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E C 3

Directors

HENRY P STURGIS Esq, *Chairman*
The Rt Hon LORD CARMICHAEL GCSI
The Rt Hon The EARL OF CHICHESTER
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq
HUGH D FLOWER, Esq
The Rt Hon LORD HILLINGDON

S R LIVINGSTONE LEARMONTH Esq
ROBERT C NESBITT, Esq, M P
FREDERICK G PARBURY, Esq
The Hon EDMUND W PARKER
Sir WESTBY B PERCEVAL, K C M G

Trustees

HENRY P STURGIS, Esq | The Rt Hon The EARL OF CHICHESTER

Bankers

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Messrs GUYN MILES CURRIE & Co.,
and WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

Manager—WILLIAM J ESSAME
Secretary—F H MCINTYRE

Assistant Manager—W A LAING
Accountant—G S GODDEN

The Bank has 190 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application [24

THE STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660
PAID-UP CAPITAL -	£2,229,165
RESERVE FUND -	£2,893,335
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	£6,687,495
	£11,809,995

Board of Directors

WILLIAM RICHMOND ARBUTHNOT Esq	STEWART B. JOEL Esq J J
DR DAVID M. BARBOUR Esq KC MC	JOHN PEARCE Esq J Esq
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN Esq	Rt Hon the EARL OF SELBURY KC
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON Esq	WILLIAM SMART Esq
ROBERT F. DICKINSON Esq	Rt Hon LORD STENNHAM GCSI KC MC JCB
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY Esq CSt	

Senior General Manager in South Africa—J. P. Gibson
Joint General Managers in South Africa—John Jeffrey James J Shiel
Assistant General Managers in South Africa—C. F. Le Sueur W. K. Roberts n
London Manager—Edmund Shipton Secretary—Herbert G. How

HEAD OFFICE 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63 London Wall E C 2
WEST END Branch—9 Northumberland Avenue W C 2
(opposite the Royal Colonial Institute)

NEW YORK Agency—67 Wall Street **ROTTERDAM Branch—31 Coolingsiel**
HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa Limited 49-53 Schauenburger Strasse

OVER 320 BRANCHES, SUB BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened at the Branches in Africa on terms which may be ascertained upon application

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED

DRAFTS issued MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted

LETTERS OF CREDIT and COMMERCIAL CREDITS established

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Share effected

DIVIDENDS ANNUITIES &c received and COUPONS COLLECTED

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold &c, and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised

EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE business undertaken

INCOME TAX Claims for Recovery of Income Tax undertaken

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House

Total Assets at June 30th, 1923 - £38,393,446

Directors

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

PERCY ASHWORTH
SIR WM BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD M P
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLLEY BART
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON
MAJOR E A J JOHNSON FERGUSON

WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER
LIEUT COL SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES,
BART
THOMAS FRDERICK TALFERSALL
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS,
BART
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD

General Manager R I HINDLEY
Assistant General Manager J MOODIE

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchm Lane, E C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1

7 Offices in London, 33 Offices in Manchester and Salford,
135 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire,
Staffordshire and North Wales

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND
REPAYABLE ON DEMAND

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS,
SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTESHIP DEPARTMENTS AT MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ACCEPTANCE CREDITS ARRANGED

AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING
BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid
Reserve Fund

Yen 100,000,000
" 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AT —

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SINGAPORE
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SOURABAYA
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON	OSAKA	SHIMONOSEKI	VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere and transacts General Banking Business

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application

LONDON OFFICE 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E C 2

K YANO Manager



**SOMETHING
WORTH
KNOWING**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Temperance and General Permanent BUILDING SOCIETY

Telephone Central 3927

(Incorporated 1882). Telegrams Thriftdom London

Established to enable the Thrifty Wage Earners to invest their Savings with Safety at a better rate of Interest than that given by the Savings Bank

A GOOD INVESTMENT

5%

Interest paid on Shares of £25 each

Subscription Shares payable by monthly instalments of 5/ and upwards have similar interest added each year

4%

Interest paid on all Deposits

Shares and Deposits withdrawable in full at short notice All interest paid FREE of INCOME TAX

ASSETS

Over £250,000

Write for Prospectus to the Secretary

"THRIFTDOM" (Dept. A), 26, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W C 2

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, 4 W 1)

Established 1836 Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict cap 130, and 13 and 14 Geo 1 cap 17

ASSETS - - - **£1,000 000**

DIRECTORS

Chairman—MAURICE O RIF/GERRARD, Esq

RIGHT HON SIR EVELYN LECIL, G B E, M P

FREDERICK PINCKARD COLLS, Esq

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK

Col SIR EDWARD WARD Bart

SIR WAITER R LAWRENCE, Bart (C I E, G C V O, C B

SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart K C V O, M D D Sc

FRANCIS E J SMITH Esq

G B E K C B, K C V O

Solicitors

Messrs PLACOCK & CODDARD 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W C 1

General Manager

ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F I A

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS

PURCHASES or LOANS

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime

Prospectures and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

I I COLLINS, F I A, *Actuary and Secretary*

TELEPHONE 273 HOLBORN

128

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED
 BY THE
Mutual Loan Fund Association,
 LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c, at moderate interest Repayable by instalments, or as agreed No preliminary fees Forms free by post or on application

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W C 2

Telephone Regent 6194

31, Walbrook, E C 4, 38, Ship St, Brighton, and 199, Queen's Rd, Hastings
 ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS A P MITCHELL, Secretary L 6

PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIETY,
 415, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W 1

SHARES, £25 EACH,
 PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS

DIVIDEND, 4 PER CENT
 FREE OF INCOME TAX

DEPOSITS RECEIVED
 IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS
INTEREST, 3 PER CENT
 WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOTICE

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES UPON HOUSE PROPERTY IN ANY DISTRICT
EASY REPAYMENTS. LAW CHARGES FIXED REDEMPTIONS EASY.

Prospectus FREE on application to J A McDERMOTT F C I S Secretary 156

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL
PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A.M.P.)

ESTD. 1849.

(A.M.P.)

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets
Annual Income

£53,000,000
£7,800,000

The A M P Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes its whole divisible surplus annually among its policy holders, it values its liabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at the lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

LONDON
OFFICE

73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4

W C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom

(CENTENARY 1924.)

ALLIANCE

Assurance Company

LIMITED.

Head Office BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E C 2

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors

The Hon N CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, <i>President</i>	THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq, <i>Chairman</i>	C SHIRREF HILTON, Esq
SIR HUGH DRUMMOND, Bart, C M G, <i>Deputy Chairman</i>	W DOUGLAS HOARE, Esq, C B E
SIR IAN HATHCOAT AMORY, Bart, C B E	R M HOLLAND MANN, Esq, C B
Right Hon LORD BEARSTED	SIR CHRISTOPHER T NEEDHAM
FREDERICK CALEDONIAN BIRNIE, Esq	Cecil FRANCIS PARR, Esq
THOMAS HENRY BURROUGHS, Esq	The Hon GERALD BERKELEY PORTMAN
ALFRED FOWLER BUXTON, Esq	H MELVILLE SIMONS, Esq
JOHN CATON, Esq	HENRY ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esq
LORD DAVENPORT, D S O, M C	KARL OF VIRILAN
Major GERALD M A JILES	
FREDERICK CRAWFORD GOODENOUGH, Esq	

The Alliance grants Insurances of all kinds —

LIFE (with and without Profits) **ESTATE DUTY Policies**
CHILDREN'S DEFERRED ASSURANCES and
EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS ANNUITIES
SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.

FIRE

MARINE

BURGLARY and THEFT

ACCIDENTS of all kinds — Personal Accident and Disease,
 Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Third Party, Drivers' Risks,
 Lift, Plate Glass, Workmen's Compensation, with
 Special Policies for Domestic Servants

FIDELITY GUARANTEE

LIVE STOCK
BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND
INSPECTION

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of
Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request

O MORGAN OWEN, *General Manager*

COST PRICE ASSURANCE:

A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent (compound), according to age at entry By T G ROSE

The Author offers expert advice, free to intending assurers, on age and requirements being given

All proposals and premiums to be sent direct to the company concerned
Address—T G ROSE, "Clarehill," Church Road, Ashford, Middlesex

"Interesting illustrations of the most careful character"—*Insurance Record*

"The subject is treated in a masterly way"—*City Press*

"Of immense utility and interest"—*Financial Standard*

"Contains much valuable matter"—*Whitehall Review*

"Is likely to be found useful"—*Yorkshire Post*

"A mass of interesting facts"—*Capitalist*

"An instructive guide to assurers"—*Financial Times*

"A vast amount of information"—*Citizen*

EXAMPLES OF RESULTS.

Result of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

Age at Entry	Maturing Age	RESULT
25	65	*£2280
30	60	£1830
40	65	£1700

WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

£10 Annual Premium will obtain —

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	65	65	65	70
Highest	*£1,143	£923	£726	£627
Lowest	£571	£491	£418	£361

Twenty Limited Payments

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate % charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 7	£3 16 5	£4 6 3
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£209	£197	£185	£174	£162	£151

* To the above results may be added Income Tax, rebate now 2s 3d in the £

Price : SIXPENCE.

LONDON EFFINGHAM WILSON, 16, Copthall Avenue, E C 2
All Booksellers and Bookstalls.

Whether Business Man or Professional Your Children's Education is of great importance

It is a wise Plan to prepare for this period of expense by means of a Children's Endowment Policy taken out in the **Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd** Premiums moderate

APPLY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Chief Offices

(Established 1866)

BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME

ELIMINATE RISK

Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value

You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is humanly speaking equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income

FOR INSTANCE

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £106 3s 2d. A woman of 64 gets a yearly income of £100 18s 0d. for the same investment

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £1.00. The Assets of the Canada Life Company are £18,000,000 and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Colonial Life Assurance Company and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Accumulated Funds, £18,000,000.

(Established 1847)

15, King Street, Cheapside, LONDON, EC 2.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CENTENARY YEAR 1923-24

THE Society has an unbroken Bonus record extending over a century of time and is conspicuous for having maintained its pre-war rate of profit both during and after the War period

To day everything indicates that the profits of the Society in the future will enable it to surpass anything that has been achieved in the past

Full particulars and all information from the Society's Chief Office,

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, SW 1.

or from any of its Branches or Agencies

In conjunction with

**THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.,**

the Society is now in a position to transact

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.



Assets Exceed
£5,000,000

Claims Paid,
Over £18 000,000

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1851

Chief Offices { GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND
 { GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W C 2

FIRE BONUS POLICIES

Many thousands of pounds have been returned to Insured by way of Bonus since 1908
The "General" is the only Office transacting business under such a large and extensive
Fire Insurance Bonus Scheme.

Bonus Policies are issued for all Insurances on Dwelling Houses and Non hazardous
Properties and also all Household Insurances on Furniture &c

The Scheme is particularly attractive to those who have paid Fire Premiums year after year
without having made a claim, and who naturally look for some reduction by way of Bonus

Director and General Manager — F MORRIS J P

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

NOTE — The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all departments of His Majesty's Government

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1844

Directors

Chairman—Sir RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR
ALEXANDER DINGWALL BATESON, Esq, K C
BERNARD E H BIRCHAM Esq
Sir JOHN GEORGE BUTCHER, Bart, K C M P
EDMUND CHURCH Esq
PHILIP G COLINS, Esq
HARRY MITTON CROOKENDEN, Esq
ROBERT WILLIAM DIBBIN Esq
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND Esq
The Rt Hon Lord ERNLE P C, M V O

Deputy Chairman—L W NORTH HICKLEY, Esq
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CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON Esq
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Sir FRANCIS MINCHIN VOLLES (B L
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Whole-Life and Endowment Assurances.

FAMILY PROVISION AND DEATH DUTY POLICIES
AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

PARTNERSHIP POLICIES.

PENSION POLICIES.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

FUNDS EXCEED £5,400,000

For full Prospectus or Particulars of New Schemes write to—

W P PHELPS, *Manager and Secretary*

[276]

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1821 CENTENARY 1921

Head Office —

68, KING WILLIAM ST, LONDON, E C 4.

BRANCH OFFICES

LAW COURTS 21, Fleet Street, E C 4
 WESTMINSTER
 28 King Street Covent Garden W C 2
 BELFAST 5 Bedford Street
 BIRMINGHAM 107 Colmore Row
 BRIGHTON 82 East Street
 BRISTOL 1 Small Street
 CARDIFF 10, Windsor Place

DUBLIN 8 4 & 5, Suffolk Street
 EDINBURGH 1 Charlotte Square
 GLASGOW 15 West George Street
 LONDON East Parade
 LONDON 1 Rumbold Street
 MANCHESTER 27, Cross Street
 NEWCASTLE ON TYNE Collingwood Street
 NOTTINGHAM 6, Victoria Street

Directors:

Chairman—HON LEEVLYN HUBBARD

(Messrs John Hubbard & Co)

Deputy Chairman—F R S BAIFOUR, Esq

Vice Chairman—JOHN WALLER, Esq

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(Messrs Anthony Gibbs & Sons)

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Col LIONEL H HANBURY, C M G

(Messrs Wood, Hanbury, Rhodes & Jackson—Director of the Bank of England)

ROBERT L HUNTER, Esq

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F HENRY LOYD, Esq

PHILIP H MARTINEAU, Esq

(Messrs Martineau & Reid)

RODRICK PRYOR, Esq

GEORGE W ROWE, Esq

(Messrs Fraser, Chalmers & Co)

R W SHARLITZ, Esq

(C Czarnikow, Limited)

Solicitors—MESSRS TROWER, SELF & ALFING

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

£2,012,965

CAPITAL PAID UP

£1,012,965


TOTAL INCOME OVER

£2,400,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER

£29,600,000

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

ASSETS EXCEED £20,000,000.				CLAIMS PAID OVER £107,000,000.	
FIRE LOSS OF PROFITS MOTOR CAR PERSONAL ACCIDENT BURGLARY PLATE GLASS LIVE STOCK WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITIES IN TRANSIT HOUSEHOLDERS COMPREHENSIVE		ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTION.		LIFE ANNUITIES PUBLIC LIABILITY DRIVING ACCIDENTS LIFT AND HOIST PROPERTY OWNERS BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR FIDELITY GUARANTEE ENGINE AND BOILER MARINE	
		HEAD OFFICE 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL LONDON CHIEF OFFICE 1, CORNHILL, E C 3 Branches and Agencies throughout the World General Manager and Secretary HUGH LEWIS			

ORIGINAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1840

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E C 3

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000 FUNDS EXCEED £250,000
 (Reserves apart from Capital approximate two years Premiums)

FIDELITY — ACCIDENT — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society by Special Act of Parliament is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER [288]

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Chief Office **50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E C 2,**

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes

Moderate Premiums Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance
Absolute Security

Total Funds Exceed £4,000,000. Total Claims Paid Exceed £7,000,000.



OLD TOWER BAR

from a drawing by H. A. Ruck

LEGAL & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4
(IN THE TEMPLE BAL)

Established 1836

Assets Exceed £15,000,000

Trustees

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT YOUNGER
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq. D.I. J.P.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON Esq. J.P.

Directors

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HENRY LEFEVRE BARRETT, Esq.	JOHN J. WITHERS Esq. C.B.
ARTHUR J. FINCH Esq., J.P.	
JOHN S. FOLLETT, Esq., J.P.	

Capital, £1,000,000
Fully Subscribed

Paid-up Capital,
£160,000

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
(EXCEPT MARINE)

General Manager - W. A. WORKMAN F.I.A.

Branch Offices in the Principal Towns throughout Great Britain

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

(INCORPORATED A D 1720)

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

Marine Dept. : 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C 3.

**FIRE
MARINE**

BURGLARY

**WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION**

PLATE GLASS

**PUBLIC
LIABILITY**



**LIFE
ACCIDENT**

MOTOR

LIVE STOCK

**FIDELITY and
GOVERNMENT BONDS,**

**BOILER,
ENGINEERING,
&c.**

ASSETS EXCEED £9,000,000

Third Century of Active Business

Branches and Agencies throughout the World

Applications for Agencies Invited

The LONDON LIFE Association Limited

with which is associated

The CLERGY MUTUAL Assurance Society

pays no Commission, and with a Record Economy
in Management issues

**Non-participating policies at
lower rates than other offices.**

Examples of
Annual premiums for **£1,000 Assurance**

Age	At death	At 125 or death
30	£16:19:2	£21: 5:0
40	23:12:6	32:15:0
50	34:15:0	59:10:0

**but its participating contracts are
more attractive still.**

H M. TROUNCER,

81, King William Street,
London, E C 4

Actuary and Manager

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E C 3.

Established 1852

DIRECTORS

Chairman—ARTHUR NEVILLE JUBBOCK, Esq
(a Director of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company)

Deputy Chairman—FRANK RITCHIE, Esq (a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)

Captain F BRIAN BIBBY

STANLEY DAY Esq F I A

The Hon J D DINMAN

The Right Hon LORD KILBRACKEN G C B

ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq

CHARLES ROBERT FRITTON, Esq

Medical Referees—

ARNOLD CHAPMAN, M D, 3, York Gate, Regent s | E H COLEBROOK, M D, 55, Upper Berkeley Street,
Park N W 1 | Portman Square W 1

Auditors—L KILNER BERRY, Esq, W C SYMES, Esq

Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited 34, Lombard Street, London, E C 3

Actuary and Secretary—HOWARD T CROSBY F I A

Assistant Secretary—GEORGE H VINER

The Society offers **Non-Participating** Whole Life and Endowment Assurances with the Option of **Sharing in Future Bonuses** when the Sum Assured will **immediately be increased**

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to **FURTHER REDUCTION** in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent

NO COMMISSION

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices. 13, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

[104]

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835

INSTITUTION

Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—The Hon VICEAL CHIBS

C P W ADAMS Esq CB

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J F HOVIL *Acting and Secretary*

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Endowment Assurances

Estate Duty Policies

Investment Policies

Educational Endowments

Annuities

Partnership Policies

The "Sixty" Policy

Woman Worker's Policy

10

48, GRACECHURCH ST, LONDON, E C. 3

INTERVIEWING AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is represented [10]

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Assets	-	-	-	£7,668,254
Claims paid	-	-	-	£30,500,000

Accidents and Illness

Employers' Liability

Fidelity Guarantees

Burglary

Fire

Motor Cars.

Inspection and Insurance of

Boilers, Engines,

Electrical Plant and Lifts

Public Liability.

Executors and Trusteeships

Head Office 36-44, MOORGATE, LONDON E C 2

PROVIDENT ACCIDENT

— AND —

GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Head Office—61/62, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E C 2

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	£450,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	£212,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	£170,000
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed	-	-	-	-	-	-	£800,000

FIDELITY GUARANTEES
 HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES
 ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS
 WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
 DRIVERS' INDEMNITY LIFT INSURANCE
 MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE
 FIRE BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS
 LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES LIVE STOCK

Telephones London Wall 5306 (four lines)

(C. A. IRLEMAN, *Manager and Secretary*)

[114]

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company, Ltd.

Chief Office

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1848

Claims Paid	-	-	-	£220,000,000
Funds Exceed	-	-	-	£150,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of
 GENERAL INSURANCE business are
 transacted at moderate rates of pre-
 mium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.



Head Office ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED AD 1720

Fire, Life Sea, Accident, Motor Car Plate Glass Live Stock Lift,
Boiler Machinery Burglary, Employers Liability Annuities
Third Party Fidelity Guarantees Trustee and/or Executor

Full particulars on application to the Secretary

Head Office ROYAL EXCHANGE, EC 3

West End Branch. 44, PALL MALL, SW 1 [117]

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Annual Income	-	-	-	-	£9,500,000
Accumulated Funds	-	-	-	-	£28,500,000
Total Claims Paid	-	-	-	-	£34,500,000

Life and Annuities. Fire Burglary Accident
Employers' Liability. Consequential Loss. Householders'
Comprehensive Insurance Public Liability Third Party
(Driving Accidents)



PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Phoenix House, King William St, London, E C 4

Chairman Sir GERALD H RYAN Bart

Total Assets. £30,000,000 Claims Paid £175,000,000

FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT — MARINE

General Manager R Y SKETCH

LIVERPOOL.
1, North John St

LONDON
24-28, Lombard St



Total Funds, £28,942,468

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Estd 1826

Funds Exceed £7,600,000

Claims Paid Exceed £12,716,000

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect

- (1) **FAMILY** in event of premature death
- (2) **BUSINESS** against loss of capital
- (3) **ESTATE** against reduction through **DEATH DUTIES**
- (4) **OLD AGE** against reduced income

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL and PROVIDENT
POLICIES may be secured at very low cost.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE 17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C. 2.

THE SALVATION ARMY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Chief Offices QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E C 4

Chairman General William Bramwell Booth. Managing Director Commissioner Wm. J. McAlonan

PREMIUM INCOME for Year ended 30th June 1923	£734,082
TOTAL FUNDS at 30th June, 1923	£2,882,735
TOTAL SUM ASSURED at 30th June, 1923	£15,000,000
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID to 30th September, 1923	£3,040,000

The Society transacts all classes of Ordinary and Industrial Assurance

AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF UNITED KINGDOM

FULL PARTICULARS AND TABLES from the SECRETARY, Chief Offices

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

- 1 **AUTOMATIC REPLACEMENT** of the ASSURANCE when it matures without further payment of premium or Medical Examination Thus when a Policyholder receives, say, £1000 cash after 25 years, the assurance is replaced by another £1000 without further charge Thus securing £2000 in all
- 2 **GUARANTEED ADDITIONS** of £2 10 0 per cent per annum if death occurs within the 25 years
- 3 **Guaranteed Surrender Values** ranging from 75% to 120% of the tabular premiums, excluding the first year's Large Loan Values

Policies are issued for larger or smaller amounts and for other terms of years

Write for particulars of new 'Perfect' Policy

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1831

FUNDS £7,000,000

Head Office
28, ST ANDREW SQUARE EDINBURGH

London Office
13 CORNHILL, E C 3

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office 37 41 Gracechurch Street, E C 3

Established over 20 Years

NON-CANCELLABLE SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICIES

are issued, securing a **GUARANTEED INCOME** during disablement up to age 65, combined, if desired, with **DEATH, ENDOWMENT, or ANNUITY** Benefits

SPECIAL FEATURES

"PERFECTED", "CAPITAL SUM", and "P & I" SICKNESS & ACCIDENT POLICIES
Telephone CENTRAL 7732 CHAS WINDETT, Actuary and Secretary

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office

112, CANNON STREET, E C 4



CLAIMS PAID, £3,000,000

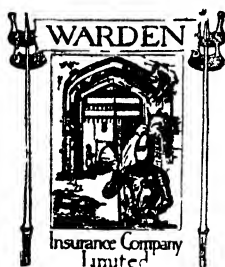
Branches at

ABERDEEN	GLASGOW
BATH	GRIMSBY
BELFAST	HULL
BIRMINGHAM	LEEDS
BLACKPOOL	LEICESTER
BRISTOL	MANCHESTER
CARDIFF	NEWCASTLE
CARLISLE	NORWICH
DUBLIN	OLDHAM
DUNDEE	ROTHESAY
EDINBURGH	SOUTHAMPTON
	SWANSEA

ALBERT H HEAL,

General Manager and Secretary

[315]



Honoured with the Patronage of H M the King

Established 1875

LIVE STOCK

The Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life

Chief Office

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E C 2

J. K. WILSON, Manager and Secretary

THE WESTMINSTER 207th YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W C 2

City Office 82, LOMBARD STREET, E C 3

FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT and MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE

MODERATE RATES.

PERFECT SECURITY

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

WHY BE CONTENT WITH 5%?

You can get a Guaranteed 7%, 10%, 15%, or even 20%, according to Age.

WHY deprive yourself one day longer than necessary of comforts which this larger income will provide for you? Why run the risk of a further depletion of your Capital and a further loss of Income? Why not make your Income *surer* as well as larger, and thereby enjoy contentment of mind with its beneficial effect on your health?

Do what many others are to day doing—sell your stocks and shares and buy a "Sun Life of Canada" Annuity with the proceeds. A retired professional man has just doubled his income by making this safe exchange. This "*two years Income in one*" will be paid to him every year as long as he lives. It will never fail. No more worry, no more wondering how to make ends meet. Life is now a different thing for him.

Think what it would mean to you—a far *larger* Income, an absolutely *safe* Income, an *unalterable* Income for Life, Guaranteed by a Company with over £40,000,000 assets under very strict Government supervision.

Write for full details of our Annuities, so that we can show you how much better you can employ your capital, what a much larger income you can enjoy, and how much safer it will be. *Better terms are granted in cases of impaired health*, and there are many kinds of annuities, including a *guaranteed return of Purchase Price*. Please give exact date of birth and amount of capital at your disposal.

FOR YOUNGER MEN AND WOMEN

£250 a year for life, commencing, say, at age of 60

A deferred annuity, purchased by easy yearly instalments, and to commence when the annuitant wishes to retire—say at 60 or earlier—solves the problem of providing for old age. Meanwhile it protects the family, for £3000, £2000, or whatever amount is agreed upon will be paid to them should the Policy holder not live to qualify for the annuity. This is a wonderfully advantageous Plan—the biggest step you can take towards financial independence. Thrift without sacrifice! Let us explain it more fully to you. Write, giving exact age and amount you can save yearly, to J F Junkin (Manager), Sun life of Canada, 20 Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W C 2.

THE **CENTENARY YEAR.**
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co.
 LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,250,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £21,000,000

Office Offices { ST HELENS SQUARE YORK
 BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON EC 2
 West End Branch 48, PALL MALL, S W 1 Law Courts Branch 8 NORFOLK ST WC 2
 South-West Branch 49 SLOANE SQ S W 1 Stratford Branch 43, THE BROADWAY E 15.
 South London Branch 498, BRIXTON ROAD, S W 9
 North London Branch 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM N 17
 North-West Branch 280, EUSTON ROAD NW 1
 City Office 17 MINCING LANE, EC 3

Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death
With Profit.

AGE	£	s	d
20	1	19	7
25	2	8	10
30	2	0	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	5	16	4
50	4	11	7

**LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums,
with Guaranteed Benefits.**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE
MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS**

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them

Premium for Assur-
ing £100 at death
without rebate,
with guaranteed
surrender values

AGE	£	s	d
20	1	9	0
25	1	1	7
30	1	17	8
35	2	3	8
40	2	11	2

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS,
THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c.** [18]

For List of
RECOMMENDED CHARITIES

SEE

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, 1924 (25/- net)

**"ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES
URGENTLY NEED £25,000**

The Branches are at Twickenham, Bisleigh, Ealing, Sudbury,
and Royston, and maintain and train 1,200 Boys and Girls

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SPECIAL DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED

Patrons
President
Vice President
Chairman and Treasurer
Deputy Chairman
Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN
 HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES KG
 Admiral of the Fleet VISCOUNT JELlicoe
 C E MALDEN, Esq., MA
 F H CLAYTON, Esq.
 HOWSON F DEVITT, Esq.

Joint Secretaries H. BRISTOW WALLER, HENRY G COPELAND

Cheques, &c. should be made payable to and sent to The Shaftesbury Homes and
 "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue London, W C 2

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

The Knocking at the Door.



CHARTER

'No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission.'

Motto

"For God and Country"

NO RED TAPE

NO VOTES REQUIRED

NO WAITING LIST

A FEW FIGURES.

95,775 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors

13,449 Children dealt with last year

7,308 are now in residence

374 are Crippled, Invalids Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick

776 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training

1,328 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years

28,372 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia 98 per cent do well

*** Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Howard Williams, Esq.,*

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E 1

[132]

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.**BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL***(Incorporated),***BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.****FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.****1922—In-patients, 281. Out-patients' attendances, 30,113.****PLEASE HELP***Chairman of Board —The Rt Hon LORD LENTERDEN**Hon Treasurer —F BENCH**HARRY W WOOLVEN, Secretary* [312]**THE CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION***(INCORPORATED)***31, KILBURN PARK ROAD, N.W.6.***Pastor THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON**Bankers BARCLAYS, Ltd (Kilburn Branch).**Hon Secretary F AHDOWN**Assistant Secretary M KOE**Treasurer C A ATKINSON*

Homes for Orphans and Friendless Children Convalescent Homes for Children and Women Mission Work in London and the Provinces Clothes' Depots Educational Work at Home and in Canada, India, Australasia, and South Africa Church Bookshop, etc Organ of the Association, "Our Work" (published monthly, Price Twopence)

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.**COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.***(Now in its One Hundred and First Year)**Patron — HIS MAJESTY THE KING**Vice-Patrons The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, etc*

The Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow countrymen abroad, especially in those pioneer parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

306 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers BARCLAYS BANK LTD 54 Lombard Street London E.C.4

Address The Secretary The Rev J D MULLINS M.A. D.D. 9 Sergeants Inn Fleet Street London E.C.4

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**SHADWELL, E. 1.**

The Hospital, which contains 130 Cots, with the Convalescent Home (28 Cots) at the Seaside, is conducting a most valuable work in restoring sickly little ones to complete health. Accidents and Urgent Cases are attended to at any hour of the day or night. **HELP IS NOW GREATLY NEEDED**

£1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

Legacies earnestly solicited. DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd (Cornhill Branch), and made payable to

W M WILCOX, Secretary

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

6, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice Patron	-	-	-	THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President	-	-	-	COL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS Bart
Treasurer	-	-	-	R L BARTLEY, Esq CBE
General Secretary	-	-	-	HFRBERT LANKESTER, Esq, M D

In 1922 in C.M.S. Missions there were 47,204 baptisms of which 27,356 were adult

In the C.M.S. fields of service, viz Africa India, China Japan Persia and Palestine the very success of the work is often a menace For instance at Owerri and Okigwe (in Nigeria) 18 years ago there were no Christians, to day there are 21,000 adherents, with 14 African Christian workers

In a certain district in North India 41 years ago there were only two Christians since then 3,289 persons have been baptized, and there are now 44 congregations in that district with four churches The 14 village schools are self supporting, and there are 60 children in the two homes for the untainted children of lepers

From China come reports of growing congregations, of increased numbers of children in the schools, of Chinese Christians themselves taking a fuller part in the work of preaching the Gospel—and yet, the budding plans for a new girls college in South China must be cut down by one third owing to lack of funds What is to happen to the girls of the waiting list?

During the past year 329,423 scholars attended the 5,076 C.M.S. institutions, colleges and schools and the mission hospitals received 49,166 in patients, and 791,644 visits from out patients

THE C.M.S. HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO TOUCH WITH CHRIST THROUGH THESE AGENCIES THE C.M.S. CLAIMS THE HELP OF THE CHURCH TO DISCHARGE THIS RESPONSIBILITY



THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR
LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S W 8

and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY

(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only)

Patron

His Most Gracious Majesty the King

President

His Grace the Duke of LORLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs

Out-Patients (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Since the Foundation of the Home in 1860, over 1,330,000 dogs have received food and shelter

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914

Contributions will be thankfully received by

G. GUY S. ROWLEY, Secretary (150)

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851 INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life

Out patients are seen on their own application each week day except Saturday at 2 p m

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department

Bankers: GOUTTS & CO

Secretary: J COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C B E

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road Brompton London, Middlesex the sum of (free of Legacy Duty) to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution

EVELINA HOSPITAL — FOR — CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S E

Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON

Situated in its poorest District

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BRISBOROUGH CMG
Chairman—D MACDONALD OTT Fsq

Treasurer—GERALD D SMITH Fsq
Secretary—H C STANLAND SMITH

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Patrons—Her Majesty the QUEEN Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Central Patroning Associate—H R H PRINCESS MARY (Viscountess Lascelles)

President—The Hon Lady Cunliffe, C B E

Secretary—Miss Mytton

The G F S was founded in 1875, and has now a total of over 250 000 Associates and Members, who are girls and women of all ages, and drawn from all ranks of society Its object is —

To unite for the Glory of GOD in one Fellowship of Prayer and Service, the Girls and Women of the Empire to uphold Purity in Thought, Word and Deed

The Society works almost all over the world, and its departments are very varied They include an Invalids Work Depot, Clubs, Hostels Holiday Camps, Homes of Rest, Savings Associations, Girl Guides, and the maintenance of a Social Centre in South London

Donations towards any of these activities will be thankfully received, and further information will be gladly given by—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1
Telegram—AUGUST SOWEST LONDON Telephone—281 Victoria

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1, NEEDS HELP.

President HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES, KG

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st ch. xii. and 61st Victoria ch. vi. as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of and to hold land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts

BEDS
614

IN PATIENTS (1922)
9,653

OUT PATIENTS (1922)
118,438

Expenditure £157,684

Income from Endowments £63,788

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of nearly £100,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial if desired a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re endowment fund which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this fund or an Annual Subscription of £50 will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. Curry Clerk to the Governors Guy's Hospital S.E. 1 Telephone Hop 1086

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Treasurer VISCOUNT GOSCHEN

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON)

Patron—THE KING

Vice Patrons—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END WORKING NEAR BROOKWOOD

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys chosen from the homeless and destitute between the ages of about 14 and 18 and give them a training up to the age of 17 or thereafter which will fit them for civil life in this country or its Colonies and for service in the Army Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION—1 The age for admission is from about 14 to 18 years. 2 A boy must in the opinion of the Committee be really necessitous. 3 He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere which would require active bodily exertion. 4 Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £15 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED 1 St James's Square S.W. by the Treasurer General the Right Hon. Sir DUNCAN PRICHARD C.B. Mailbrough House S.W. and by the Commandant at the Home from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT—MAJOR SIR T. S. LANLEY BART

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765

Patrons—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer or Miss ROSE F. WHITE the Secretary at the Hospital [146]

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

Telephone Hop 1021

70-71 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S E

ESTABLISHED 1841

Patrons—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
Treasurer—THE Rt Hon THE LORD MORRIS P C K C M C

This Hospital is the oldest in London specially devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the skin. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern therapeutic appliances.

Unfortunately, the present position of the finances of the Hospital will not permit the re-opening of the In Patient Department, which was closed owing to lack of funds. Donations and more Annual Subscriptions are urgently desired.

The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students. Since the foundation of the Hospital in 1841 over 545,000 patients have been treated.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

FREDRICK HAYTER *Secretary*

[152]

LONDON CITY MISSION

Instituted 1835.

240 Agents Employed.

The Society exists for the social and spiritual uplift of the millions of London chiefly the poor and the citizen classes. Besides preaching the Gospel from house to house and in Hospitals and Poor Law Institutions, the Missionaries visit the great centres of industry—Government works, docks and wharves, rail and goods yards, public offices, and wherever the masses foregather either for business or pleasure—teaching the principles of righteousness and truth and urging their application to daily life and conduct.

£1,200 required week by week for the maintenance of the Society's daily operations among the poor and working classes of the Capital. Your help will be gratefully received.

Treasurer W G BRADSHAW Esq CBE *Secretary* THE REV W P CARFWRIGHI, M A
Bankers BAPCLAYS BANK LTD

Headquarters MISSION HOUSE, 3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron H M KING GEORGE V

President The Rt Hon LORD MUIR MACKENZIE GCB, KC

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves

Secretary Commander T J FARRELL D S C

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H M THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 178 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£15,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for and will be gratefully received by—

J P W DEACON, Esq, M A, D L, J P, Chairman and Hon Treasurer,
 LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon Treasurer, or by
 H Y J EASON, Secretary

Offices 283, F ARROW ROAD, LONDON, W 9

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.
ESTABLISHED 1812 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBBIN, Esq., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of £21 and £25 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over £18 000 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Four thousand and twelve the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £879 000.

Subscriptions from 1s and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily Saturdays 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1 HENRY C. FAIRFAX, Secretary 1164

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

has earned a

NATIONAL REPUTATION

as the

GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN

No less than 3 205 180 children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP

Persons welcomed by ROBT J. PARR, O.B.E., Director, "Victory House," New Park, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N 15

President, H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES (Duchess of Albany)
Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Viscount GLADSTONE G.C.B. G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray G.C.B.

Serves a very large number of London's workers in the poor and crowded North East District

200 Beds, 54 opened by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in
December, 1923

Income from Endowments less than £300.

£30,000 to be raised each year

3,000 In Patients 90,000 Out Patient attendances

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed or send cheque to the Director, FRID. W. DREWETT, J.I.

There are over **4,000** Deaf and Dumb
IN LONDON

To them Life is one

LONG GREAT SILENCE

Please help those who act as "Ears to the Deaf and Speech to the Dumb

"Without this Association Life to these folk would be almost **INTOLERABLE**"
(BISHOP OF LONDON)

All Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by Secretary—

ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
361, OXFORD STREET, W.1

Suppose for a moment

that a little child of your acquaintance was suddenly orphaned, with no legacy but friendlessness, destitution and distress

Would you, could you, turn away from that orphaned child with cold indifference, willing to let it drift no one knows whither? No, of course, not! Such callousness is unthinkable

We, who have cared for orphans for nearly 166 years, know many such children and they are waiting for admission into our school at Haverstock Hill, where 7,000 orphans have been maintained and educated since the year 1758

The particulars of some of the cases are very, very pathetic indeed, and in every case there is this deep abiding pathos—each child is fatherless! The whole future of these little ones is at stake. We dare not take the responsibility of ignoring the appeal of their great and urgent need. We want to act in the place of parents who are dead, and to do that we have to appeal for your help. Will you give it?

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL and ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE.

President H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES KG

Treasurer The Rt Hon Lord Marshall, PC, KCVO

Secretary Fred J Robinson, ACIS

Office 73, Cheapside, London, E C 2

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital, MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N W

FOUNDED 1752 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885

Patrons —HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

President —LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN

Treasurer —ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD ESQ

Chairman of Committee —MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL

- 1 The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement, and also of Deserving Unmarried Women with their first child
- 2 The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their confinements at their own homes
- 3 The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses

Since the foundation of the Hospital 150,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,820 patients were received into the Hospital, and 2,173 were attended at their own homes

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £14,000
RELIABLE INCOME, £11,000 ONLY

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s, or a Donation of £2 10s, entitles the Contributor to recommend One In Patient and Six Out Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs COOKS, BIDDULPH & Co, 48, Charing Cross, S W, or by

ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary 1861

THIS YEAR THE
R. S. P. C. A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

[Founded June 16, 1824]

Completes **100** YEARS' WORK
FOR ANIMALS

The Society, relying on the support of all lovers of animals, will celebrate its centenary by endeavouring to extend its work in all directions

All particulars of the Society's many activities may be obtained from —

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, R S P C A, 105, Jermyn St, London, S W 1.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Honorary Secretaries MESSRS GEORGE POCKOCK AND FRICKE POCKOCK

The Society and Pension to the Blind pay to their own home blind pensioners from 10s to 25s per month. Their annual expenditure is £1,200,000, which is administered by the Royal Commission and is £10,000 annually distributed.

To be eligible for pensions must be totally blind above 15 years of age, of good moral character and in receipt of an allowance of 10s, 15s, 20s or 25s if single and 5s if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed nor is the receipt of a pension a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society. Subscribers of 10s or annually of Donors of Five Guineas are entitled to one vote at every election and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the President or by the BANK OF ENGLAND or by Barclay's Bank.

27 Southwark Street, London S E 1

W. FILIPOTT, Secy & Clerks

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE.

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament as the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM)

BEDDINGTON, near CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1758

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING *Honorary Secretary*—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND K G

THE OLDEST GIRL'S ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Fatherless girls are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10 years and educated and maintained until they are 16 when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy. 4,000 girls have already been maintained the majority being provided with situations. Many War Orphans are amongst the present inmates.

PLEASE HELP.

Annual Subscriptions are urgently needed. Half a guinea will give one vote.

Bankers for 150 years—MESSRS HOARE.

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

FRANK J. BAYLEY Secretary

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1924

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

City Office **Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4.**

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES

Patrons—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V
President—THE RT HON LORD WOLVERTON
 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Treasurer—SIR HENRY LOIES, BART
 Maintains 240 Inmates and 700 Pensioners for life at cost of £50,000 per annum, of which only £9,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary*

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1,

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

Treasurers—THE RIGHT HON LORD GREVILLE
 THE RIGHT HON VISCOUNT MAIDSTONE

Deputy Treasurer—F J FRANKAU, Esq

About 35,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS earnestly solicited to reduce deficit of £25,000.

A Subscription of £5 5s. a year or a Donation of £50 entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly desired.

James M Churchfield, *Secretary-Superintendent*

Bankers Westminster Bank, Ltd, Knightsbridge, S W 1

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E C 4.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply every description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease

More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances supplied to the poor

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 }
 Life Subscription of 5 5 0 }

Entitles to two recommendations per annum

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAYS BANK Ltd, 19, Fleet Street, E C 4
 are earnestly solicited RICHARD C TRESIDDER, *Secretary* 178

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

INCORPORATED

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Over **8,000** Children have been received and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute

They are now producers of food and customers of the Homeland

Help urgently required

CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

President RT HON LORD FORBES

Hon Treasurer E C THIN, Esq., 24 Chapel Street, Liverpool

Secretary and Superintendent MRS LILLIAN M BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833

Incorporated 1907

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease in which are incorporated the Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, and the National Dental Hospital Great Portland Street

£20,000 required immediately in order to meet the prospective deficiency for the year.

OVER 60,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE **£72,000**

INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS **£ 6,000**

ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED **£66,000**

[382]

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Under Royal Patronage.

We have the poor always with us. By the poor I do not mean the indigent poor but those who would work if they could. There are many such who have fallen on evil times, and there are also the aged and feeble who need our loving sympathy, and who perchance need the tender help and comfort of those stronger than themselves.

Unless I can raise £4,000 quickly, not only must I refuse all help to "outsiders" but I must, alas, cease to help those who have been on our books for years.

Many Charities are suffering and I feel powerless, but I remember that man's extremity is God's opportunity. He is in Heaven, so all must be right with those who trust in Him. Let us therefore go forward in His strength. He will melt the stony hearts and open the closed purses, and all will yet be well once more.

Hon. Sec.: EDITH SMALLWOOD, Lancaster House, Malvern.

A safeguard to the house and its contents.

'ALL-IN' POLICY

*For HOUSEHOLDERS.
For HOUSEOWNERS*

Practically every important risk to the contents of the home is covered by the Household's "All In" Policy for a single annual premium of 5/- per £100 (Minimum Premium 7/6). The Houseowner's "All In" Policy covers the building for 1/6 per £100 per annum.



The "All In" Policies issued only by the British Dominions are recognised as affording the most comprehensive cover yet devised. Prospectuses sent on request to —

"ALL-IN" DEPARTMENT, 41, THREADNEEDLE ST, LONDON, E.C. 2

The married man's best policy **"ALL-IN" LIFE POLICY**

*For
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Dependants
Children
Education
Etc*

A policy that has the fourfold distinction of providing —

- (1) The cost of a good education for your children
- (2) An income for yourself on retirement
- (3) Remission of premiums during your total disablement or illness
- (4) Provision for your family in the event of your early death

In addition to all these benefits substantial rebate is allowed by the Income Tax Authorities in respect of the yearly payments

Every married man concerned with the welfare and financial security of himself and his family, should send for prospectus of the "All In" Life Policy which gives particulars of the attractive premium rates. Life Dept., 41, Threadneedle St., London E.C. 2.



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Electric Vacuum Clean
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The "EUREKA"
Machine with attach-
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Costs **ONE PENNY**
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WINDOW CLEANING

Prompt Attention.
Estimates Free.



VACUUM CLEANING

Experienced Operators,
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CARPET BEATING.

Taken up and relaid
by Experts

Collected, beaten by
Steam Power and re-
turned in 24 hours

Carpets Cleaned and re-
novated by New Process

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Blinds, Curtains
WASHED AND DYED

